





I Helleny  
with love from Mrs B  
1881

Edna Vinton















Sir Thomas Wyat, Treasurer of King's Castle in the Reign of Richard III. was deprived of seventeen manors and his liberty for treason.









*Engraving of*  
THE OLD CASTLE  
at Southwark









DEPANTON CASTLE,

*View from the*



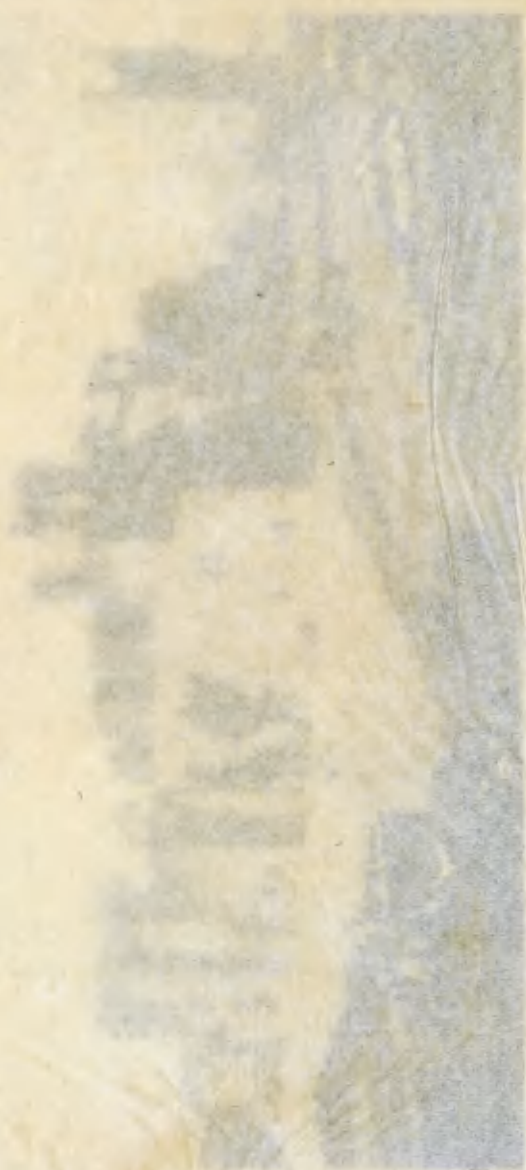




THE OLD LIEHTA M CASTLE









Engraved by H. B. Brown

Engraved by W. H. Stiles

PORTBURY CASTLE,  
*Wiltshire*



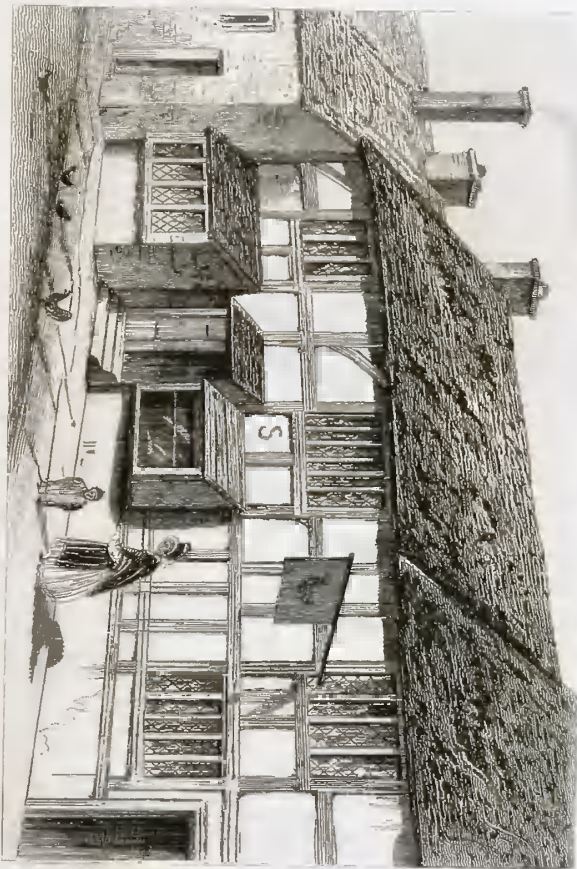




THE ARCHWAY, CHURCH STREET, BATH, 1840.

W. G. & S. W. G. & S. W. G.





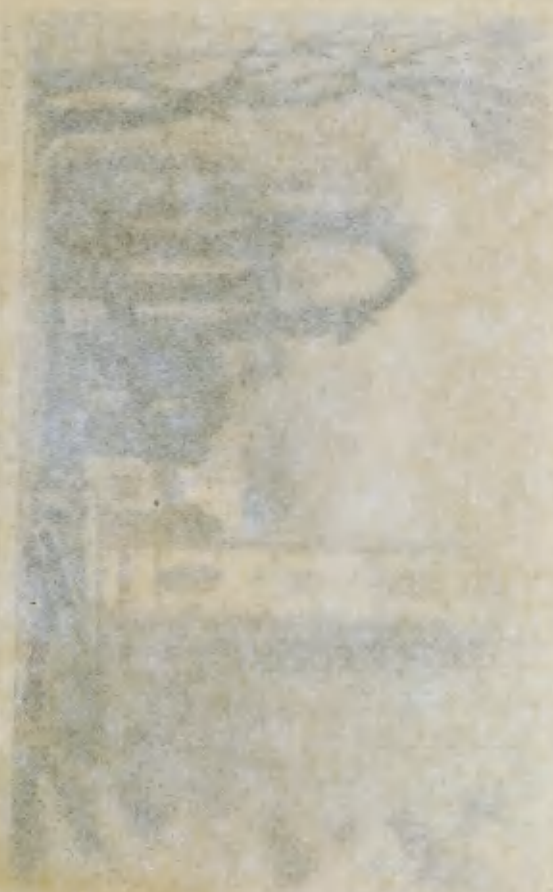






CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.  
XCVI.

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith.









Die Ruine der Kirche zu St. Peter und Paul in  
St. Peter.

Verlag von J. Neumann, Neudamm, bei W. F. Schöner.







View of the City of Dublin  
from the River Liffey  
1840









W. H. P. & S. CO. LONDON.

1827.

W. H. P. & S. CO. LONDON.



THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE  
Quebec, Canada









NEW YORK CASTLE







THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, OXFORD

Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, and published by J. G. Smith, 1840.









THE HOUSES OF THE COMMONS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

1840

In the enclosed body of figures, the building of the House of Commons was discovered here to be so  
 however, the person can be easily of the building.







VIEW OF THE CASTLE









THE CASTLE OF ST. MICHAEL'S





View of the  
 University of  
 the City of  
 the State of  
 the City of  
 the State of



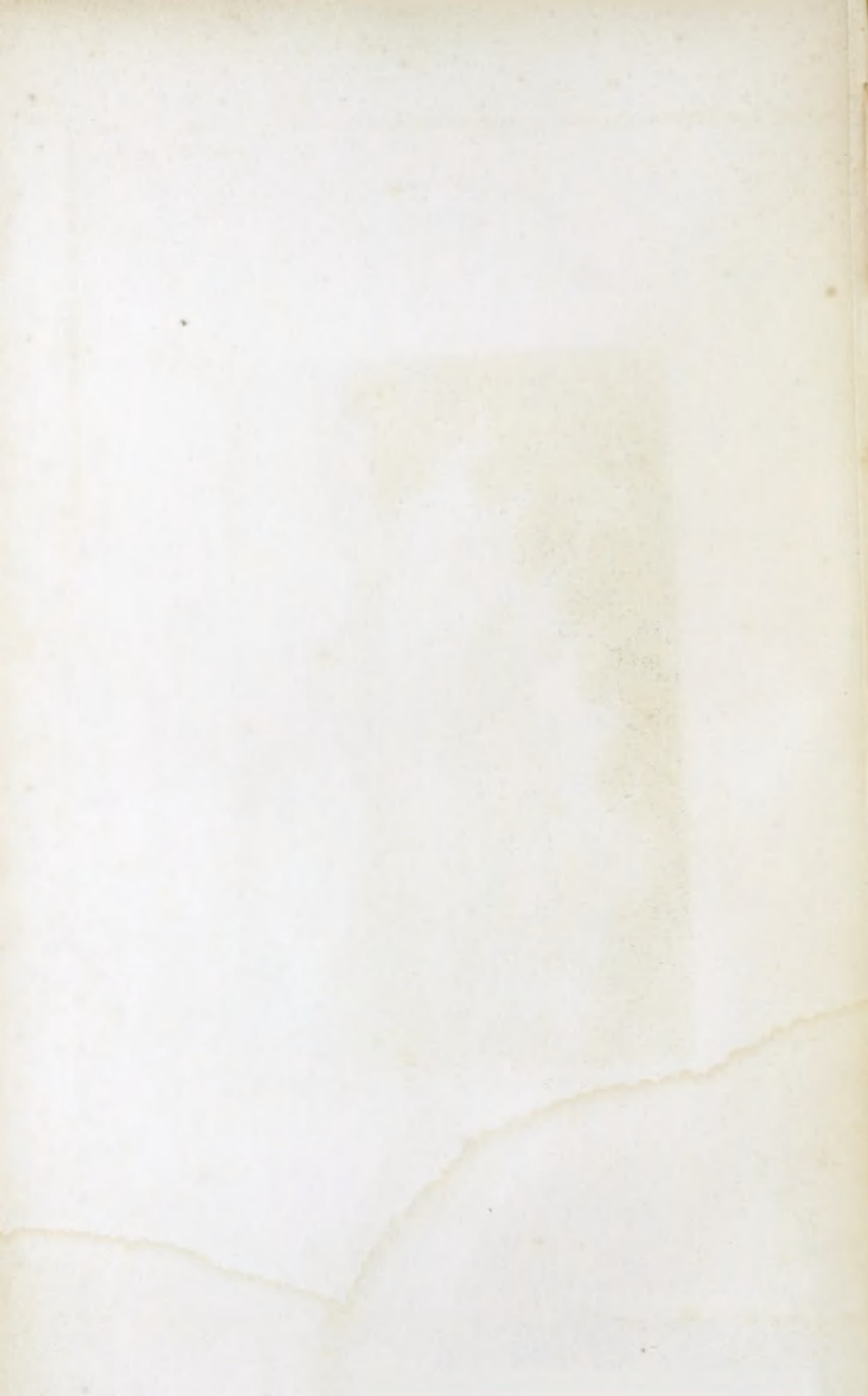




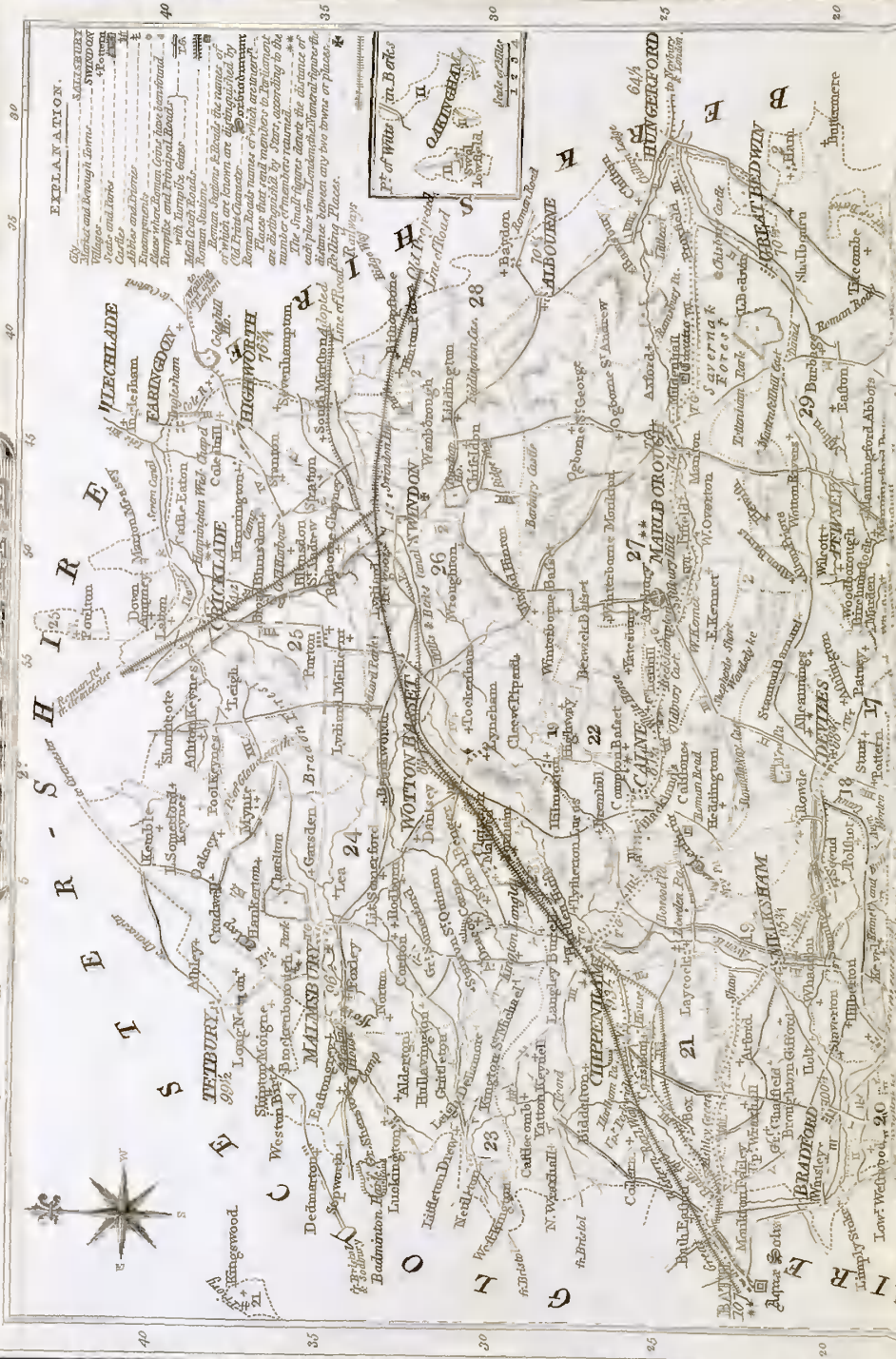




DEVONPORT, FROM MOUNT EDGCOMBE.  
DRAWN BY J. C. STONE.



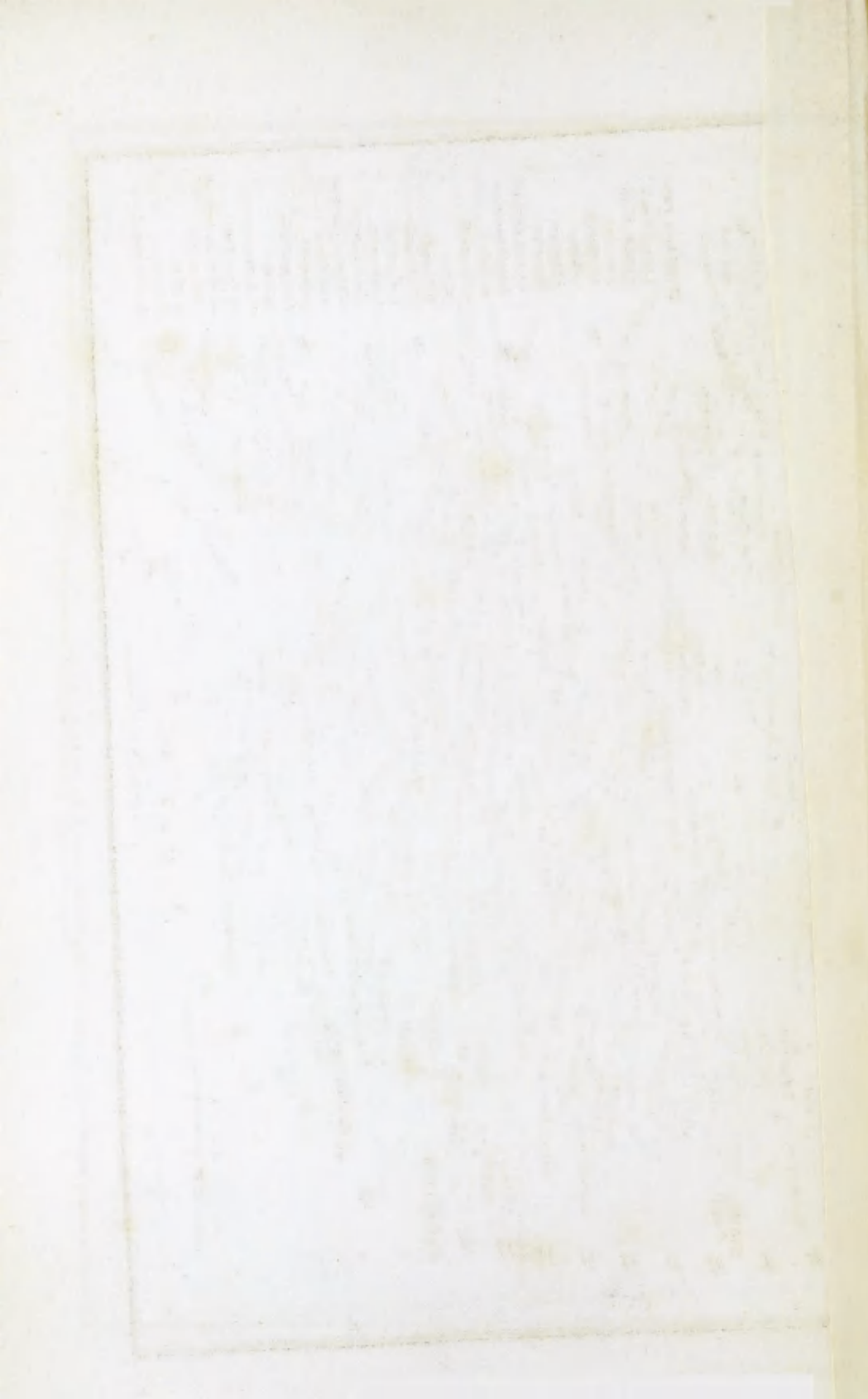








Drawn & Engraved for Douglas's England & Wales Detained





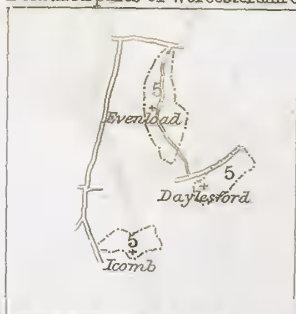
# WORCESTERSHIRE

SCALE



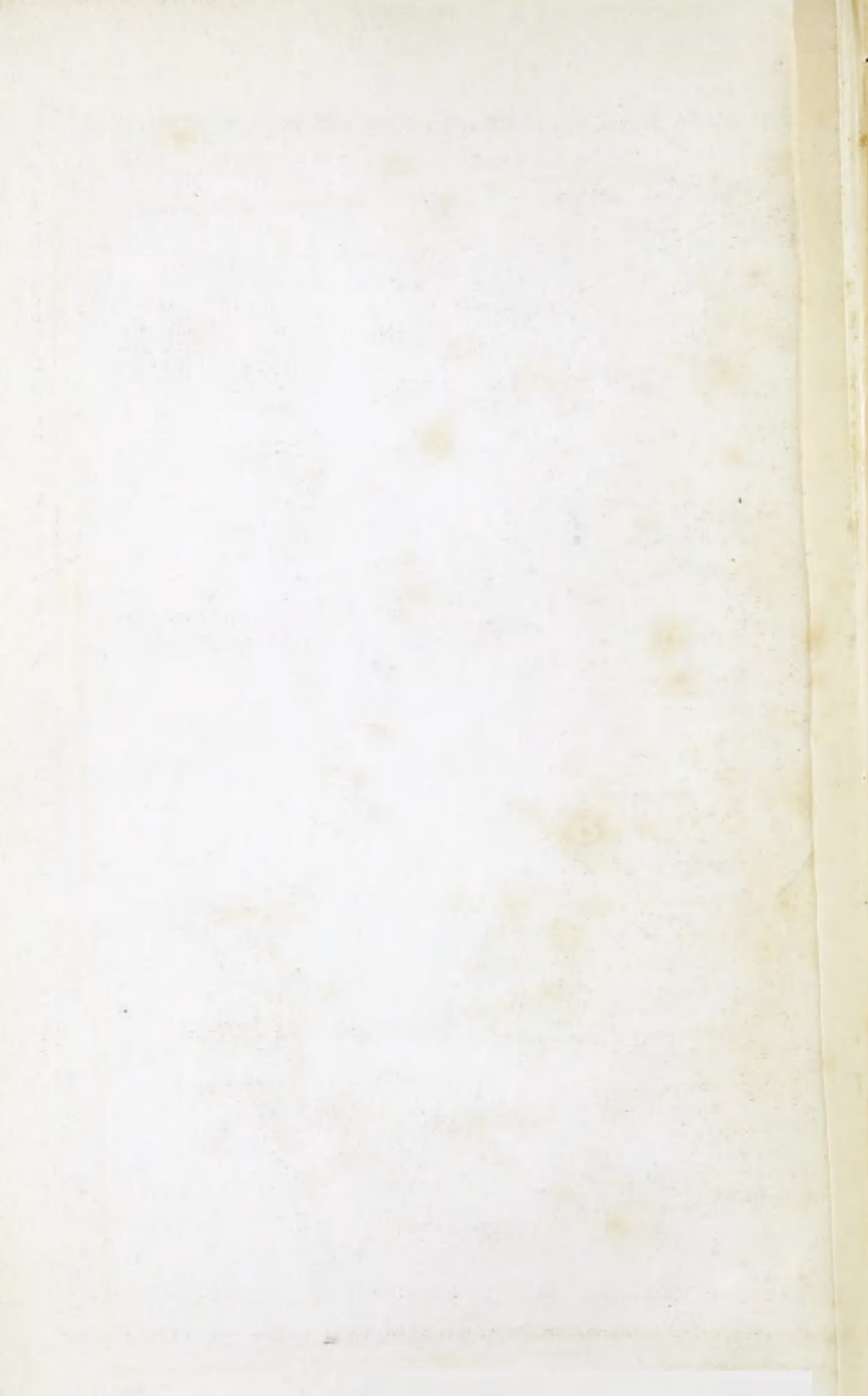
DIVISIONS	
The Hundred House	1
Worcester	2
Upton	3
Pershore	4
Blockley	5
Droitwich	6
Northfield	7
Stourbridge	8
Kidderminster	9
Dudley	10

Detached parts of Worcestershire





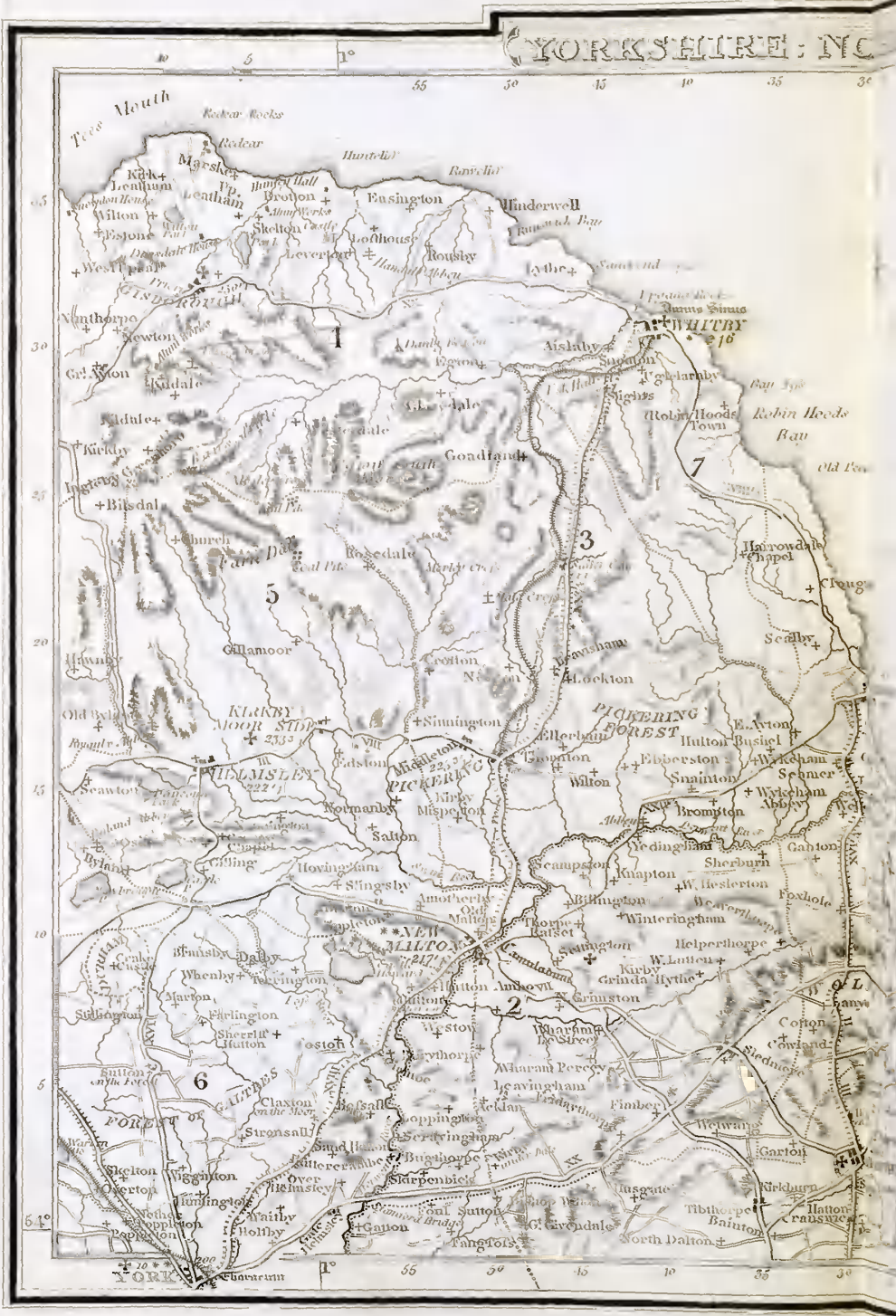




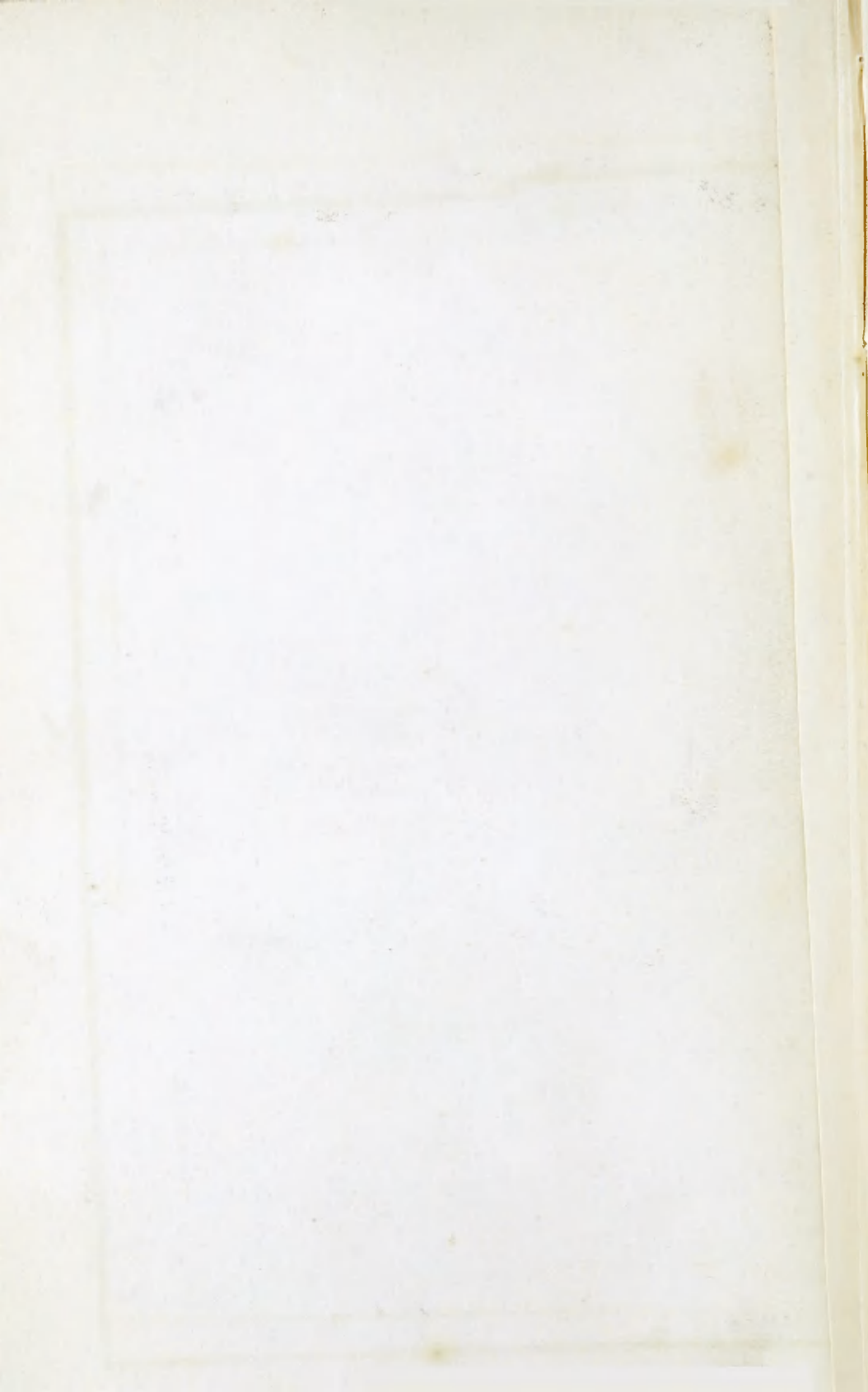




# YORKSHIRE: NC











# YORKSHIRE PART OF

## EXPLANATION

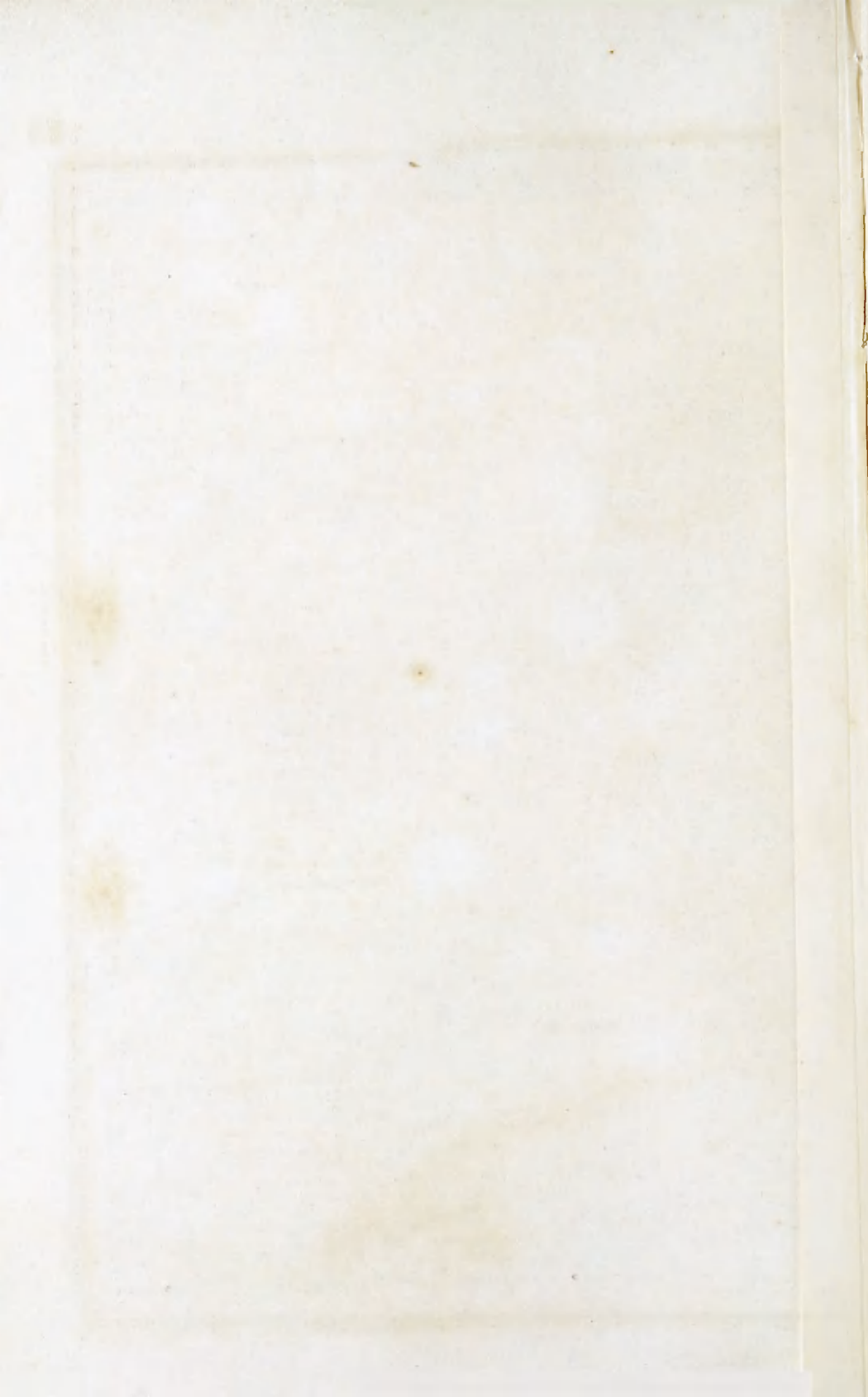
Markets and Borough Towns as  
Villages  
Seats and Parks  
Castles  
Abbeys and Churches  
Lighthouses  
Places where Roman Coins have been found  
Towns and Principal Seats  
with Parishes  
Moor Land  
Roman Stations  
Roman Roads and Roads the names of which are in  
the margin  
Roman Roads marked with crosses  
Places that were members of Parliament are distinguished  
by a star  
The Small Roman letters denote the names of the Roman  
Roads  
The Small Roman letters denote the names of the Roman  
Roads





# THE NORTH RIDING &c.







# YORKSHIRE

## WAPENTAKES

- 1 *Wharfedale*
- 2 *Ryedale*
- 3 *Clare*
- 4 *Morley*
- 5 *Osgoldclough*
- 6 *Kystrick*
- 7 *Staincliffe*
- 8 *Staincliffe*
- 9 *Stratcliffe & Tickill*
- 10 *Minsterliberty*

## EXPLANATION

*Walled and Roman Towns*

*Walled*

*Walled and Roman*

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**MANCHESTER**  
182

**ASHTON**

**STOCKPORT**

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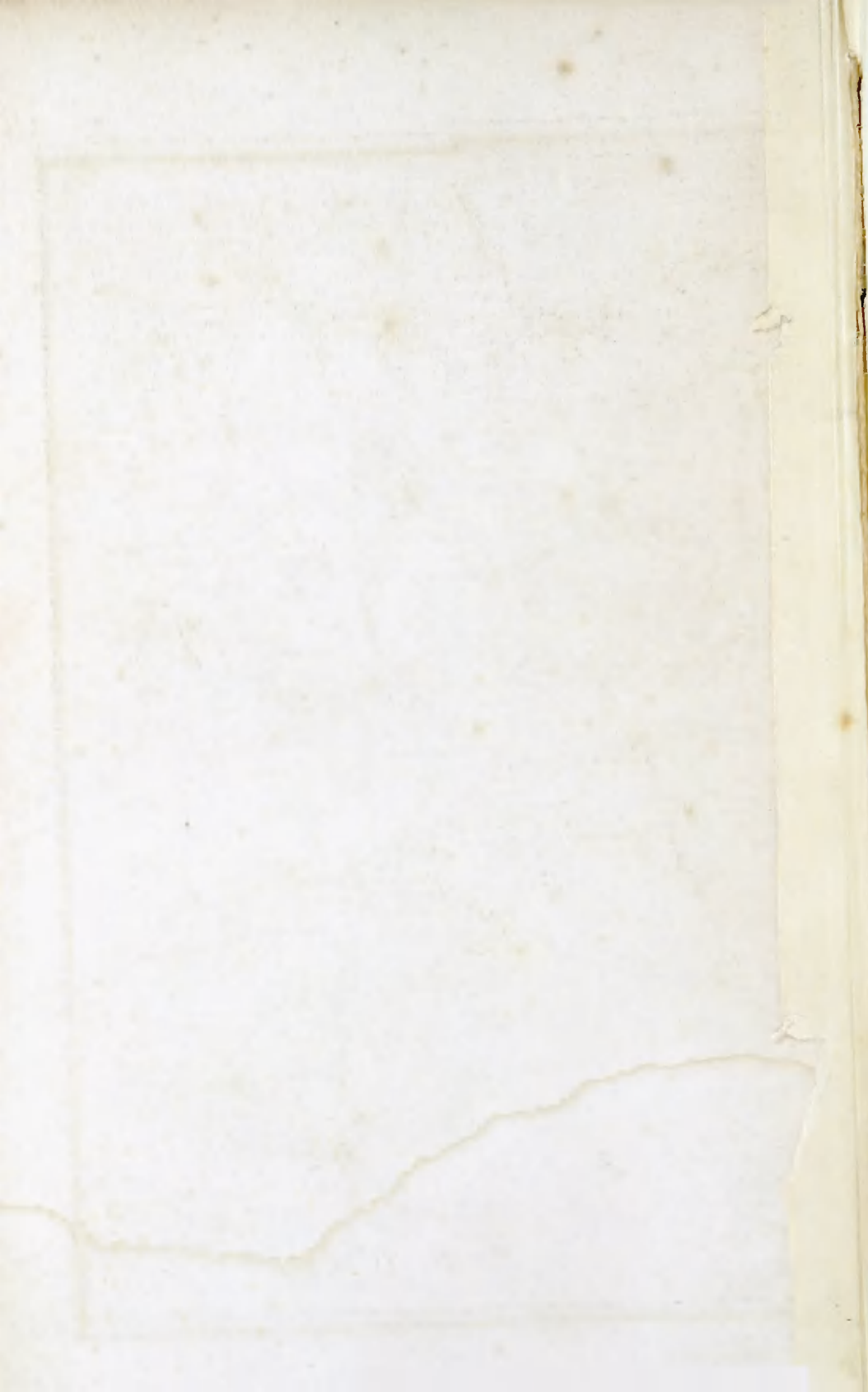
**STOCKPORT**



## WEST RIDING



2° West of Greenwich 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15







# YORKSHIRE PARTS OF



## EXPLANATION

- City as
- Market and Borough towns
- Village
- Scotie and Parke
- Croft
- Abbey and Priory
- Encampment
- Places where Roman coins have been found
- Township and principal Roads
- Railways
- Mail coach Roads
- Canals
- Roman Stations
- Roman Stations & Roads the names of which are known are distinguished by Old Print Characters
- Roman Roads names of which are uncertain
- Places that send members to Parliament are distinguished by stars according to the number of members returned
- The small figures denote the distances of each place from London the Numerical measure the distance between any two towns or places

- YORK
- BOWDEN
- ELTON
- DARWIN









NORTH WALES

Trys Moel Rhondda  
or Trys badrig

ANGLES



Drawn & Engraved for Dug













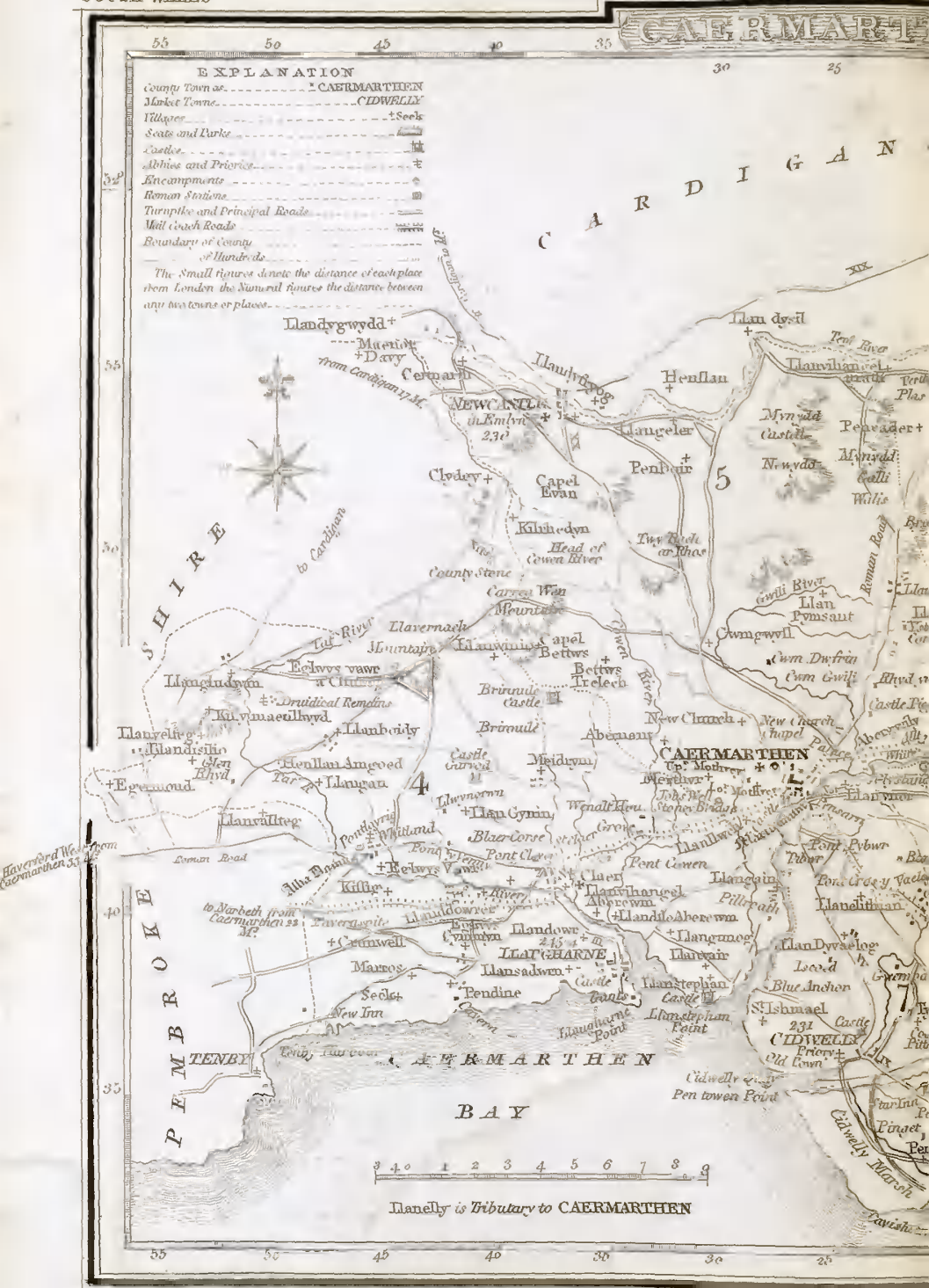


Drawn & Engraved for Douglas, Edinburgh & Wales Discontinued.





















h, Nyrn & Pwllheli are contributory to Caernarvon.

England & Wales Delineated.





Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population
37	Dorking . . . . mt & pa	Surrey . . . .	Mickleham . . 3	Ryegate . . . . 6	Epsom . . . . 9	23	4711	
25	Dalston . . . . . ham	Middlesex . .	Hackney . . . 1	Highgate . . . 4	Tottenham . . 4	3	...	
17	Dormington . . . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 5	Ledbury . . . . 9	Ross . . . . . 11	130	148	
36	Dormsden . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . . .	Needham . . . 1	Stow Market . 5	Bildeston . . . 8	71	73	
42	Dormston . . . . . pa	Worcester . .	Alcester . . . 7	Droitwich . . . 7	Bromsgrove . . 9	108	157	
42	Dorne . . . . . ham	Worcester . .	Moreton in M 3	Evesham . . . 8	Tenbury . . . 16	88	...	
5	Dorney . . . . . pa	Bucks . . . .	Eton . . . . . 3	Maidenhead . 3	Windsor . . . . 4	25	268	
24	Dorrington . . . . . pa	Lincoln . . . .	Sleaford . . . 4	Lincoln . . . 13	Newark . . . . 17	119	371	
33	Dorrington . . . . . to	Salop . . . .	Drayton . . . 7	Whitchurch 12	Woore . . . . . 1	158	185	

ing or purifying of the hands; and another receptacle for water. The compartments of glass immediately above are filled with paintings, one of which has the inscription '*Sanctus Birinus*' under the figure of a bishop receiving a cross from a king, another king standing behind. This probably represents the investiture of Birinus by Cinegils, at which Oswald, King of Northumberland, assisted. The colours of this curious little piece are rich and vivid. The chancel within the rails is paved with glazed tiles, and the wall on both sides has been painted with various emblematical figures. The whole of these pictorial embellishments have been long whitened over: but the design may be easily traced through fissures made by time in the covering. On the third pillar from the entrance of the church, is a carving called the five foolish virgins. This has evidently formed the bracket to a statue. The sculpture is much obliterated, and the design scarcely to be ascertained. The virgins are in various postures, sitting, kneeling, and crouching. Over the shoulders of each seems the rude representation of a veil; and to one is united a small figure, thought to be an angel sounding a trumpet." Dorchester-church contains the ashes of many exalted churchmen, and other persons of rank. On the south side, in a part separated from the aisle by a screen, is the mutilated figure in free-stone of a bishop, which was dug from the northern aisle, and is supposed to be Bishop Aeschv ine. Several ancient tombs and effigies deserve inspection. The font, supposed to be of Birinus's time, has been said to be the most ancient, and perhaps only one of its kind in the world: it is of cast lead. On the sides the twelve apostles are represented, each sitting in a separate stall. The figures are in tolerable preservation, excepting the faces, which have received some injury from wantonness. In consequence of the former privileges of the abbey, Dorchester-church has a peculiar jurisdiction over eleven parishes, and is exempt from episcopal visitation. A bridge has been built with Headington stone over the Thame, in such a direction, as considerably improves the approach to the town, while it frees the high road from an inconvenient curve. This bridge was opened for carriages, in the month of July, 1815. Its length is a quarter of a mile, wanting eight yards; its breadth thirty feet. Part of its length is in summer apparently useless, as the ample centre arch is then capacious enough to admit the whole of the stream; but the winter rains swell this stream to a considerable river, which, overflowing its banks, inundates the meadows on each side its channel. The completion of the new bridge was the signal for removing the old one; which was effected so rapidly, that in December, 1815, scarcely a vestige remained. A quarter of a mile from the east end of the bankment, termed Dyke-hills, is the conflux of the Thame and Isis; near which is a spot called the Prince's-castle. Here Chaucer is by some said to have had a residence.

*Fair, Easter Tuesday, for pleasure.*

\* DORKING is situated in a sandy vale, near the river Mole. It consists of three principal streets, which are well watered and clean. The manor was granted after the conquest to the Earls of Warren, from whom it descended to the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, and afterwards by marriage to the Mowbrays, except one-fourth part, which, however, was

DORCHES-  
TER,  
OXFORD.

Pictorial  
embellish-  
ments.

Remarkable  
ancient  
font.

New bridge  
opened 1815.





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5	Dorney . . . . .	pa	Bucks . . . . .	Eton . . . . . 3	Maidenhead . . 3	Windsor . . . . 4	26	268
24	Dorrington . . . . .	pa	Lincoln . . . . .	Sleaford . . . . 4	Lincoln . . . . 13	Newark . . . . 17	119	371
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Pictorial  
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ments.

Remarkable  
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New bridge  
opened 1815.

DORKING.

A Roman road from Arundel.

Beautiful hills and elegant mansions.

Remains of a fortress at Hanstie Bury.

purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk. The ancient custom of Borough-English, prevails here: it is the name of an ancient usage among our ancestors, by which the youngest son inherited the copyhold. The church, which is built of white stone, mixed with flint, consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, the whole length of which is 127 feet; the breadth of the nave and aisles 53 feet, and that of the chancel 19½. Adjacent to the north transept, is a handsome mausoleum, of Portland stone, erected by Mr. Talbot, of Chert-park. Among other distinguished persons interred here, was the great-grandfather, and first wife, of the late Duke of Norfolk; Abraham Tucker, author of "The Light of Nature Pursued;" and Jeremiah Markland, an eminent scholar and critic of the last century. The Roman road from Arundel passed through the church-yard, and is often discovered in digging graves. The neighbourhood of Dorking is celebrated for a breed of fowls with five claws, supposed to have been brought hither by the Romans. An ancient mansion, called Sonde-place, was formerly the residence of the Sondes, who probably derived their name from it. The beautiful hills round Dorking, are scattered over with numerous villas. West Beechworth-park is remarkable for the fine timber which it contains, especially for two beautiful avenues; one of elms, the other, 350 yards long, is composed of limes of extraordinary dimensions. The downs, on the opposite bank of the Mole, are covered with yew and box trees, of great antiquity, of which a late proprietor sold £15,000 worth, allowing the purchaser fourteen years to cut it down. A mansion at Dipden was built near the site of an ancient building, which had been the residence of the Honourable Charles Howard, great-grandfather of the late Duke of Norfolk, a gentleman passionately devoted to the study of Natural Philosophy; for the facilitation of which, he caused to be formed numerous grottoes. Chert-park was purchased, in 1746, by Henry Talbot, Esq., who, after adding greatly to its natural beauties, bequeathed it to his daughter; and that lady, at her death, left it to her kinsman, Sir Charles Talbot, who made it his residence. Denby's, a mansion, situated on the summit of the downs, was purchased, in 1734, by Jonathan Tyers, the contriver of Vauxhall-gardens; and by him laid out in a style entirely different from that well-known production of his taste. All the objects which excite solemn thoughts, and impress man with a sense of his nothingness, were here assembled; and the fane of melancholy was erected in a small wood, characteristically denominated *Il Penseroso*. Bury-hill is a small mansion, erected during the last century, by Edward Walter, Esq. The Rookery, an elegant seat, on the small stream called Pipbrook, was laid out by Daniel Malthus, Esq., by whom it was sold to Richard Fuller, Esq. On an eminence, southward from Dorking, known by the name of Hanstie Bury, are the remains of a fortress, circular, and surrounded by a double ditch, which encloses an area of 11A. 1R. 6P. In the neighbouring fields have been found the stone heads of arrows. At Ockley, are the remains, two miles in length, of the Stane-street, or Roman road, from Arundel to Dorking, formed of flints and pebbles; and in some places thirty feet broad, and five feet deep. At this place, the Danes were defeated by Ethelwolf, in 851, after their sackage of London. It was formerly the custom in this parish, that if either of two contracted parties died before marriage, the survivor planted roses at the grave of the deceased. This, and many other circumstances in this part of the island, mark the prevalence of Roman customs. On a pleasant heath, in the vicinity, are some alms-houses for a few poor persons. There are several handsome seats in the neighbourhood of Dorking, which is much benefited by its forming a conspicuous stage-coach way to Brighton.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, the day before Ascension-day, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.—Bankers, Piper and Co., draw on Barnard and Co.—Inns, the Red Lion, and the White Horse.



Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
12	Dorset *	co						159252
15	Dorington	pa	Gloucester..	Chip Camden 6	Evesham ... 7	Preston ... 5	96	122
17	Dorstone	pa	Hereford ..	Hay ... 8	Hereford ... 12	Weobly ... 10	147	1142
5	Dorton	pa	Bucks ...	Thame ... 5	Ludgershall . 3	Aylesbury . 10	50	168
39	Dosthill	ham & chap	Warwick ...	Tamworth . 2	Atherstone . 7	Coleshill . . 8	114	...
51	Dothie Camddwr.	to	Cardigan ...	Tregaron . . 3	Llanbeder . . 7	Llanhir . . . 7	218	150
51	Dothie Piscottwr.	to	Cardigan ...	3	8	8	218	132

\* DORSETSHIRE, which is happy in a mild, pleasant, and wholesome air, and not less so in a deep, rich, and fertile soil, finely diversified. It is bounded on the north by Wiltshire and Somersetshire; on the east, by Hampshire; on the west, by Devonshire, and part of Somersetshire; and on the south, by the British channel. The country is level towards the north, under the Highlands which divide it from Somersetshire, where there are fine arable grounds, yielding large crops of various sorts of grain: on the south, on the borders of Hampshire, by the sea coast almost as high at Dorchester, that is, twenty-miles in length, and four or five in breadth, is a heathy common, which renders this delightful county less populous than it could otherwise be. From east to west runs a ridge of hills, retaining their Saxon denomination of downs: these downs abound with sweet short herbage, which nourish, it is said, from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of sheep, many of them esteemed equally for their flesh and fleece. The greater portion of the land in this county is appropriated to pasture: the arable is estimated at one third, and the waste at about a ninth. There is little wood in Dorsetshire; but the county is very plentifully watered, and in all respects so admirably adapted both to pleasure and profit, that we need not wonder at its having been so particularly distinguished by the Romans, and by our Saxon ancestors. The form of this county is every where irregular; its long northern side has a considerable angular projection in the middle; the sea-shore, on the south, runs out into numerous points and headlands; thence, westward, the coast is less deeply indented, inclining obliquely towards Devonshire. Its length from east to west is about 55 miles; its breadth from south to north about 35; and its circumference nearly 160. Templeman, in his "Survey of the Globe," represents Dorsetshire as considerably larger than the Duchy of Mantua in Italy, nearly equal to the Dutch province of Guelderland, and exactly of the same size as the island of Madeira. Fish is abundant here: the mackerel fishery, of which we find the following account in Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," is the most considerable:—"Vast quantities of mackerel are caught near Abbotsbury, and along the shore from Portland to Bridport. They are generally first taken from the middle of March, if the season be not too cold, till Midsummer, and sometimes after, in nets, or seins; some of which are 100 or 120 fathoms long, and 8½ deep in the bosom, accounting five feet to the fathom. One end is fastened to the shore, the other is carried out to sea in a boat; they then turn, and row parallel with the shore, veering out the net all the while, till it is all let go, except the line at the end; then the boats row on shore, and the net is hauled in at both ends, by men at land. They have sometimes caught 30 or 40,000 at a draught; and 100 have been sold for a penny. Between 1746 and 1758, very few mackerel were caught on this shore, which was imputed to the scouring of Bridport harbour. The fishery, in comparison with former years, has of late been very unproductive; for which no satisfactory reason can be assigned. Indeed, many of the fishermen, who are in general strongly influenced by superstitious motives, have heretofore attributed the failure of their endeavours to the commission of some enormities among themselves, or those of the neighbouring villages; such, for instance, as shooting the seins on a Sunday, manuring the land with superabundant fish in a plentiful season, or proceeding to sea on a Monday morning without having performed their usual devotions. Each of these

Fine arable grounds, producing good crops.

The county of an irregular form.

Abundance of mackerel.

Superstitions of fishermen.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Doughton ..... pa	Norfolk ...	Fakenham .. 2	Walsingham 5	Foulsham ... 6	109	....
22	Douglas ..... chap	Lancaster ..	Wigan ..... 6	Ormskirk ... 4	Chorley ... 9	212	....
34	Douling ..... pa	Somerset ...	Shep. Mallet 2	Frome ..... 9	Bruton ..... 6	113	630

## DORSET-SHIRE.

Remarkable spring.

Ancient inhabitants.

The first settlement of the Saxons in Britain.

irregularities is held in universal abhorrence, and should any hardened wretch dare to violate his conscience in either of these respects, his comrades look on him as the harbinger of some calamitous event. They expect that the fish will quit their coast, that misfortune will befall their boats or nets, or that themselves may become the victims of such crimes. Here we may observe, that the exposed situation of the coast renders the fishing very uncertain, even in the best of seasons. Whenever it blows (to use a local expression) a cap full of wind from the south or west points, there is a very large surf on the shore, so that it is not only dangerous to launch the boat, but the net could not be drawn with any probability of success, when tossed in every direction by the boisterous waves, which, instead of fish, would fill it with pebbles and floating sand. During the inclement season, the boats are dragged to the summit of the vast ridge that bounds this bay from the isle of Portland." There are no ores of any kind found in this county; and we believe only one mineral spring: this is at Nottingham, a village near Weymouth. The water has a strong sulphureous smell, with a flavour resembling boiled eggs, and when put in a tin vessel, its colour is blue. At the spring itself, a shilling put into this water becomes instantly of a gold colour. From several experiments, it appears to be impregnated with sulphur and nitron; and taken internally, it is celebrated for curing foulnesses of the skin. The only fossil in Dorsetshire entitled to the consideration of the curious, appears to be the coal which is found at Kemiridge, on the sea coast. This is described by Dr. Maton, "as an argillaceous slate, in a high degree of impregnation with bitumen, and of a blackish brown colour. It is found in large lumps, in a stratum about three feet deep; but does not extend to any great distance from the shore. It burns very strong and bright, and emits a sulphureous smell. When exposed to the atmosphere, it soon falls into pieces; but in the cliffs, or under water, is very hard. The price is about eight shillings per ton; it is chiefly used in ovens, and by the poor people." Previously to the landing of the Romans on our island, the county of Dorsetshire was, according to Ptolemy, inhabited by people termed in the British language Durotriges, or Morini, appellations of like import, both signifying inhabitants by the water. Durotriges is derived from dour, or dwr, water, and trig, an inhabitant; and Morini comes from morin, maritime. The Saxon appellation, dorsetta, is of precisely the same signification, dor being derived from the British dwyr; and setta from the Saxon word settan, to inhabit. In a poem ascribed to Taliesin, and published in Owen's "Cambrian Register," the Morini Britons are thus mentioned:—"Upon the sea there would be coming the wooden wafers, full of the tumult of the Angles in council: signs are seen boding the rage of the Saxons. Of those that are wont to lead, let Seiron be the head against the lion Picts, of the Morini Britons." Though the ancient name of this county, corroborated by numerous monuments yet remaining, sufficiently evinces that it was inhabited by the ancient British, yet, previously to the Roman invasion, its history is uncertain, and almost unknown. On the division of the island into Roman provinces, it became part of Britannia Prima. It was afterwards the first settlement of the Saxons in Britain, and continued part of the West Saxon territory till Egbert consolidated the heptarchy into one kingdom. Shortly after the Danes landed on this part of the coast, and Egbert gave them battle near Lyme. In this conflict, his general, Dudda, was slain, and himself escaped with difficulty. The Danes, however, though victorious, suffered so much, that they were obliged to retire, but soon returned with greater



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
10	Dove Dale * .....	Derby .....	Ashborne ... 3	Wirksworth. 8	Uttoxeter .. 11	142	....
9	Dovenby.....to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 3	Mary Port .. 3	Workington .6	308	247

force. They were again received by Egbert, and so bravely, that, after an immense loss, they fled to their ships, and during the remainder of that monarch's reign attempted no other invasion. After the landing of William the Norman, Dorsetshire, like every other county, was speedily subjected. In the war between Charles I. and the parliament, it sided with the king, but was too weak to afford effectual aid. Excepting such as will be duly noticed in their respective places, the antiquities most entitled to attention in this county are the Roman roads and stations: it may be proper to mention a few particulars of these, as the researches of Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Hutchins have placed these subjects in clearer light than has been done in almost any other county. Dr. Stukeley travelled over the greater part of the Via Iceniana, commencing at the Venta Icenorum in Norfolk, and following it through Suffolk, Cambridge-shire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire, entered this county near Woodyates. At a small distance from Woodyates-inn, it passes through an enclosure on the right hand, and continues its way over the down to Blandford. On this down, some years ago, it appeared quite perfect; but has since been destroyed for the sake of the materials. At about a mile from Woodyates-lane it passes some barrows, which are evidently of an earlier date, as the road goes directly over one of them. At Long Critchill Dr. Stukeley lost the road, and there the researches of Mr. Hutchins commence. From Long Critchill he traces it to Badbury-camp, and hence to Badbury-down, where it appears to have been composed with flint. At Shapwich-marsh it is low, but turning to the left beyond Stourminster, it is bold till it reaches Almer enclosures. Proceeding hence towards Stinford-lane, it enters Dorchester on the north side of St. Peter's-church. It faces the town at the west end, and again appears bold and distinct. At four miles distant it mounts the ridge of a hill, where it commands an extensive view; and thence it takes the name of Ridge-way. From Eggerton, where it appears very distinct, it proceeds to Poorstock. It finally pursues its course to Devonshire, and being intercepted at Seaton by the Foss-way, takes a westwardly direction towards Exeter. The Roman stations in Dorsetshire appear to have been the following:—Londinis, Lyme-Regis; Canca, Arix, Charmouth; Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindogladia, Wimborne Minster; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; and Bol-claunio, Poole. Besides these Roman antiquities, various memorials of our British ancestors are also found in different parts of the county. The county of Dorset is within the western circuit; the assizes for which were anciently holden sometimes at Sherborne, and sometimes, though rarely, at Shaston. Of late years, they have been principally holden at Dorchester. The general quarter sessions of the peace are commonly holden at Blandford, Bridport, Shaston, and Sherborne. This county was anciently the see of a bishop, but it was afterwards connected, at different periods, with the sees of Oxford, Winchester, Sherborne, and Sarum: from the last of these it was separated in the thirty-first of Henry VIII., when it was constituted part of the newly erected bishopric of Bristol, to which it still appertains.

DORSET-  
SHIRE.Roman  
roads and  
stations.Badbury-  
camp and  
Badbury-  
down.

\* DOVE DALE, in the neighbourhood of Ashborne, is a romantic and rocky chasm, through which the river Dove pursues its winding course, and gives life and animation to the scenery, by dashing over rude masses which have fallen into its stream from the adjoining cliffs. "On entering the Dale," observes a modern writer, "the mind regards it as a sequestered solitude, where contemplation might take her seat, and extend her musings through the wide range of existence, neither interrupted by jarring sounds,



## DOVE DALE.

Beautiful  
and pic-  
turesque  
scenery.

Grotesque  
and fanciful  
appearance  
of the rocks.

Reynard's-  
hole.

nor distracted by discordant images. As the road proceeds, however, the scenery becomes too romantic and impressive from its singularity, to permit the attention to engage itself on other objects. The valley contracts; and on each side, rocks of grey lime-stone, abrupt and vast, rear their grotesque forms, covered with moss, lichens, yew-trees, and mountain-ash. A narrow and broken path winds along the margin of the river, which in some parts so nearly fills the bosom of the dale, that even the foot passenger cannot pursue his cautious way, without the hazard of being precipitated from the slippery crags into the stream." In length, this dale is rather more than two miles; but from the sinuosity of its course, and its projecting precipices, which in some places seem to fold into each other, and preclude every appearance of further access, the views are more limited. On the right, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the left, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with fine hanging wood, which from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautifully picturesque and romantic views. The character of the scenery, however, is greatly diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the winding current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which are perpetually changing. Whately, in his "Observations on Modern Gardening," remarks, that "it is never less than ten, nor so much as twenty yards wide, and generally from three to four feet deep; and transparent to the bottom, except when it is covered with a foam of the purest white, under water-falls which are perfectly lucid. These are very numerous, but very different; in some places they stretch across, or a-slant, the stream; in others they are only partial, and the water either dashes against the stones, and leaps over them, or pouring along a steep, rebounds upon those below; sometimes it rushes through the several openings between them, and at other times it is driven back by the obstruction, and turns into an eddy. In one particular spot, the valley, almost closing, leaves hardly a passage for the river, which, pent up, and struggling for a vent, rages, and roars, and foams, till it has extricated itself from the confinement. In other parts, the stream, though never languid, is often gentle, flows round a little desert island, glides between aits and bulrushes, disperses itself among tufts of grass and moss, bubbles about a water-dock, or plays with the tender threads of aquatic plants which float upon the surface." The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguish the scenery of this valley from, perhaps, every other in the kingdom. In some places they shoot up in detached masses, in the form of spires, or conical pyramids, to the height of thirty or forty yards, and are ornamented with festoons and net-work of ivy: in others their scattered and uncovered heads hang over the river in terrific masses, upheld by fragments apparently unequal to the weight they sustain. Some are firm and solid throughout; others are split and dislocated, and appear ready to be scattered into atoms by the first tempest that may sweep the dale. About a mile from the entrance, in a vast mural mass of detached rock, which extends along the edge of the precipice on the right, nearly half way up the side of the dale, is a magnificent arch, called Reynard's-hole. Near this spot, some years ago, a dreadful accident occurred. A Mr. Langton, Dean of Clogher, was on a visit at a family's in the neighbourhood: during his stay, a party was formed for an excursion to Dove Dale. As they proceeded in the valley, Mr. Langton proposed to ascend a precipice near Reynard's-hole, apparently near four hundred feet high: and prevailed on a young lady of the party, a Miss La Roche, to accompany him on the same horse. Riding on the summit near the margin, they mistook a sheep's path for the road, and in endeavouring to turn the horse hastily, they both fell: Mr. Langton was precipitated to the bottom, and so bruised by the fall, that he expired in a few days. Miss La Roche was entangled by her hair in a bramble bush, and

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Dover . . . . . m t	Kent . . . . .	Maidstone .40	Folkstone. .6	Canterbury. 14	71	11924	
14	Dover Court . . . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	Harwich . . . 1	Manningtree 10	Ramsey . . . . 2	70	926	
42	Doverdale . . . . . pa	Worcester. .	Droitwich . . 4	Kidderminster 6	Bewdly . . . . . 7	122	72	
10	Doveridge . . . . . pa	Derby . . . . .	Uttoxeter . . . 2	Ashborn . . . 10	Derby . . . . . 17	136	792	
17	Doward . . . . . to	Hereford . .	Monmouth . . 2	Ross . . . . . 8	Whitchurch 2	132	...	

fortunately received no material injury. The horse was found upon the summit uninjured. The shape of Reynard's-hole nearly approaches to the sharply-pointed Gothic: its height is about forty-feet, and its width eighteen. Through this, in the body of the rock, the eye distinguishes the mouth of a cavern, which, from its situation so immediately above the opening of the arch, excites an idea that the latter must have been formed by some tremendous burst of water, discharged through that aperture from the interior of the mountain. On scrambling beneath the arch, however, up the steep path to the cavern itself, this idea is not strengthened; for the extent of the excavation is little more than forty feet, and its height about fifteen. The beautiful view from the entrance fully repays the fatigue of ascending. A mass of hanging wood covers the opposite side of the dale, from which a large craggy detached rock starting out forms a grand characteristic feature of the scene. This rock is called Dove Dale-church; the cavern Reynard's-hall; and another opening in the rock Reynard's-kitchen. The same variety of wild romantic scenes which distinguish the beginning of the dale, extends to its northern termination: here two large rocks rise prominent, one on each side of the river, and form the portals to this surprising valley. The grand and picturesque are now seen no more; the bottom becomes gradually flat, the rocks sink into small hills of stone, with a craggy fragment occasionally appearing after the discontinuation of the chain. Near this extremity of the dale is another large cavern, called Fox-holes, with some of inferior size. A path to the right of the Dove leads from a farm-house, called Hanson Grange, to the turnpike road proceeding to Ashborne. Congreve is said to have written his comedy of "The Old Bachelor," and part of "The Mourning Bride," in a grotto formed in a steep rocky hill, in the grounds of Ham-hall. This romantic retreat was furnished with a stone seat and table, and herein the poet and dramatist was accustomed to seek refuge from the license of a London life.

DOVE DALE.

Hanging  
woods and  
craggy rocksRetreat of  
Congreve,  
the poet and  
dramatist.

\* **DOVER**, long celebrated as a sea-port, enjoys a romantic situation, in a pleasant valley, the only one about the coast where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, which is very high, and has a beautifully picturesque appearance. The castle is situated on a hill, which rises with a bold, abrupt ascent to the northward of the town. The banks of a small river which runs through the valley are covered with the pleasant villages of Charlton, Buckland, Crabble, and River. The river passes through great part of the town, enters the harbour, and from thence empties itself into the sea. Dover is supposed to derive its name from the British word *Difyrrha*, which signifies a steep place, whence the Saxons called it *Dorpa*, and Antoninus, in his "Itinerary," *Dubris* and the Watling-street, one of the ancient Roman roads, which crossed the kingdom here, going over Barham-downs (where it is very perfect), straight to Canterbury. Dover consists of two parts nearly of equal size, connected by a long narrow street, called Snaregate-street, from the lofty rocks which hang over it, and seem to threaten those who pass below with destruction. The upper and most ancient part is called the town, the lower part the pier. Dover was anciently walled in, and had ten gates. Eastbrook-gate stood under the east cliff, near Mansfield-corner; towards the south-west St. Helen's-gate; near the bridge the Postern or Fisher's-gate; towards the south opened Butcher's-gate; towards the south-west, Snare-gate; the site of which (now called the Bench) was converted into a pavement for the merchant's

The Wat-  
ling-street  
road.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Dowdeswell.....pa	Gloucester.	Cheltenham .5	Winchcombe 6	Gloucester..12	94	232	
11	Dowland.....pa	Devon.....	Hatherleigh .5	Chumleigh...7	Torrington..8	201	195	
33	Dowles.....pa	Salop.....	Bewdley...1	Bridgenorth 12	C. Mortimer .7	130	62	
34	Dowlish Wake...pa	Somerset...	Ilminster...2	Crewkerne...4	Chard.....5	134	380	

**DOVER.**

Nearest and  
safest pas-  
sage to  
France.

Godwin,  
Earl of Kent  
banished.

Roman for-  
tifications.

meeting, over which was the custom-house; south-west towards the pier, Severus's-gate, said to have been built by the Roman Emperor Severus. On the lower side of the hill, on the west part, Adrian's-gate, called Upwall, Common-gate, or Cow-gate; as the way leading to a common, where the cows belonging to the town were driven, passed through it: St. Martin's, called also Monk's-gate, and Postern-gate, leading towards the hill; Biggen-gate, which took its name from the street which ends there; it was formerly called North-gate. The situation of only four of these gates is now exactly known: Snare-gate, removed long since; Severus's or Pier-gate, taken down about a century ago; Biggen-gate, removed in 1762; and Cow-gate, in the year 1776: no trace of the others can now be found. The passage from this port to France being the nearest and safest for travellers, merchants, and pilgrims, there was formerly a law, that none should go to the Continent but from Dover. This town was in a flourishing condition in the reign of Edward the Confessor, who made it a corporation, by the style of mayor and commonalty, and the townsmen were called burgesses; amongst whom the mayor chose assistants for the year, who being sworn to faithful service, were called jurats; which name and office is now common to all the cinque ports, and some of the towns their dependents. In the reign of Edward III., this charter was renewed. The last charter of Dover was granted by Charles II. Though in the Confessor's days the town was governed by its own magistrates, Godwin, Earl of Kent, claimed a right of protection and superiority over it, which he asserted in taking upon him to revenge the murder of nineteen inhabitants, whom the Earl of Bologne's servants had slain in a tumult. He thus incurred the king's displeasure, who for such an encroachment on his supremacy, banished this potent and formidable vassal. Dover-castle, though of great antiquity, is erroneously ascribed to Julius Cæsar. It is, probable, however, that a fortress might have been erected in the time of Claudius. It was formerly esteemed the lock and key of the whole kingdom: it is very extensive, containing upwards of thirty-five acres within the walls. It exhibits various specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Norman architecture. The Roman fortifications, upon the hill, are bounded by the deep ditch which encloses that space in which the church and octagonal watch-tower are placed; and it would be a vain attempt to search after any Roman military work in the castle beyond it. The form of the camp, the ditch, and the octagonal building, all point out the hand of the Roman engineer and the Roman architect. Where the ground would admit of it, the Romans would commonly make their camp in the form of a parallelogram, with the angles rounded off, with a deep ditch and a high parapet to secure it: this appears to have been the original plan of the Roman camp on this hill. The historians, who have ascribed this work to Julius Cæsar, did not attend to the place of his landing, the time he was here, nor the difficulties he had to encounter to fill up time, without employing himself with building castles and towers. There are several reasons, however, why the hill at Dover was fixed upon by the Romans for a camp on their first settling on our island. The garrison could not only defend the small works they cast up here against a superior force, but it could command the harbour for receiving a reinforcement from the Continent, or securing a retreat to it, if necessary, by the assistance of their ships. It is, therefore, probable that Aulus Plautius, in the reign of Claudius, fixed his colony of veterans here, before forts were built in the interior parts of the country. Besides, Dover is the

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
34	Dowlish, West . . . . .	pa Somerset . . .	Ilminster . . . 2	Crewkerne . . 4	Chard . . . . . 4	135	38
11	Bown, East . . . . .	pa Devon . . . .	Barnstaple . . 7	Ilfracombe . . 7	S. Moulton . 12	199	446
22	Down Holland . . . . .	to Lancaster . .	Ormskirk . . . 4	Liverpool . . 10	Prescott . . 12	203	704

nearest part of Britain to the opposite shore. The foundation of the castle may thus be dated (at least so much of the ground plan as appears to be Roman work) between the years of Christ 43 and 49. As the Romans seemed now determined upon the conquest of Britain, and were obliged frequently to cross and recross the sea, it was necessary, that their passage to and from the Continent might be safe for their ships, to erect a light-house upon the high lands on each side of the channel. It may, therefore, be concluded, that the octagonal building at the west end of the church, was originally designed for a Roman light-house and watch tower; and that it was either erected by Aulus Plautius, or Publius Ostorius Scapula. Its foundation is in a bed of clay, a method which the Roman masons usually practised. The tiles are of the usual thickness of Roman tiles, but of different dimensions, and some of them appear to have been cast in a mould peculiar to the makers of them at this place. The ground has been raised several feet since the first building of this tower. The form of it, without, is octagonal, but square within, and the sides of the square and of the octagon are each about fourteen feet. The thickness of the wall to the marks of the first floor is ten feet. In four of the sides of this building are openings in the wall about four feet wide, and three of them of nearly equal heights, or about thirteen feet six inches within side, with semi-circular arches, turned with Roman tiles, and either a stalactitical concretion, or a composition made and used by the Romans, instead of stone. The pieces of this natural or factitious production, applied in turning the arches, are wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately between them, with a thin laying of mortar of a reddish colour. Though it be uncertain whether this tower were ever used by the Romans as a place of defence, there can be little doubt of its having been applied to that purpose by the Normans. The masonry on each side the openings within the building is very different from the original work; and the spaces left in the wall, for what are now called the windows, are much wider at the bottom than the old arch on the top. If they were intended at first only to give light, they were afterwards converted to loop holes, which were left almost close under the arch, and there were steps from the bottom to ascend to them. This alteration was probably made upon Gundulph's plan of defence, soon after the Normans undertook to fortify Dover-castle. The arch over the original entrance, on the east side, is about six feet wide, and still perfect. The other arches, which are damaged, have suffered more from violence, and an idle curiosity in breaking off pieces of the materials to try their hardness, than either by age or the effects of the weather. The walls of the tower were originally built of the same kind of natural or artificial production used by the masons in turning the arches, cut or formed into blocks, about seven inches deep, and a foot in length. The work was carried up with the first seven courses of these blocks, and then the two courses of tiles: and this method was continued to the top of the tower. As stalactitical concretions abound in lime-stone countries, and are so light as well as durable, they were very proper materials for the Romans to transport in their small vessels to places where they could not find stone for erecting towers of strength. This furnishes a strong presumptive proof of the antiquity of this building, and that it was raised by Romans upon their settling in Britain: for if they had waited till they had been better acquainted with the country, they would have found stone much nearer the place. This tower has been cased over, probably in the reign of Henry V., Erpingham being then lord warden of the castle,

## DOVER.

The foundation of the castle before Christ.

The tower used as a place of defence by the Normans.

Ancient mode of building.



<i>May.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
11	Down, St. Mary . . . . . pa	Devon . . . . .	Crediton . . . . . 7	Hatherleigh 13	Chumleigh . . . . . 8	188	407
11	Down, West . . . . . pa	Devon . . . . .	Barnstaple . . . . . 6	Ilfracombe . . . . . 4	Comb Martin 5	198	628
21	Downe . . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	Bromley . . . . . 6	Westerham . . . . . 4	Seven Oaks . . . . . 7	17	421

## DOVER.

Ruins of an ancient church, &c.

The first known tower in Dover built before the Norman conquest.

Description of the towers and walls.

whose arms (two bars and a canton) are placed on a stone on the north side of it. The casing is dropping off, which again exposes the old work to the weather, and time, which has been for so many ages eating into this work, is crumbling it into ruins. Contiguous to this Roman pharos, or watch-tower, are the ruins of an ancient church, traditionally stated to have been built by King Lucius in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to a Christian edifice having been founded here at that early period, the remains of the building are evidently of much later date. Roman tiles, however, have been worked up in the walls, particularly of the tower. These remains, with the pharos, and the foundations of a building, supposed to have been a Roman bath, which have been several times laid open in digging graves near the west end of St. Mary's-church, are all the vestiges of Roman occupation that are now known in this town. The Saxons are stated, by Darell, to have very early made themselves masters of Dover; and very soon after their conversion to Christianity, the ancient church within the walls of the castle, is said to have been re-consecrated by St. Augustine, at the request of King Ethelbert, whose son and successor, Eadbald, founded a college near it for secular canons, under the government of a provost. Widred, King of Kent, having, in the latter part of the following century, extended the fortifications of the castle, removed the canons into the town of Dover, where he had built a new church for their use, upon that very spot, says Darrell, where, "before the reign of Arviragus, ships used to ride at anchor." He also fortified the town with a wall on the side towards the sea. To the Roman works of the castle, the Saxons made many additions, and extended them towards the land, which, after their manner, was raised and levelled on the top, and encompassed by a deep broad ditch. The first tower known to have been built in the exterior walls before the Norman conquest, was built by order of Godwin, Earl of Kent, and governor of Dover-castle, and probably the Saxon keep was soon afterwards surrounded by walls and towers. The gateway faced the Roman camp, proceeding from this gate, formerly called Palace-gate (because it immediately led to the palace now called the keep); the first tower to the right hand was called the Duke of Suffolk's-tower; the others are in the following order: the old arsenal; the king's kitchen, and other offices; King Arthur's-hall, on the east side of the keep, where a mess-room and buildings have been erected for the use of military officers; and in the hall on this side the quadrangle are four other towers, exclusive of one on each angle; but their particular names are now unknown. The king's-gate and bridge next follow: these were formerly secured by two strong gates and a portcullis. On each side of the gateway there is an access in the wall, open in front, after the manner of some of the Saxon fortifications. These recesses were designed for retreats for their women and children, for repositories for their arms, and for places whither their officers and men might retire to rest. This gate was strengthened with an out-work, constructed so as to command the vallum on each side of the bridge; the walls of this work are about ten feet thick at the gateway by the foot of the bridge. These walls are faced with flint, and the space filled up with rubbish and mortar. The three next towers were called Magminot-towers; and the last, which is next the palace gate, was called Arthur's smaller hall, or Queen Guaonobour's bed-chamber. Henry VIII. made a magazine of Guaonobour's royal bed-chamber to deposit his stores in, when he went with Anne Boleyn to France. It is not improbable that they were a part of these stories which were afterwards shewn for the wine, salt, and beef, left here by Julius Cæsar.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>	
6	Downham . . . . .	pa Cambridge..	Ely . . . . .	4	March . . . . .	9	St. Ives . . . 13	71	1732
14	Downham . . . . .	pa Essex .....	Billericay . . 4		Chelmsford . 8		Rochford . . 10	27	271
22	Downham . . . to & chap	Lancaster...	Clithero . . . 2		Colne . . . . .	8	Burnley . . . 8	219	552
27	Downham . . . . .	div Norfolk ...	Wymondham		Lynn Regis . 8		Swaffham . 14	85	1165

These towers are not to be perceived within the quadrangles, the present building having been erected so as to cover them on the inside. It is recorded, that Henry II., about the year of Christ 1153, the year in which he came from Normandy for the relief of Wallingford-castle, and immediately preceding his succession to the throne, built this keep or palace, and enclosed it with a new wall. This noble tower is built after a plan by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, who was employed by William the Conqueror to draw designs for his castles. The present entrance is on the south side, and by a grand flight of steps you ascend round the eastern side to the third story, on which, in Gundulph's castles, were the royal or governor's apartments. The rooms are large and lofty, but they have little at this time, except strength and security, to recommend them to the taste of our times. This grand flight of stone steps was formerly secured by three strong gates. By the first vestibule, on the right hand going up, is a room which was probably designed for the person who guarded the first gate. Opposite to this is another, adorned on every side with beautiful arches, richly embellished with zig-zag and other work. This, it is probable, was the chapel. The artist has been more lavish of his skill in these arches than in those over the door and on the side of the wall in the vestibule. Above this room is another, richly ornamented in a similar manner. Beneath the chapel and the first vestibule, was the dungeon for prisoners; several persons of distinction have been confined here at different times, but it is now only made use of as a prison for soldiers when they are under close confinement. There are galleries built in the walls, with loop holes to annoy the besiegers; and they are so contrived, that it would have been next to impossible for them to hurt the besieged in any of the rooms by shooting at them. The second floor was intended for the use of the garrison, and that on the ground for stores. Just without the Duke of Suffolk's-gate are barracks for the soldiers; and also the wells which supply the garrison with water; they are each of them 370 feet deep. So well was the importance of Dover-castle known to William the Norman, that when he was taking measures to ensure to himself the possession of England, he refused to permit the departure from Rouen of Earl Harold, whom he had sometime held in forcible restraint till he had bound the latter by a solemn oath, to deliver up to him, after Edward's death, "the castle of Dover, with the well of water in it." Harold's violation of this oath may be considered as having cost him his life. The existence of the well here mentioned, had been long known; but it had been so very carefully arched over, that its precise situation had, until the summer of the year 1811, eluded the most diligent investigation. It was then discovered, in the keep, by Mr. Manfell, of Dover. It is situated in the thickness of the north-east wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, having been steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness. It is about 5 feet in diameter, and upwards of 400 feet deep. After the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror, before he quitted the coast, judged it necessary to secure a retreat to, and open a communication with Normandy, by the assistance of his fleet, in case he should meet with a repulse. Dover-castle was the place fixed upon; and as it was even then a noted fortification, he marched his army to besiege it, and it surrendered to him after a very feeble resistance. The Conqueror, thinking it of too much consequence to him to suffer it to be retaken by any neglect or surprise, appointed Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (his

## DOVER.

A noble tower built by Gundulph.

Fine specimens of architectural embellishments.

Harold's violation of his oath.

The surrender of Dover castle

## DOVER.

Two exterior walls joined to the original fortification, and a tower for the defence of the castle.

The tower named after Chaldescot, the then commander.

The noble tower of Fienes or New-gate.

brother, whom he created Earl of Kent), justiciary of England, regent, and governor of Dover-castle, with a strong garrison, to defend it for him against any attack that might be made upon it. This prelate falling into disgrace, John Fienes, a trusty Norman, was appointed governor of the fortification, and he had the lands given him, which he held of the crown, to secure and defend their works. It was by his order, and under his inspection, that the two exterior walls were joined to the Saxon fortification, and continued down to the very edge of the high perpendicular cliff. He selected eight tried and approved Norman warriors to assist him in this work. The names of these commanders were, William de Albranche, Fulbert de Dover, William Arsic, Jeffery Peverel, William Maimsmoth, Robert Porth, Robert or Hugh Crevequer, and Adam Fitzwilliam. These had among them one hundred and twelve knight's fees, and were not only obliged to find a number of soldiers in proportion to the knight's fees they held of the crown; but they were bound, by the nature of their tenure, to build a tower for the defence of the castle, and for their own particular residence, and to place their arms in the front of it. The names of the towers in the exterior wall of the castle, beginning at the side of the cliff next the town, are:—Cannons, or Monk's-gate, where at present is a battery; Albrancis, or Rokesley's-tower; Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower; Hurst-tower; Arsic or Say-tower; Gatton-tower; Peverel, Beauchamp, or Marshal's-tower; Port, Gastling, or Mary's-tower; Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower; Clopton-tower; Godsfoe-tower; Crevequer, or Cranville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower; Fitzwilliam's, or St. John's-tower; Avaranche's, or Mansel's-tower; Veville, or Pincerster-tower; Earl Godwin's-tower; and Ashetesfordian-tower. Of these towers the most worthy of notice at present are: first, Chilham, or Chaldescot's-tower, the third from the edge of the cliff. This was built by Fulbert de Lucy, whose family came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror; and he being selected by John Fienes to assist him in defending the castle, he changed his name for Dover. But the tower was named after the manor, and they who held Chilham were obliged to keep it in repair. Chaldescot succeeding to the command here, the tower was called by his name. In the front of this building is a house for an officer under the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, called the bodar of Dover-castle. The ancient title is retained; but the original duty of his office is very little known to the inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, and their ancient towns. The bodar of Dover-castle has also another title annexed to his office, which is sergeant-at-arms. By this post he has the power from the lord warden to take into his particular jurisdiction crown and other debtors under arrest, and to shut them up, and keep them in safe custody, in a prison belonging to Fulbert de Dover's-tower. The next tower of note is Fienes, or New-gate, or the Constable's-tower, still used as the governor's apartments. This noble building, which is raised upon the site of a more ancient one, is after the designs of Gundulph, who first introduced the high portal, and secured the passage with drawbridges, portcullisses, and massy gates. The residence of the constable or governor of the castle was in the apartments of these towers after the Norman conquest; and it was here they heard and settled all disputes and controversies relative to the pay and the regulations of the garrison. The porter generally stands at the door of a room under the arch, on the left hand going into the castle, to invite travellers to see the ancient keys of the castle, and a few antique pictures, which are kept there. They have an old horn, of which the tradition is, that it was used by the Romans, at the building of the castle, to give notice to the workmen, by the sounding of it, when to begin or to leave their work. It was an ancient custom with the feudal lords, for the centinel to sound a horn for a signal at the gates of the castles upon their estates; this no doubt was one of the horns used by the centinels here to sound the alarm,



to give notice of the approach of strangers, or to convey during the night, from post to post, any alarm or other notice. Crevequer, or Canville, or Earl of Norfolk's-tower, built by one of the associated captains, is situated opposite the north entrance into the quadrangle of the keep. Near it are several other towers, which have neither names nor lands assigned them; and the origin of which is uncertain. Near Crevequer's tower you descend by a flight of stone steps into the main sally-port, which is wide and lofty, and part of it is cut through the solid rock. Near the entrance of this passage is a turning to the right hand, by which you proceed to a stone door-case, near the foundation of the wall of the castle, where there is another flight of steps, by which you again descend several feet, till you arrive at a passage, to the right and left, in the bank without the wall. The passage to the right is nearly filled up with rubbish. On the left of the flight of steps, you proceed in a subterraneous vault, which forms several angles, and the direction is guided by the foundation of the towers. The arch being stopped up, it is not easy to trace it to the place where it originally opened; but it led into a tower, near the main sally-port. By some, the tower in the ditch and the adjoining subterraneous works, are supposed to have been built by Hubert de Burgh, while the castle was besieged by the Dauphin, in the reign of King John. This does not appear probable; as it cannot be supposed that the besiegers would have suffered the besieged to have carried on such a work, when they could have so easily prevented them. If Hubert de Burgh raised this tower and the barbican, it must have been in the interval of the Dauphin's quitting the siege and returning to it again. Lord St. John had a grant of Burleigh and Pising in Kent, and Popeshall in Hertfordshire, to repair and defend this tower. There were several gates in the different parts of the barbican, secured by strong bolts and bars, to prevent or retard an enemy from proceeding into the castle, if they happened to force an entrance. Passing from the guard-house towards the hospital, the first tower in the wall is Fitzwilliam's or St. John's-tower. Adam Fitzwilliam, the first commander of this tower, attended William, Duke of Normandy, into England, as marshal of his army; and for his valour in the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm. There was anciently a noble and spacious sally-port from this tower: the entrance to it in the castle was in the Saxon ditch, on the right hand: and this, like the subterraneous work at Crevequer's tower was originally intended not for foot only, but for cavalry. In this passage, under ground, there was a gate and portcullis. The sally-port was continued from the back of the tower across the ditch, between the two walls, which were arched over. An arch was turned in the mason's work in the ditch, which, whilst it supported the side walls, left a passage through from one side to the other; and above, between the two walls, the pass appears to have been made good by a drawbridge, between the tower and the bank, on the opposite side of the ditch. This bridge was necessary to stop the progress of an enemy, in case they had forced the work beyond it. In the part of the sally-port which is in the high ground beyond the ditch, there was a large gate, which moved upon two pivots, fixed in sockets in the wall, and was hoisted up by a pulley fixed in the top of the arch: by slackening the gate suddenly, the weight of it would have driven every thing before it, if there had been any resistance made by the enemy in a close pursuit. It has been generally supposed that there were formerly a subterraneous passage from Crevequer's-tower to this, and from this to Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, where, according to some authors, it turned, and passed on to Pincer's-tower, and thence to the Roman camp. Avaranche's or Maunsel's-tower, in the angle near the hospital, is one of the noblest remains of the Norman towers in the castle. It appears to have been built entirely for defence, as it had not the convenience even of a temporary residence within it for a commander, unless there were another

DOVER.

Subterra-  
neous vaults  
and passagesAdam Fitz-  
william re-  
warded by  
the Duke of  
Normandy,  
for his va-  
lour at the  
battle of  
Hastings.Avaranche's,  
or Maunsel's  
tower, one  
of the  
noblest re-  
mains of the  
Norman  
towers.

## DOVER.

Precautions  
for security.

The north  
turret of the  
palace  
tower fixed  
upon as a  
point of ob-  
servation.

Several  
ranges of  
barracks.

story, more than is left in the remaining ruins. The first floor was a kind of vault, arched with stone, open in front; and in the wall, round part of this vault, was a passage, with stone steps, in which passage the archers might stand, one above another, and command the ditch on each side of the building through the loop holes, as well as the approaches to it from each side of the curtain. By this gallery or passage they ascended to the top of the first vault, and came out upon a platform over it, which was also partly surrounded by a wall, but not near so thick as that below. From this platform there is a circular staircase of stone leading to the top of the tower. Exactly over the passage in the wall below was another passage, covered with an arch supported with piers; opposite the interval between each pier were loop holes in the walls of the tower which commanded the ditch; and near the end of the passage there was a machicolation in the wall for pouring out scalding water, burning sand, melted lead, &c. Veville, or Pincester's-tower, is the next in the other angle. Earl Godwin's-tower was built by Earl Godwin about the time of Canute the Great, or Edward the Confessor. He held by grant Goodnestone, near Sandwich, where for this particular purpose, he had his seat. At the back of this tower was a postern, through which was a way under ground that came into the castle upon the vallum which joined the Roman and Saxon work. Stephen Pincester led his reinforcement, which enabled Hubert de Burgh to withstand the Dauphin, in the reign of King John, through this sally-port. The summit of the keep, or palace-tower, already mentioned, is embattled; and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester. When Major General Roy, and the members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, were estimating the distance between the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, they fixed upon the north turret as one of the points of observation; and from the report made on this occasion, it appears that this turret rises nearly ninety-two feet from the ground on which it stands; and that the whole height above low-water mark, spring tide, was 465 feet and three quarters. The most remarkable objects seen from the turret, are the point of the North Foreland beyond the light-house, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Richborough-castle, Reculver and Minster-churches, Dunkirk, Calais, the hills beyond Calais and Boulogne, and Dungeness-point and light-house. During some of the wars in the last century, this keep was made a French prison, through which the timbers of the floors were destroyed, and other dilapidations made. Without the inner court, towards the south, is Arthur's, or North's-gate, and three towers, Armourer's-tower, the Well-tower, and Harcourt's-tower. Harcourt-tower is built over a gateway, and had its name from the Harcourts of Stainton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, which manor was granted to defend and keep it in repair. Outside of this tower are several ranges of barracks, and another wall, which, taking a circular course, goes round the upper summit of the hill, including within it the ancient church and light-house. In this wall is Colton's-tower, where the chaplain of the garrison was accustomed to lodge; and Clinton's-tower, which was to be kept in repair by the barons of that name, or their successors in the manor of Folkstone. In the old church, the roof of which is entirely destroyed, several personages of family and rank have been interred. Amongst them, was Sir Robert Ashton, knight, Constable of Dover-castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an Admiral of the Fleet, Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord Treasurer, and one of the executors to the will of Edward III. Here also were buried Lieutenant Governor William Copeldike, who died in the reign of Henry VIII.; and Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who died in 1614, and whose body and monument were afterwards removed to the hospital, called Norfolk-college, which this nobleman had founded at Greenwich. The ground on the southward of the church, is the general place of burial for the soldiers who die in the garrison. Formerly there were three chaplains to this castle; and, on



account of the antiquity and dignity of the place, they were permitted to wear the habit of prebends. The first said mass to the governor at the high altar; the second, to the marshalsmen and officers at the altar of the Virgin Mary; and the third, to the soldiers, at the north end of the Chapel of Relics. In the time of Henry VIII., these chaplains were reduced to one; and though the church has long been in ruins, and no divine worship performed, the ancient salary is continued. In most of our civil commotions, this fortress was an object of contention between the rival parties. So recently as the time of Charles I., it was attempted and taken by surprise by a few men in the night. One Drake, a merchant, and a zealous partizan in opposition to the king, formed a plan to seize the garrison, and the 1st of August, 1642, about midnight, was the time fixed upon to put it into execution. Every thing being prepared for the attempt, he with ten or twelve men, by the assistance of ropes and scaling ladders, reached the top of the high cliff, with their muskets, undiscovered. Having reached the summit unmolested, they immediately proceeded to the post where the centinel was placed, and after securing or killing him, they threw open the gates, and the garrison, being few in number, and in the confusion of the night concluding he had a strong party with him, the officer on command surrendered up the castle to them. Drake immediately dispatched a messenger to Canterbury with the news of his success, and the Earl of Warwick being there, he sent him fifty men, and the city seventy to guard and defend the castle. At a little distance from the edge of the cliff stands a beautiful piece of brass ordnance, twenty-four feet long, cast at Utrecht in 1544, and called Queen Elizabeth's pocket pistol, it having been a present from the States of Holland to that queen: it carries a twelve pound shot. The touch-hole is gold, and has suffered considerably by the hand of violence, in endeavouring to pick it out: it is entirely unfit for use. It was from the edge of the cliff, near this cannon, that Messrs. Jefferies and Blanchard ascended when they took their celebrated aeronautic flight in a balloon across the channel to France, on the 7th of January, 1785. On the hill opposite the castle, was anciently a pharos, or watch tower, called the Devil's Drop and Bredonstone. The site of it is now occupied by a guard-house. At the Devil's Drop the constable of Dover-castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports is sworn into office. Subsequently to the recommencement of hostilities, in the year 1803, the heights on the western side of Dover were strongly fortified, agreeably to the modern system. The immense works erected on that part of the Kentish coast, immediately opposite to Boulogne, which cannot be considered under the protection of the shipping in the Downs, were completed about the year 1810. They begin with Dover-castle; in the immediate vicinity of which have been constructed subterraneous works, consisting of three tiers of batteries, case-mates, &c. &c., with barracks for 10,000 men. The height opposite to the barracks is also regularly fortified by flanking redoubts, bastions, &c. &c. There is also a citadel with a ditch and drawbridge, and barracks for 5,000 men; a shaft of a most beautiful and commodious description, having four different staircases (round an open area which both lights and ventilates), communicates with the town, the height of which is upwards of 300 feet. By this shaft it is calculated that 20,000 men might pass from the height to the town, or *vice versa* in half an hour. There are also four other batteries, called Guildford's, Townshend's, Amherst's, and Archcliffe, so that Dover is now the most completely fortified (excepting Malta and Gibraltar) of any place in the British dominions, and forms a most novel and interesting spectacle to the eye of the stranger. A melancholy accident occurred here on the 14th of December, 1810. An immense quantity of the cliff adjoining the castle leading to the Moat's Bulwark fell, with a dreadful crash, into the ordnance timber-yard beneath, in which was situated the house of a Mr.

DOVER.

The fortress  
taken by  
surprise in  
1642.

Queen  
Elizabeth's  
pocket-  
pistol.

Barracks  
and fortifi-  
cations.

Melancholy  
accident in  
1810.



## DOVER.

Extraor-  
dinary te-  
nacity of  
animal life.

Poole, the foreman of the carpenters, which was entirely destroyed, and himself, his wife, five children, and a niece, were buried in the ruins. It was supposed that the cliff had cracked, and given way, from the quantity of rain which had fallen. Although the greatest exertions were made by a vast number of soldiers to remove the rubbish—amounting, it was supposed to upwards of 2,000 cart loads of chalk—Mr. Poole was the only individual of his family whose life was preserved. At the time the cliff fell, he had just risen, to look after the workmen; and on crossing the threshold of his door, he was buried breast deep. The horses in the stable were not hurt, a rafter of great strength having sustained the incumbent chalk. A few days afterwards, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed by the unexpected falling of the cliff, which extended along the houses on the north-west side of Snargate-street. The total quantity of land, lost by the fall of the cliff between Dover and Folkestone, was estimated at six acres. It deserves to be recorded, as an extraordinary instance of the tenacity of animal life, that a hog, which was buried in the ruins at the same time that Mr. Poole's unfortunate family were destroyed, was found alive by the workmen, in removing the rubbish, five months and nine days after the accident! At the time of his interment, the animal weighed about 140 pounds; but when discovered he was wasted to about 30 pounds, notwithstanding which he was likely to do well. About the time of Henry VII., the harbour of Dover had become so choked up, as to demand the immediate attention of government, to prevent its total ruin; and accordingly great sums were expended for its preservation. It was found, however, that all that had been done would not answer the end proposed, without the building of a pier to seaward; and one was constructed in the reign of Henry VIII., composed of two rows of mainposts, and great piles, which were let into holes hewn in the rock underneath, and some were shod with iron, and driven down into the main chalk, and fastened together with iron bands and bolts; the bottom being first filled up with great rocks of stone, and the remainder above, with great chalk stones, beach, &c. Previously to the reign of Elizabeth, this noble work had fallen to decay, and the harbour was again nearly choked up. An act was therefore passed for granting towards the repair of the harbour, a certain tonnage from every vessel above twenty tons burthen passing by it, which then amounted to £1,000 per annum. After many different trials, a safe harbour was at length formed, with a pier and different walls and sluices. During the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, the improvement of the harbour continued without intermission, and several more acts were passed for that purpose; but the future preservation of it was owing to the charter of incorporation of the governors of it, in the first year of James I., by the name of the warden and assistants of the harbour of Dover, the warden being always the lord warden of the Cinque Ports for the time being, and his assistants, his lieutenant, and the mayor of Dover for the time being, and eight others, the warden and assistants only making a quorum. And the king only granted to them his land, or waste ground, or beach, commonly called the pier or harbour ground, as it lay without Southgate or Snargate, the rents of which are now of the annual value of upwards of £300. Under the direction of the corporation, the works and improvements of the harbour have been carried on, and acts of parliament have been obtained in almost every succeeding reign to facilitate their measures. In the reign of Edward I., the town of Dover was incorporated by the name of mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover, and before by the name of barons of the town and port of Dover. Elizabeth, in the year 1577, granted the town a new charter of incorporation, in which the manner of choosing the mayor, jurats, and commoners was new modelled, and several further liberties and privileges granted, and those by the charter of Edward I. confirmed. Subsequent charters were also obtained from Charles II. and

Improve-  
ments of the  
harbour.

James II; but none of these charters being at present extant, Dover is now held to be a corporation by prescription, by the style of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of Dover. It consists of a mayor, thirteen jurats, and thirty-five commoners or freemen, with a chamberlain, recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is coroner by his office: he is chosen by the resident freemen. The jurats are nominated from the common-council by the jurats, and appointed by the mayor, jurats, and common-councilmen by ballot. Besides the jurisdiction which the corporation has within the town and port of Dover, it extends over several places as members of the Cinque Port, not being incorporated: viz., of Margate, alias St. John's; Gousand; Birchington; Wood, alias Wood-church; and St. Peter's; all in the Isle of Thanet; and Kingsdowne and Ringswold in this county. The ancient town was defended by a strong embattled wall, which enclosed a space of about half a mile square; and in which, as already stated, were ten gates. The form of the town is singular, and from the hills above, its appearance is highly interesting and romantic. Apparently it consists of three long streets, extending in contrary directions, as east, south-west, and north, and meeting at one point in the centre. From the old Maison Dieu, or present Victualling-office, to the further houses at the pier, its extent is upwards of a mile. That part called Snargate-street, lies immediately below the cliffs. The town is now separated into the two parishes of St. Mary the Virgin, and St. James the Apostle; but it was formerly divided into six, each having had its distinct church; all of which have long been destroyed, with the exception of St. Nicholas, and St. Martin-le-Grand, which was considered as the mother church; and such was its superiority over the other churches, that none of the priests were permitted to sing mass till St. Martin's priest had begun, which was notified by tolling the great bell. All annual pensions were paid, and almost all offerings made here. After the suppression of the college of secular canons by Henry I., this church became only parochial, and was used as such till 1546, when it was all taken down, excepting the tower. In the old church-yard belonging to it, lie the remains of the poet and satirist, Churchill, who died in 1764, and to whose memory an inscribed stone has been put up in St. Mary's-church. The church of St. Martin-le-Grand, founded by King Widred for the secular canons whom he had removed from Dover-castle, in 1691, and whose numbers he increased to twenty-two, and endowed them as prebends. These canons were suppressed by Henry I.; but in their place a priory of Benedictines was subsequently founded. Great part of the priory buildings still remain; but they have been long converted into a farm, and for many years occupied by a family of the name of Coleman. They stand in a very pleasant situation, near the entrance of the town, where the road turns off to Folkestone; and the whole precinct is still surrounded by a stone wall. The gateway and refectory are still entire: the latter is upwards of 100 feet long, and is now used as a barn. A portion of the church also is yet standing, with many remains of other buildings; but the ruins are much intermixed with more modern structures. This priory was for a long period called the Newark, (New-work), to distinguish it from the old foundation from which it had its origin. The Maison Dieu, or hospital on the left of the entrance to the town was built and endowed by Hubert de Burgh, the great justiciary of England, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III. Henry VIII. took this hospital into his own hands; and at the dissolution, the annual revenues were valued at £159 18s. 6½d. Queen Mary converted it into an office for victualling the navy, to which use it is still appropriated. In this hospital, when our sovereigns were accustomed to reside at Dover, on their way to and from the Continent, the king's chancellor, and his suite, usually took up their abode; whilst the sovereign himself was lodged either in the castle, or in the priory. The buildings still evince the Maison Dieu

DOVER.

The ancient town.

Various churches.

Remains of the priory converted into a farm.



## DOVER.

St. Martin's  
fair well  
attended.

St. Mary's  
church, a  
spacious  
and curious  
edifice.

Resignation  
of the crown  
by King  
John.

The trade of  
this town  
extensive.

to have been an extensive and splendid establishment. Another hospital, connected with this town, though standing in the adjoining parish of Buckland, was built for lepers, at the joint expense of Henry II. and the monks of St. Martin's-priory, to whom it was subject. It was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and though not a vestige of the building is now remaining, an ancient fair is kept on the spot on the anniversary of that saint. St. Martin's fair is held in the market-place in Dover, near which the original priory stood. This fair, which appears to have been originally granted to King Widred's foundation, is very numerous attended. St. Mary's-church is a spacious and curious edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a tower at the west-end; its length is about 120 feet, and its breadth 55. It is said to have been built by the priory and convent of St. Martin, in the year 1216; yet, as much of the architecture is of a prior age, it seems probable that this was one of three churches in Dover, which the Domesday-book records as being subject to St. Martin's, and of course its origin must have been earlier than the date mentioned. The monuments are very numerous: the most observable is that to the memory of Philip Eaton, Esq., who died in January, 1769, in his 49th year, and "whose remains are here deposited with his ancestors, inhabitants of this town of Dover for ages past:" the upper part is filled with numerous emblems, and the arms of the deceased. Here is also a memorial for the celebrated comedian, Samuel Foote, Esq., who died at the Ship-inn, at Dover, and had a grave prepared for his remains in this church, but was afterwards conveyed to London, and buried there. A very fine organ was put up here in 1742: the galleries are very large, and the church is well paved; yet the accommodations are insufficient for the number of inhabitants. Two years after the dissolution, this church, which had belonged to the Maison Dieu, was given to the parishioners by Henry VIII., who was then at Dover; and every housekeeper paying scot and lot has now a right to vote in the choosing of a minister. In this church, King John is stated by some of our historians to have resigned his crown, and other ensigns of royalty, to Pandulph, the pope's legate, in the presence of many earls and barons; but it seems more probable, that that degrading ceremony took place in the house of knights templars at Swingfield, as the original instrument, by which King John agreed to submit to the Pope's authority is dated "*apud domum militum Templi juxta Doveram.*" St. James's-church is an irregular structure, and its interior which is kept particularly neat and clean, displays its origin to have been Norman. Here are memorials for Mr. Simon Yorke, who died in 1682; and Philip Yorke, Esq., town-clerk of Dover, who died in 1721; the father and grandfather of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, both of whom were buried here. This church anciently belonged to Dover-castle; and within it are still held the courts of chancery and admiralty for the Cinque Ports, and their members, at which the lord warden or his deputy presides. Besides the churches, here are meeting-houses for Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and other sects. Two members of parliament are still returned, who, as well as the mayor, are elected in St. Mary's-church, by the whole body of free-men, resident and non-resident. The freedom of the corporation is acquired by birth, marriage, servitude, and burgage tenure: the acquired franchise by marriage ceases with the death of the wife, and that by tenure with the alienation of the freehold. The trade of this town is extensive; and in times of peace, the general business is very great, this being still the principal place of embarkation for the Continent. The inns are numerous, and in several of them, the accommodations are in the first style. A new and handsome custom-house has recently been erected, but on a less eligible spot than the old one; and a handsome hospital has been built for the soldiery, near Archcliffe-fort. A "fellowship of Trinity Pilots" was established here in 1515, under the direction of the court of load-manage, whose business was to pilot vessels into the Thames. King

William, in 1689, restored to the pilots their ancient right of choosing a masters and wardens from their own body, and appointed the lord warden and his deputy for the time being, the mayors of Dover and Sandwich for the time being, the captains and lieutenants of Deal, Walmer, and Sandown castles for the time being, commissioners of load-manage. In 1716, the pilots obtained an act, authorising an establishment of fifty pilots at Dover, fifty at Deal, and twenty in Thanet; since that time, the mayor of Sandwich has lost his commission; but the other commissioners are the same as before. In the year 1778, an act was obtained for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the town; and duties of sixpence in the pound on every house, a shilling on every chaldron of coals, and a toll on all carriages, equal to that given by the turnpike act, payable at the gate on the London-road, were granted to defray the requisite expenses. The upper road to Folkestone having become dangerous from the falling of the cliffs, a new one has been made, passing through the valley by Maxwell and Farthingloe, and joining with the upper road about three miles from Dover. In 1784, an act of parliament was passed for the recovery of small debts above £2 and under £40, in the liberties of Dover and Dover-castle, and the parishes of Charlton, Buckland, River, Ewell, Lydden, Coldred, East and West Langdon, Ringwold, St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Hougham, Capel-le-Ferne, Alkham, and Whitfield. Dover has of late years, particularly in the bathing season, become a favourite summer residence of many respectable families. Here is an assembly-room, and a theatre. Below the castle hill, on the sea beach, is a remarkable villa, belonging to Sir W. Sidney Smith, by whose father, Captain Smith, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Sackville at the battle of Minden, it was erected. It is composed of flints and chalk, and consists of different low buildings, inclosing a small court. In its general aspect, it resembles a fort. The roofing is composed of inverted sea-boats, of the largest size, strongly pitched over. A free-school was established here in 1771, and a charity-school in 1789, for which a building was erected in 1820, and it is now conducted on the national plan. A school of industry for girls, founded in 1819, is supported by subscription; and there is a house of industry, the management of which is extremely creditable to the conductors. Ship building, sail, and rope-making, and other branches of manufacture connected with naval affairs, are carried on to a considerable extent; and in the vicinity are paper and corn mills, but the principal commerce of the town depends on the perpetual influx of passengers, arriving or departing by the packets which ply between Dover and Calais. Steam-boats are now established, which frequently perform the voyage in three hours. On the beach are hot, cold, and shower baths, and news-rooms. Amongst the distinguished natives of Dover, may be mentioned Dr. White Kennet, Bishop of Peterborough, and Philip Yorke, Earl Hardwicke. Dr. Kennet was born in August 1660. He was skilled in the Saxon, and other northern languages. In 1692, he wrote an account of William Somner, the celebrated antiquary, which was printed with the "Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts of Kent." In 1700, he was appointed rector of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in London; and he became distinguished for his conduct in the polemic disputes of the day. In 1707, he was appointed Dean of Peterborough; and in 1718, bishop of that diocese. He died in 1728, leaving a numerous collection of historical and antiquarian manuscripts, which subsequently came into the possession of Lord Shelbourne. Earl Hardwicke was born in 1690. He acquired considerable celebrity at the bar; and afterwards filled the important situations of solicitor and attorney-generals. In 1733, he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and was soon afterwards raised to the dignity of a baron, by the title of Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester. In 1736-7, he was made Lord Chancellor; and during a period of almost twenty years, he continued to exercise the functions of

DOVER.

Regulations  
of pilots.Good sea-  
bathing  
accommoda-  
tions.Distin-  
guished na-  
tives of  
Dover.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
27	Downham *. m t & pa	Norfolk . . .	Lynn Regis .10	Wisbeach .11	Stoke Ferry .6	84	2198	
36	Downham Santon . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Brandon . . .3	Thetford . . .5	Ixworth . .10	81	.....	
34	Downhead . . . . . pa	Somerset . . .	Shep. Mallet 5	Frome . . . .5	Bruton . . .6	108	221	
44	Downholme . . . . . pa & to	N. R. York . .	Richmond . .5	Redmere . . .4	Bedale . . .10	233	339	
34	Downside . . . . . to	Somerset . . .	Bath . . . . .9	Frome . . . .8	Wells . . . .8	111	.....	
17	Downton . . . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Ludlow . . .5	Presteign . .12	Wigmore . .4	146	111	
41	Downton † . bo to & pa	Wilts . . . .	Salisbury . .6	Wilton . . .8	Platford . .6	83	3785	
24	Dowsby . . . . . to	Lincoln . . .	Bourne . . .7	Donington .8	Folkingham .4	104	230	
29	Doxford . . . . . to	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . .7	Belford . . .7	New Bewick 7	314	79	
15	Doynnton . . . . . pa	Gloucester . .	C. Sodbury .5	Marshfield .4	Bristol . . .9	107	448	
10	Drakelow . . . . . to	Derby . . . .	Burton on T. 2	Ashby de la Z 8	Derby . . .12	122	77	
28	Draughton . . . . . pa	Northamp . .	Kettering . .7	Rothford . .5	Welford . .9	76	176	
45	Draughton . . . . . to	W. R. York . .	Skipton . . .3	Addingham .4	Broughton .8	221	223	

## DOVER.

that high station with such undeviating fidelity, that only three of his decrees were ever appealed from, and even those were eventually affirmed by the House of Lords. He died in March, 1764. It is said that when pleading as a very young barrister, before Judge Page, the latter endeavoured to browbeat him, by ironical commendation of his wit, and telling him, he soon expected to hear that he had turned Coke on Lyttleton into verse. "Yes, my Lord," replied he, with admirable readiness, "you are right; and I will give your lordship a specimen.

Anecdote of ready wit.

"He that bath lands in fee,  
Need 'neither quake nor quiver;' (a)  
'For look ye, do ye see,' (a)  
'I humbly do conceive,' (a)  
'Tis his, and his heirs for ever."

(a) Expressions customary with the judge.

*Markets, Wednesday and Saturday.—Fair, November 23d, for slops and haberdashery.—Mail arrives 5 45 morning; departs 8.0 afternoon.—Bankers, Fector and Co., draw on Smith, Payne, and Co.; Latham and Co., on Barnett, Hoare, and Co.—Inns, the City of London, Paris Hotel, Royal Hotel, Ship, Union Hotel, and York House.*

\* **DOWNHAM.** The market-town of Downham is situated on the side of a hill to the east of the Ouse, over which is a good bridge. Its market is well supplied with fresh and water fowl, from the adjacent fens. This place was formerly celebrated for its butter market, which was kept near the bridge, at which some thousands of firkins were annually purchased in the spring and summer for the London market, where it was sold under the name of Cambridge butter. The town of Swaffham now enjoys the preference in the sale of that article. The principal manor originally belonged to Ramsey abbey, in Huntingdonshire, the abbot of which was privileged to hold a fair at this place, and invested with authority to try and execute malefactors at the gallows of Downham. Here was formerly a priory of Benedictine monks. The church dedicated to St. Edmund is a plain building, situated on a pleasant rising ground.

*Markets, Saturday.—Fairs, February 3d, May 8th, and November 13th.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, the Crown, and the Swan.*

Celebrated for its butter market.

Vestiges of a formidable castle.

† **DOWNTON**, or Dunkton, a borough, seated on the Avon, is a place of great antiquity, and is distinguished for the vestiges of its castle, once formidable by its position and strength. That the castle must have been the seat of some powerful baron is very evident. The earth-works are very extensive; and, in the centre, is a large conical mound, or keep, surrounded by lofty vallums. The church, which is cruciform, and adorned in the centre with a fine tower, contains several tombs of the Duncombe family, and of other persons: among these, are the effigies of Lady Feversham, who died in 1755; the tomb of Lord Feversham, who was Baron of Downton; a monument in honour of his second wife; and a large marble tomb in memory of George Duncombe, Esq. who died at the age of 19; and of his wife, the Hon. M. Verney. The free-school is supported by the customs, payable upon all goods brought to the annual fairs. A distinguished native of Downton was Dr. Raleigh, the grandson of the unfortunate and illustrious Sir Walter. He was educated at Oxford,

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Drax *..... pa & ti	W. R. York	Snaithe.....4	Selby.....5	Howden.....6		179	1382
46	Drax, Long.....to	W. R. York	Howden.....5	Selby.....3	Selby.....5		183	140
10	Draycot.....to	Derby.....	Derby.....7	Kegworth.....7	Ashby de la Z.....7		122	....
42	Draycot.....ham	Worcester..	Moreton in M2	Tewksbury.....18	Evesham.....12		88	....
41	Draycot Cerne.....pa	Wilts.....	Chippenham 4	Wott Bassett 8	Malsbury.....6		96	180
39	Draycot on Dunsmore, ti	Warwick....	Dunchurch...3	Coventry.....10	Southam.....6		81	....
41	Draycot Foliat.....pa	Wilts.....	Swindon.....4	Albourne.....7	Marlborough 5		79	19
41	Draycot Foliat, ti & ch	Wilts.....	Pewsey.....2	Devizes.....10	.....4		77	....
4	Draycot Moor.....ham	Berks.....	Abingdon.....5	Farringdon...9	Wantage.....6		61	224
35	Draycot in the Moor, pa	Stafford....	Cheadle.....3	Stone.....7	Leek.....11		143	539
35	Draycot under Need-wood.....to	Stafford....	Uttoxeter.....5	Burton.....7	Marchington 3		131	288
4	Drayton.....pa	Berks.....	Abingdon.....2	Wallingford 10	Chilton.....7		56	506
23	Drayton.....ham	Leicester....	Rockingham 4	Medbourne...2	Tugby.....6		81	156
27	Drayton.....pa	Norfolk.....	Norwich.....5	Reepham.....8	Aylsham.....9		113	349
28	Drayton.....ham	Northampt..	Daventry.....1	Byfield.....3	Dodford.....3		73	....
31	Drayton.....pa	Oxford.....	Banbury.....2	Bloxham.....4	Doddington...8		73	184
31	Drayton.....pa	Oxford.....	Wallingford 5	Abingdon.....6	Oxford.....7		51	333
34	Drayton.....pa	Somerset....	Langport.....4	Bridgewater 10	Taunton.....11		130	519
35	Drayton.....to	Stafford....	Penkridge.....1	Rugeley.....7	Cannock.....5		129	....
39	Drayton.....to	Warwick....	Strat. on Av. 2	Accester.....6	Henley.....8		95	....
35	Drayton Basset.....pa	Stafford....	Tamworth.....3	Penkridge.....3	Newport.....10		131	459
5	Drayton Beauchamp, pa	Bucks.....	Tring.....2	Ivinghoe.....4	Aylesbury.....6		33	275
6	Drayton, Dry.....pa	Cambridge..	Cambridge 4	St. Ives.....7	Caxton.....7		55	432
30	Drayton, East.....pa	Nottingham	Tuxford.....4	E. Retford.....6	E. Markham 3		141	256
6	Drayton Fen.....pa	Cambridge..	St. Ives.....2	Huntingdon. 5	Caxton.....6		57	....
22	Drayton Fenny.....pa	Leicester....	Hinckley.....6	Atherstone...4	M. Bosworth 5		103	127
33	Drayton in Hales, t & pa	Salop.....	Whitchurch 11	Newport.....10	Wem.....12		151	4619
5	Drayton Parslow.....pa	Bucks.....	Winslow.....5	Fen. Stratford 5	Whitchurch...6		47	416

and having entered into orders, obtained considerable church preferment; when the rebellion breaking out, he was ejected from his livings, and confined at Banwell; after which he was consigned to the custody of a cobbler, who, on his refusal to comply with some insolent requisition, stabbed him. Barford, a large brick-built mansion, near Downton, was built by Sir Charles Duncombe. The principal trade of this place is in malting, lace making, and tick weaving. Here also are a tan-yard, a paper-mill, and a grist-mill. In this town is an ancient stone cross, called the Borough-cross. It is also said, but which is far from being certain, that King John had a palace here. Bartholomew Lynch, Esq., an inhabitant of this town, bequeathed an annuity of £100 to be applied to the apprenticing of poor children, and the parishioners have erected a tablet in the church to record the name and benevolence of the donor. Downton is a borough by prescription, and formerly sent two members to parliament; but was disfranchised by the last reform act.

*Fairs*, April 23d and October 2d, for sheep and horses.

DOWNTON.

Principal trades carried on here.

\* DRAX, a small village, five miles from Selby, south-eastward, was a priory of Black Canons, of St Augustine, founded in the reign of Henry I. by William Paganel. Its situation was such, that the surrounding fields were often inundated by the Ouse; though the house itself was secured by a trifling elevation. No traces remain of its existence. Here is a free grammar-school, which was endowed by Charles Reed in 1667; and also an alms-house for three widows, and as many widowers. It is said that this person, a foundling, took his name from his being discovered among the reeds; he afterwards became a man of opulence, and in gratitude to the parish for the care manifested to his infancy, endowed these charitable institutions.

Free grammar-school, endowed 1667.

† DRAYTON in Hales, or Great Drayton, on the borders of Staffordshire, is partly situated in that county. It is on the river Tern, and was the Roman station Mediolanum. The parish is in four divisions, viz., the church quarter, containing Great and Little Drayton, the last about a mile distant on the road to Shrewsbury; the north quarter, containing the hamlets of Belton, Ridgewardine, and Tunstall; the south quarter, containing the hamlets of Longslow, Sutton, and Woodseves; and Tirley



Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Drayton, West . . . pa	Middlesex . .	Colnbrook . . . 3	Uxbridge . . . 4	Hounslow . . . 6	15	662
3	Drayton, West . . . pa	Nottingham	Tuxford . . . 3	East Retford 4	Worksop . . . 9	140	108
58	Drewerne . . . . . to	Radnor . . .	Bualt . . . . . 8	New Radnor 9	Hay . . . . . 6	165	203
46	Drewton . . . . . to	E. R. York .	South Cave . . 1	Mk Weighton 5	Howden . . . 9	188	149
15	Driffeld . . . . . pa	Gloucester .	Gloucester . . 4	Cricklade . . . 4	Fairford . . . 5	82	146
43	Driffeld, Gt.* m t & pa	E. R. York .	Bridlington . 11	Scarborough 17	Hunmanby . 13	196	2660
43	Driffeld, Lt., to & chap	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffeld . 1	Rudstone . . . 7	Sledmere . . . 5	195	92
9	Drigg . . . . . pa & to	Cumberland	Ravenglass . . 3	Egremont . . . 8	Esldale . . . 7	289	432
45	Drighlington, to & chap	W. R. York .	Bradford . . . 5	Leeds . . . . . 4	Wakefield . . 6	183	1676
43	Dringhoe . . . . . to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffeld . 9	Bridlington . 9	Dunnington . 4	195	152
46	Dringhouses . . . . to	E. R. York .	York . . . . . 2	Selby . . . . . 6	Pocklington 13	188	194
36	Drinkstone . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Stowmarket . 6	Bury St. Ed. 9	Ixworth . . . 8	72	469
42	Droitwich † . . . bo & m t	Worcester . .	Worcester . . 6	Bromsgrove . 6	Kiddermin. 12	126	2487

# DRAYTON IN HALES.

## Battle of Blore-heath

quarter, situated in Staffordshire, containing the hamlets of Almington, Blore, Hales, and Tirley. Each quarter has a separate overseer, accountable to the acting overseer of Great Drayton. The petty sessions for Drayton division of the county are held here. On Blore-heath, in Staffordshire, about a mile from Drayton, on the 23d of September, 1459, was fought a desperate battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Lord Audley, the commander of the forces of Henry VI., was slain. A stone, commemorating the spot where Lord Audley fell, stands near a brook, in a field adjoining the road to Newcastle. Here is a manufactory of paper, and also of hair, for chair bottoms. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was built in the time of King Stephen, and put into thorough repair in 1787. The steeple is apparently of much more recent date than the body of the church, as the former was in a perfect state when the latter was nearly in ruins.

*Market, Wednesday.—Fairs, Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, Sept. 19th, and October 24th, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, hempen and woollen cloth.—Inn, the Corbet Arms.*

\* **DRIFFIELD, Great and Little.** On a fertile plain, at the foot of the eastern wolds, stands the pleasant market-town of Driffeld, which consists chiefly of one long and wide street. Parallel to this, among straggling houses, and through small inclosures of romantic beauty, runs a transparent stream; which has been here made navigable, to the greatly increased prosperity of the place. By this channel, the corn of the neighbourhood, of which Driffeld is the *depôt*, and the produce of a cotton and carpet manufactory, three miles lower, are conveyed to Hull. Driffeld is celebrated for the inhumation there of Alfred, a Northumbrian king, who died in 705, of wounds received in battle; and whose remains, on their examination, in 1784, were found entire, in a stone coffin, with some pieces of steel armour. The spot of re-interment was distinguished by a suitable inscription. At three miles north-eastward from Driffeld, is a farm called Danes-dale, on which are some barrows, universally called Danes' graves.

**GREAT DRIFFIELD, Market, Thursday; LITTLE DRIFFIELD, Wednesday.—Fairs, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26th, and September 19th, for horses and leather.**

† **DROITWICH** is a small, straggling, dirty looking town, supposed to have been the *Salinæ* of the Romans, and to have acquired the affix *droit* to its Saxon name *wic*, from a royal grant, which authorized the keeping open of the pits: *droit* being synonymous with "legal." It was undoubtedly a populous town in the days of the Conqueror, and many succeeding monarchs had great property here; but John alienated it to the burgesses for an annual rent of £100, annexing many immunities to the purchase. In after times, it was distinguished by the the loyal disposition of its inhabitants; so decidedly evinced in the contest of the parliament with Charles I., that the latter addressed to them a letter of thanks, which they long preserved with a degree of pride commensurate with their zealous loyalty. The church is very old, apparently far advanced into the stages of decay; another is completely ruinous; and a third is situated

Inhumation of Alfred, a Northumbrian king.

Zealous loyalty.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
44	Dromauy, Great and Little..... ham }	N. R. York.	Stokesley ... 2	N. Allerton 13	Stockton ... 9	241	....
10	Dronfield..... pa & to	Derby .....	Sheffield ... 7	Eckington ... 6	Staveley ... 6	156	3974
16	Droxford..... pa	Hants .....	Bis. Waltham 3	Exton ... 2	Hambleton ... 3	62	1820
22	Droylesden..... to	Lancaster ..	Manchester ... 4	Denham ... 3	Bury ... 10	186	2996
9	Dumburgh..... to	Cumberland ..	Carlisle ... 10	Bowness ... 3	Wigton ... 7	315	384
40	Drybeck..... ham	Westmorland ..	Appleby ... 3	Penrith ... 12	Shap ... 6	273	92
24	Dryby..... pa	Lincoln .....	Alford ... 4	Louth ... 8	Horncastle ... 8	140	....
46	Drypool..... pa & to	E. R. York.	Hull ... 1	Beverley ... 7	Hedon ... 5	175	4756
7	Duckinfield..... to	Chester.....	Ashton un. L 1	Manchester ... 7	Stockport ... 7	186	14681
7	Duckinton..... to	Chester.....	Whitchurch 8	Chester ... 11	Malpas ... 5	170	86
31	Ducklington..... pa	Oxford .....	Witney ... 2	Bampton ... 4	Burford ... 8	64	509
10	Duckmanton..... pa	Derby .....	Chesterfield . 4	Staveley ... 3	Bolsover ... 2	147	....
4	Dudcote..... pa	Berks .....	Wallingford . 6	Abingdon ... 6	Chilton ... 4	52	181

on the north side of the river, on a cliff which overlooks the town. In a division of Droitwich, called Duderhill, was once an hospital for a master and some poor brethren; and a house of Augustine friars, founded by the Beauchamps. The corporation, as modelled by charter of James I., consists of a bailiff and burgesses, a recorder, a town-clerk, &c., who are invested with authority to enact and enforce such bye laws for their own government, as shall not interfere with the law of the land. The salt-works of Droitwich, which were begun as early as 816, claim our next attention. From the epoch of the grant of King John, these lucrative sources of wealth were engrossed by a few grantees, till the year 1689, when a bold speculator claimed a right to sink pits on his own ground; which right, though contested by the corporation, he established. By the acknowledgement of this immunity, the pits were so multiplied by individuals, that the old works were ruined; and a greater quantity of brine was procured than could be consumed in the manufacture. The great substratum of the vicinity of Droitwich seems to be a salt rock, which lies at 150 or 200 feet below the surface; above this, is a brine river, 22 inches in depth; next in order, is a stratum of gypsum, or alabaster, 130 feet thick; and from this proceed the salt springs, at the depth of little more than 100 feet below the surface. On attentive analysis, this brine has been found to contain several substances, besides the culinary salt, or muriate of soda; as sulphate of soda, or Glauber salts; sulphate of magnesia, called Epsom salts; and muriate of lime. Though England possesses many salt springs, there are none of equal strength with those of Droitwich; these latter, containing in solution about one-fourth part of salt; while the others, even when most strongly impregnated, do not yield in general more than one-ninth. The only subject for biography under this head, is Richard de Burford, who was born here, studied at Oxford, Paris, and Boulogne, became chancellor to Thomas à Becket and the university of Oxford, and was at length elevated to the episcopal chair of Chichester. He was distinguished for extraordinary learning and integrity; for his zealous attention to his duties, and his unspotted life; and was canonized, after his death, by Pope Urban III., in 1362. Hinglip, or Hendlip-hall, which stands near the Worcester-road, at half a mile from Droitwich, is not less interesting for its exterior architectural style—that of the reign of Henry VIII., and for the many romantic places of retreat and concealment to be found within its walls, than for the memory of its quondam inhabitants; among whom was the well-known active character, John Abingdon, as distinguished by his unceasing exertions to prop the declining estate of the Catholic church in England, as by his ardour in antiquarian research, connected with the history of Worcestershire. In this house there is scarcely an apartment which has not a secret entrance, back-staircases in the walls, places of retreat in the chimney, and trap-doors. It is, however, at present, in a ruinous condition; many of the windows are blocked up, and the gardens lie waste; but the whole affords a good idea of ancient manners; and with the small adjoining church, is

DROITWICH

Extensive salt works.

Superior quality of the salt springs.

Hinglip, or Hendlip-hall.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Population.	
28	Duddington . . . . .	pa Northamp . .	Wansford . . . . .	6	Stamford . . . . .	5	Oundle . . . . .	10	88	384
29	Dudde . . . . .	to Durham . . . .	Wooler . . . . .	10	Berwick . . . . .	8	Belford . . . . .	14	336	356
29	Duddoes . . . . .	to Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . . .	5	Newcastle . . . .	11	Corbridge . . . .	14	285	...
7	Duddon . . . . .	to Chester . . . .	Tarporley . . . .	3	Chester . . . . .	7	Tawia . . . . .	2	181	203
42	Dudley * . . . . .	mt Worcester . .	Stourbridge . . .	6	Birmingham . . .	15	Bromsgrove . . .	13	126	23043
10	Duffield . . . . .	pa & to Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	4	Belper . . . . .	4	Ashborn . . . . .	12	130	14683
46	Duffield, North . . .	to E. R. York . .	Selby . . . . .	5	York . . . . .	8	Howden . . . . .	8	193	344
46	Duffield, South . . .	to E. R. York . .	Howden . . . . .	5	Howden . . . . .	3	Snaith . . . . .	6	186	202

**DROITWICH** well deserving of attentive examination. At the distance of two miles, westward from Droitwich, is situated Westwood-house, formerly the seat of Sir Herbert Packington, Bart., surrounded by an extensive park, laid out in rays of planting, from a centre, which is occupied by the house. This building is of brick, forming a square with two wings, approached in front by a turreted gateway, through a large court. It contains many ancient family paintings; among which is a curious one of Sir John Perrot, reported to have been a natural son of Henry VIII. During the civil dissensions of this kingdom, Westwood-house frequently afforded an asylum to learned men—as Dr. Hammond, and the Bishops Morley and Fell; the last of whom is said to have assisted the good Lady Packington in the composition of “The Whole Duty of Man.” Here was formerly a small priory for six nuns of the Benedictine order, the possessions of which were granted, at the dissolution, to John Packington, Esq. From Droitwich to the Severn, a canal has been constructed, navigable for vessels of sixty tons burthen, by which most of the salt here manufactured is conveyed for sale in different parts of the kingdom, and the barges commonly return laden with coal, of which large quantities are consumed in the salt works. The Exchequer-house, where the duties on the salt made here are paid weekly, is an antiquated structure, in the windows of which are some stained glass. Droitwich now sends one member to parliament.

Westwood-house.

*Market, Friday.—Fairs, Friday in Easter week, June 18th, Sept. 22d, and Dec. 21st, for cattle, cheese, wool, &c.; and Sept. 23d for hiring servants.—Inns, the George, and the Prince of Wales.*

\* **DUDLEY** is a flourishing and respectable market-town, in the hundred of Halfshire. This town stands in a detached part of the county, bounded on the east by Tividale and Rowley Regis, on the west by King's Swinford, on the south and on the north by Tipton and Sedgley, all in Staffordshire. It contains a castle, said to have been built about the year 760, by Dodo, or Dudo, a Saxon; its present appellation being probably a corruption of his name. Odo and Dodo were brothers of a great Mercian house; they were the reputed founders of an abbey at Tewkesbury, and said to have been buried at Pershore in Worcestershire. According to Doomsday-book, it was given, at the conquest, to William Fitz-Auscult, who, in the same county, possessed twenty-five manors. During the contention between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, this castle was held by Gervase Pagnel, who fortified it for the purpose of resisting Stephen. In the reign of Henry II., Pagnel resided here, but taking part with Prince Henry in an insurrection against his father, the castle was dismantled by order of the king. The heiress of the Pagnels marrying John de Somery, brought this estate into that family. In the 17th of Henry III., the honour of Dudley was siezed by the king, Roger de Somery, its owner, having neglected or refused to appear when summoned to receive the dignity of knighthood. The writ for that purpose is preserved in Maddox's “History of the Exchequer.” In the forty-eighth year of the same reign, Somery obtained the royal license to castle his mansion at Dudley, which had probably remained unfortified ever since it was dismantled by Henry II. It continued in the family of Somery till the fifteenth of Edward II., when, on failure of male issue, it was transferred, by marriage, to the Suttons, who were a respectable family in Nottinghamshire; and on account of their owning Dudley-castle,

Dudley-castle.

Dismantled by order of the king.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
26	Duffrin . . . . . ham	Monmouth..	Newport . . . 3	Cardiff . . . . 7	Caerleon . . . 6	150	213
40	Duffton . . . . . pa	Westmorlud	Appleby . . . 3	Penrith . . . 11	Milbourne . . 4	273	554
43	Duggleby . . . . . to	E. R. York	New Malton 7	York . . . . . 14	Sledmere . . . 7	206	186
29	Dukes Hag . . . . . to	Northumb.	Newcas on T11	Corbridge . . 5	Hexham . . . 10	285	8
47	Dulas . . . . . ham	Anglesea . .	Alnwich . . . 4	Bodewryn . . 4	Llanallgo . . 4	263	....
54	Dylais, or Dylais . ham	Glamorgan .	Neath . . . . 2	Cadoxton . . 1	Swansea . . . 8	199	496

one of them was summoned to parliament as Lord Dudley, in the reign of Henry VI. : it continued some time with his descendants, but was at length transferred to the Duke of Northumberland, by John, Lord Dudley. The Duke of Northumberland made great alterations, and repaired many parts of the castle ; his estates were afterwards forfeited, by opposing the accession of Queen Mary. The castle was then granted to Sir Edward Sutton, son of John, Lord Dudley, who had formerly alienated the estate. This, with other lands, was carried by Ann, the heiress of Sir Ferdinando Sutton, in marriage to Humble Ward, Esq., son and heir of William Ward, Esq., a wealthy goldsmith and jeweller to the Queen of Charles I. On the 23d of March, 1643, Humble Ward was created a baron, by the title of Lord Ward, of Birmingham, in Warwickshire. In the civil wars, this castle was a royal garrison ; it stood a siege of three weeks, and was relieved on the 11th of June by a detachment of the king's forces from Worcester, who with small loss to themselves, slew 100 men of the parliamentary army, and took several prisoners and standards. This affair is, however, differently related by Oldmixon, in his "History of England," who says, "His majesty being informed that the Earl of Denbigh, Colonel Mytton, and Sir Thomas Middleton, had besieged Dudley-castle, in Staffordshire, he sent the Lord Wilmot, with the Earl of Northampton, and the Earl of Cleveland's brigade of horse, with 1,000 foot, to raise the siege. Wilmot charged the parliament's forlorn, under Mytton, with such fury, that his forces were all like to be cut off ; and several officers advised Denbigh not to quit his trenches, to relieve his friends, but there to abide the coming of the royalists. The earl, who had sent out Mytton to meet them, resolved at all ventures to assist him, and drawing out his troops, led them on in person, giving the cavaliers so smart a charge, that he not only relieved his friends, but repulsed the king's party." Shaw, in his "History of Staffordshire," has preserved copies of several warrants that were issued in consequence of this siege, which give an affecting picture of the extortions and imposts to which a country, being the seat of civil discord, is exposed. This castle was one of the last which held out for the unfortunate monarch, and was maintained for him till the 13th of May, 1646, when Colonel Leveson surrendered it to Sir William Brereton, the parliamentary general. Several cannon balls, some of them thirty-two pounders, have been found at different times about the ruins. Between the keep and the priory are some traces of an intrenchment, thrown up at the time of the siege. The castle was, for several years after the rebellion, inhabited by the Lords Wards ; the plantations were kept in good order, and the park well stocked with deer. It afterwards became neglected, and served as a retreat for a crew of coiners, who, on the eve of St. James's fair, July 24, 1790, set fire to the buildings, but whether accidentally or with design, is not known. In the great hall was an oak table, seventeen yards long, and one broad, of one entire plank, which originally measured twenty-five yards ; but being too long for the place it was intended to occupy, the superfluous part was cut off, and made a table for the hall of a neighbouring gentleman. Dudley-castle consisted of a variety of buildings, partly encompassing an area about an acre in size ; it was surrounded by an exterior wall, flanked with towers : the keep, which stands on a considerable eminence, in the south-west angle of the area, has evident marks of great antiquity, and is probably the only part remaining that was built by Dodo, the

DUDLEY.

Civil discord.

Extortions and imposts attendant on civil wars.

The castle neglected, became a retreat for coiners, and set fire to by them, 1790.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.		
17	Dulas . . . . .	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . .	13	Hay . . . . .	9	Lavine . . . . .	2	142	58
6	Dullingham . . . . .	Cambridge . .	Newmarket . .	3	Cambridge . .	10	Haverhill . . .	10	57	684
8	Duloe . . . . .	Corawall . . .	West Looe . .	3	Lostwithiel .	8	Liskeard . . . .	6	230	928

## DUDLEY.

Supposed  
antiquity of  
the castle.

The chapel  
of the castle

Extensive  
and beau-  
tiful pro-  
spects.

original founder. Some time since, Lord Dudley and Ward employed a number of workmen in restoring part of the keep to its original state, and raising the mutilated tower to the height and form of its corresponding one. The vast heap of limestone which was battered down in the civil wars, and which filled up the area, being now taken away, exhibits the original form in which Dodo is stated to have erected it. This massy structure is of an oblong shape, having at each corner a lofty tower, with staircases and communications from one to the other, all built of the same durable limestone, dug from the rock below. The bases of each of these four towers gradually increase to the foundation, and those on the south side, which are now laid bare, seem to unite with the formation of the mount itself: on examining the base apartments cleared from rubbish, instead of windows appear loop-holes, having a flight of steps ascending to the apertures, similar to those of Rochester-castle. Next to the keep, in point of antiquity, is the chapel (of which two fine Gothic windows remain, one of them is of the lancet form) and the great gateway, with the apartments over it: this entrance appears to have been very strong; the walls are nine feet in thickness, having a portcullis at each end. Under the chapel is a large vault, arched over, which is commonly called the prison, but the brick-work being broken, it now affords shelter for cattle. The other parts of the castle appear to have been built about the time of Henry VIII., or of Queen Elizabeth. In the kitchen, which is on the east side, are two enormous chimnies, the fire-place of one measures four yards and a half in width. The prospect in walking round the castle is singularly beautiful, and so extensive, that, on a clear day, the eye may discern the counties of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and part of Wales. Nor is the prospect more extensive than full of variety, comprising hills and dales, woods and villages, populous towns, and busy seats of manufacture. The stupendous hills of Malvern (though at the distance of about forty miles), bounding the horizon towards the south, are noble features in the scene; as are also those of Clent, Abberley, the Cleys, and the Wrekin. To the west of the castle, stand the venerable ruins of Dudley-priory. It was a priory of Benedictine monks, of the order of Clugne, founded near the site of St. James's-church, and dedicated to that saint by Gervase Pagnell, in pursuance of the intention of his father Ralph. It afterwards became a cell to Wenlock, a monastery of the same order, in Shropshire. In 1190, Pope Lucius confirmed the monks in various privileges and possessions. In 1300, Pope Boniface granted an indulgence to all who should pray for the soul of Roger de Somery, a benefactor to this house, and buried here. Erdeswicke, in his "History of Staffordshire," mentions several monuments erected within the priory, to the Somerys and Suttons, but no traces of these are now visible. The principal fragments of the building are a handsome Gothic window, with the upper part of its tracery almost entire, and an elegant little tower, of an octangular form: a considerable part of the building was taken down some years since, for the convenience of the manufactory into which the tenable remains are converted. At the dissolution, this priory, as parcel of Wenlock, was granted to Sir John Dudley, which grant was confirmed by Queen Mary to Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley. Dudley contains two churches, one dedicated to St. Edmund, and the other to St. Thomas; both united in one vicarage. Bishop Sandy's Survey states St. Edmund's as the parish church, and St. Thomas as a dependent chapel; and in the bull of Pope Lucius, dated 1190, among other possessions of Dudley-priory, are mentioned the chapels of St. Edmund's and St. Thomas's, as

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
34	Dulverton * mt & pa	Somerset ...	Wiveliscomb 10	Dunster . . 13	Portlock . . . 14	164	1285

annexed to the mother church of St. James, in Dudley, which church must have been long since destroyed. During the civil wars, the church of St. Edmund's was demolished. On the 16th of February, 1646, Mr. John Taylor was settled in the vicarage of Dudley, and had possession given him of the church of St. Thomas on the 17th of the same month; also, on the 30th of September, 1648, upon the people's petition, it was ordered by the committee for plundered ministers, that both parishes should repair the churches of St. Thomas, and by another former order they were allowed jointly to meet for divine service therein." At a short distance from the priory, towards the north, are those wonderful works of art, the tunnel and lime-quarries. The former is thirteen feet high, and nine wide, and extends one mile and three quarters, principally through a hard rock, and in some places upwards of sixty feet below the surface. This work was began and made navigable in about the space of four years, and affords a striking proof of the vast effects of human industry and perseverance. The stupendous caverns where the limestone has been worked out, are no less deserving the attention of the curious, who may there see this useful article brought from the bowels of the earth, and conveyed through the country by means of inland navigation, to serve the purposes of the husbandmen as well as the architect. In these limestone quarries is found a fossil, called by the workmen, Dudley locust; it is supposed by Linnæus to be a petrification of a species of the *Monoculus*, or other insect, at present totally unknown. Various other insects and figures of shells have been discovered in great perfection. What is called the locust stone is the most rare and curious. Dudley-canal forms a navigable communication between the Birmingham-canal navigation and the Stour-bridge-canal. The Dudley extension canal joins the former near Nether-ton, and passing through a short tunnel in Comber-wood by Hales Owen, enters Lapel-tunnel, nearly two miles in length, and shortly after joins the Worcester and Birmingham-canal. There are two collateral cuts from the canal at Windmill-end, towards Dudley. Dudley contains three charity schools, one of them was founded about the year 1634, for fifty boys, by Richard Foley, of Stourbridge; Richard Baxter was the first master; the other is a free grammar-school for fifty girls, founded by Attwood and Bismoor, merchants in London; and the third for children of Protestant dissenters. Here are also several Sunday-schools; and a well endowed free grammar-school. Dudley now sends one member to parliament, and the petty sessions are holden here.

## DUDLEY.

The tunnel and lime quarries wonderful works of art.

Many curiosities discovered in the lime-stone quarries.

Good charitable institutions for education.

*Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 8th, for cattle, wool, and cheese; August 5th, for lambs and cattle; October 2d, for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.—Bankers, Dixon and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—Inn, Lord Dudley's Arms.*

\* **DULVERTON.** The ancient town of Dulverton consists of two neat and tolerably well paved streets. It formerly belonged to the West Saxon kings, and remained in the possession of the crown, until the year 1294, when Edward I. granted the manor, with an exemption, to Thomas de Pyne, and Hawise, his wife, to be reversionary at their death to the crown. It was purchased in 1576, by John Sydenham, Esq., whose descendants reside at a noble mansion, about a mile from the town. The church, a Gothic structure, has an embattled tower, with a small turret at one corner. There are a few lead mines in the neighbourhood; and in the town are manufactories of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. The tolls taken at the fairs held here are distributed to the poor of the parish annually.

Antiquity of the town.

*Market, Saturday.—Fairs, July 10th, and November 8th, for cattle.*



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
37	Dulwich *.....vil	Surrey.....	Brixton.....2	Streatham...3	Clapham...3	5	....
15	Dumbleton.....pa	Gloucester.....	Winchcombe 5	Evesham...5	Tewkesbury 9	104	420
16	Dummer.....pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke 5	Whitchurch 8	Winchester 12	50	283
11	Dunchideoch.....pa	Devon.....	Exeter.....4	Chudleigh...5	Crediton...9	177	182
39	Dunchurch.....pa	Warwick.....	Warwick...16	Hinckley...6	Coventry...7	98	1810
38	Duncton.....pa	Sussex.....	Petworth...4	Midhurst...7	Chichester 12	53	272
9	Dundraw.....to	Cumberland.....	Wigton.....3	Carlisle...10	Bowness...7	311	337
34	Dundry.....to	Somerset.....	Pensford...4	Bristol...5	Axbridge...12	119	563
7	Dunham.....to	Chester.....	Frodsham...4	Chester...6	Tarvin...5	187	322
30	Dunham †.....pa	Nottingham.....	Tuxford...5	E. Retford...3	Thorney...3	139	557
27	Dunham, Great.....vil	Norfolk.....	Swaffham...5	Castle Acre 4	E. Dereham 9	100	511
7	Dunham Massey.....vil	Chester.....	Knutsford...6	Altringham 1	Partington 3	181	1105
24	Dunholme.....pa	Lincoln.....	Lincoln...6	Mark. Raisin 9	Wragby...8	139	237
34	Dunkerton.....pa	Somerset.....	Bath.....5	Pensford...6	Frome...9	112	713
11	Dunkeswell.....pa	Devon.....	Honiton...5	Cullumpton 8	Tiverton...13	154	414
45	Dunkeswick.....to	W. R. York.....	Wetherby...6	Otley.....5	Leeds...8	204	261
21	Dunkirk.....ex pa vil	Kent.....	Canterbury 2	Faversham 5	Whitstable 4	53	613
14	Dunmow, Gr j m t & pa	Essex.....	Braintree...8	Bis. Stortford 9	Chelmsford 12	38	2462

The college with its endowments.

The chapel and picture gallery.

Supposed derivation of its name.

\* DULWICH is a pleasant hamlet, belonging to Camberwell, and interesting chiefly on account of its college, which was founded in 1619, after a design by Inigo Jones; and called the college of "God's gift." This institution, endowed by the founder, Edward Alleyne, Esq., with the manor of Dulwich, lands in Lambeth parish, and the parish of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and the Fortune Theatre was designed for the maintenance of a master, warden, four fellows, six poor brethren, and six sisters, all unmarried, twelve scholars, and thirty out-members. In 1808, the revenues amounted to £3,784. The master and warden must be of the blood and name of the founder, the poor brethren and sisters must be sixty, and the scholars from six to eight years old, at their admission. The building consists of a front and two wings; the chapel, which occupies the eastern end of the former, contains a copy of Raphaël's Transfiguration, by Julio Romana; and in the western wing, is a picture gallery seventy-seven feet long, enriched in 1811 with the pictures of Sir Francis Bourgeois, who bequeathed £10,000 for their preservation, and £2,000 for repairing the gallery. The scholars are received at the ages of from six to eight years, and educated until they obtain their fourteenth year, when they are apprenticed; some were formerly educated for the university, which is now discontinued, although according to the statute, there ought to be four. The chapel, which is open to the inhabitants of the village, is a plain structure, with an altar-piece representing the ascension, and it contains the tomb of the founder and his family. Here is a noble picture gallery, which is open to the public every day except Sunday and Friday, and is viewed by tickets, which are easily obtained. In the mausoleum, which forms part of the new erection, lie the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans, and Sir Francis Bourgeois. A free-school was founded here by James Alleyne, Esq., master of the college, in 1741, who endowed it with property, producing £200 a year, for the education of sixty boys and sixty girls. At this village a medicinal spring was discovered, in 1739, impregnated with sulphate of magnesia, and sea salt, in consequence of which the place was much frequented, and the water drank as a cathartic; but it did not maintain its reputation. There are many handsome mansions and villas in Dulwich and its vicinity, and the number of visitors and temporary summer residents are considerable.

† DUNHAM.—Fair, August 12th, for cattle and merchandize.

‡ DUNMOW (Great). The name of Dunmow is supposed to have been formed of two British words, Dunum a gravelly hill, and Magus, a town, which answers exactly to its situation on the top of a pretty steep gravelly hill, that renders the town extremely pleasant. This was the Villa Faustini of the Romans, as a proof of which the old Roman way is very direct, and called by the inhabitants the Street. Its remains are still

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
14	Dunmow, Little*.. pa	Essex.....	Braintree... 7	Bis Stortford 10	Chelmsford . 11	37	378	
22	Dunnerdale..... to	Lancaster ..	Hawkeshead 8	Coniston... 5	Ulverton... 13	274	148	
43	Dunnington..... to	E. R. York ..	Driffeld... 9	Bridlington 10	Rudstone... 11	198	61	
46	Dunnington..... pa	E. R. York ..	York... 4	Pocklington 7	Elvington... 3	194	713	
24	Dunsby..... pa	Lincoln.....	Sleaford... 2	Grantham... 11	Swinehead 14	117	172	
31	Dunsden..... ham	Oxford.....	Henley on T. 5	Caversham... 3	Wallingford 13	39	...	

visible in several places; and besides, we find in an old perambulation of the forest in King John's time, that it was said to be bounded north by the street, leading from Dunmow to Colchester. Bishop Gibson, Mr. Drake, and others, however, assign the name of Cæsaromagus to this station. Great numbers of Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood. The government of the town, under a charter granted by Philip and Mary, and confirmed by Elizabeth, is vested in a bailiff and twelve burgesses. The poorer classes are employed chiefly in the manufacture of blankets and baize. The population of the town, at the last returns, was 2,015. Great Dunmow-church is a large ancient building, with an embattled tower at the west-end. Over the west entrance, are various shields of arms, carved in stone, of the noble families of Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier, and Braybrooke, who are supposed to have contributed towards the erection or repairs of the structure. At a short distance to the west of the church, is an ancient brick mansion, belonging to Lady Beaumont. The manor, which has passed through various families, was finally purchased of the crown by Lord Maynard. At St. Mark's hill, many antique urns and coins have been discovered.

*Market, Saturday.—Fairs, May 6th and November 8th, for cattle.—Inn, the Saracen's Head.*

\* **DUNMOW** (Little). The ancient and well known custom of this manor, of delivering a gammon or fitch of bacon, to any married couple who would take a prescribed oath, is supposed, by some writers, to have originated in the Saxon or Norman times; others attributed its institution to the Fitz-Walters, but with what propriety is uncertain. The earliest delivery of the bacon on record, occurred in the year 1444, when Richard Wright, of Bradbourne, in Norfolk, having been duly sworn before the prior and convent, had a fitch of bacon delivered to him, agreeably to the tenure. The ceremonial established for these occasions, consisted in the claimants kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones in the church-yard, and there taking the following oath, after solemn chanting, and other rites, performed by the convent:—

“ You shall swear by custom of confession,  
That you ne'er made nuptial transgression;  
Nor since you were married man and wife,  
By household brawls or contentious strife,  
Or otherwise at bed or at board,  
Offended each other in deed or in word;  
Or since the parish clerk said *Amen*,  
Wished yourselves unmarried again;  
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,  
Repented not in thought any way;  
But continued true in thought and desire,  
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.  
If to these conditions without all fear,  
Of your own accord you will freely swear,  
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,  
And bear it hence with love and good leave;  
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;  
Tho' the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.”

Three persons are recorded to have received the bacon previously to the suppression of the religious houses. Since that period, the bacon has been thrice delivered; when the ceremonies were performed at a court-baron for the manor held by the steward. The last persons who received it, were John Shakeshanks, woolcomber, and Anne, his wife, of Wethersfield, who established their right on the 20th of June, 1751. Mr. Gough mentions the custom as abolished; but we understand it is only

**GREAT  
DUNMOW.**

Numerous  
Roman  
coins and  
other an-  
tiquities  
found in the  
neighbour-  
hood.

Curious  
custom of  
the fitch of  
bacon.

The oath  
necessary to  
be taken.



<i>Mag.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
37	Dunsfold .....pa	Surrey ....	Godalming .. 6	Haslemere... 7	Chiddingfold 3	39	567
11	Dunsford .....to	Devon ....	Exeter ..... 8	Crediton ... 7	Chudleigh ... 8	181	903
44	Dunsforth, Lower ..to	W. R. York	Aldborough.. 3	Knarborough 8	Ripon ..... 9	207	133
44	Dunsforth, Upper, to & chap }	N. R. York.	..... 3	..... 7	..... 10	206	163
43	Dunsley .....to	N. R. York	Whitby ..... 3	Lythe ..... 3	Gisborough 12	246	...
3	Dunstable *, ..mt & pa	Bedford	L. Buzzard .. 4	Luton ..... 5	Toddington .. 5	33	2117
35	Dunstable .....to	Stafford	Burton on T. 4	Litchfield .. 8	Rugeley ..... 10	127	204
21	Dunstan, St. ....pa	Kent .....	Canterbury .. 1	Faversham .. 7	Ashford ..... 12	54	809

LITTLE  
DUNMOW.

Priory of  
Augustine  
canons  
founded  
here in 1104.

Monument  
to the me-  
mory of  
Walter  
Fitz Walter  
and his lady

Tomb of the  
fair Matilda,  
who was  
supposed to  
have been  
poisoned.

dormant, either through the want of claimants, or from their neglect to enforce the demand. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here to the honour of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1104, by the Lady Juga, sister of Ralph Baynard, from whose family Baynard's-castle, in London, obtained its name. Henry VIII. granted the site of the priory and the manor to Robert, Earl of Sussex; but they have since been in the possession of various families. The monastic buildings were situated on a rising ground, south-west from the church, but are now entirely raised; and some part of the site is occupied by the present manor-house. The Priory-church was a large and stately fabric; the roof was sustained on rows of columns, having capitals ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; some of these remain in the part now used as the parish church, which includes only the east end of the choir, and the north aisle. "Here," observes Grose, "under an arch in the south wall, is an ancient chest-like tomb, supposed to contain the body of the foundress, Lady Juga. Near the same spot is a monument, said to have been that of Walter Fitz-Walter, the first of that name, who died in the year 1198, and was buried with one of his wives in the middle of the choir, whence it has been removed to its present situation; at least the alabaster figures of Sir Walter and his lady, which are now laid on an altar tomb, are considerably too short for them. These figures are well executed for the time in which they were done, but are much defaced, probably by the removal, particularly the man, whose legs are broken off at the knees. The lady has on a tiara, or mitre-like head dress, ornamented with lace, earrings, and a necklace; at her feet, on that side next her husband, is a small dog, so much defaced as to be scarce distinguishable. Sir Walter is represented in plate armour, under it a shirt of mail, which appears at his collar, and below the skirts of his armour. There is something remarkable in the appearance of his hair, which seems to radiate from a centre somewhat like the caul of a wig, but curling inwards. This fashion hair, or wig (for it appears doubtful which was intended) observable on divers monuments of the same age, was also the head dress of the lady. Opposite this monument, between two pillars, on the north side of the choir, is the tomb of the fair Matilda, daughter of the second Walter Fitz-Walter, who, according to the monkish story, unsupported by history, is pretended to have been poisoned by the contrivance of King John, for refusing to gratify his illicit passion. Her figure is in alabaster, and by no means a despicable piece of workmanship. Her fingers are stained with a red colour, which according to the Ciceroni of the place, was done to represent the effects of the poison; but, in all likelihood, is the remains of a former painting. Both this figure, and that of the Lady Fitz-Walter, afford accurate specimens of the necklaces, earrings, and other ornaments worn by the ladies of those days." Dr. Sims, of the Society of Friends, who died here in 1812, was passionately fond of his garden, which, though only about an acre in extent, was justly admired as an ornament of Dunmow.

\* DUNSTABLE, or as it is now more generally written, Dunstable, is a considerable market town, in the hundred of Manshead, and in the deanery to which it gives name, upon the great road from London to

Chester and Holyhead. It boasts great antiquity, having been a British settlement prior to the invasion of the Romans, and afterwards a principal station of that people, being situated at the intersection of the then two main roads, the Watling and Icening streets. In the "Itinerary" of Antoninus, this station is called *Magionuinion*, most likely from the British appellation of the town *Mæs Guyn*, or the white field; which, according to Mr. Baxter, becomes *Magionuinion* in the plural, exactly agreeing with its situation on a chalky soil. According to the monkish legends, the town took this name from Dun, or Dunning, the chief of a banditti, which infested this part of the country. This much is certain, that Henry I. finding the neighbourhood much infested by robbers, who secreted themselves in the woods, with which the country was then overrun, ordered the woods to be cut down, and grubbed up; and having built a royal mansion for himself, issued a proclamation, inviting his subjects to come and settle near him at Dunstable, offering them lands at a very small rent, and various liberties and privileges. It is most probable, however, that the town derives *duns* from its nomination of Dunstable, becoming by Henry's exertions, a staple or mart for commerce. Henry kept the new town in his own hands till about the year 1131, when he made a grant of it, with all its rights and privileges, to a priory of black canons, founded by him near the royal residence, where, in 1123, he kept his Christmas with great splendour, receiving at that time an embassy from the fort of Anjou. This palace was not included in the grant to the convent. In 1132, the king kept his Christmas here again, as did his successor, King Stephen, in 1137. In 1154, a friendly meeting took place at Dunstable, between King Stephen and Henry, Duke of Normandy, who succeeded him on the throne. In 1204, the palace, which was built by Henry I., with the gardens, were granted by King John to the prior and convent, who on all future royal visits, were to accommodate the monarch and his suite within their own walks. On the site of the palace and gardens is now a farm-house, on the road to Luton, near Mrs. Marsh's hospital. Whilst Henry I. kept the town in his own hands, it was a free borough; the burgesses were free throughout England, and possessed the privilege of not answering before the justices itinerant out of the town and liberty. Those judges were to repair to Dunstable, and there determine all suits without foreign assessors by the oath of twelve of the inhabitants. The friars were exempted from all taxes of whatsoever kind; from fines, tolls, customs, secular exactions, and worldly services through the realm. They had the power of life and death, and sat with the king's justices itinerant, when they came to Dunstable on their circuits. They had more than one gaol, for it appears by the chronicle of the priory, that their principal gaol was rebuilt in the year 1295, and they had a gallows at a place outside of the town, called Westcote. These extraordinary privileges, which were confirmed by succeeding princes, caused many disturbances between the townsmen and the residents of the abbey; and some unequal assessments having been made in 1229, the people were so provoked that, out of resentment, they withdrew their tithes and offerings, scattered the prior's corn, and pounded his horses; and though, at the prior's request, the Bishop of Lincoln caused the offenders to be excommunicated in the neighbouring towns and deaneries, the townsmen declared that they would sooner "go to the devil than be taxed," and had even treated with William Cantilupe for forty acres in his field to build booths on, and to quit the town. This difference was at last adjusted by John, Archdeacon of Bedford, the town paying £60 sterling to the prior for the remuneration of his right to all tollage, except the misericordia of 4d., and fines in cases of violence. During the insurrections in the reign of Richard II., in 1371, the townsmen obtained of the prior a charter of liberties, but it was cancelled afterwards as having been forcibly extorted. In the year 1213, the town was destroyed by fire, but was soon afterwards

DUNSTABLE

Probable derivation of the name.

King Henry I. kept Christmas here twice.

Disturbances of the people, and their determination.



## DUNSTABLE

A tournament projected for political designs.

Royal visits to Dunstable.

The priory church.

rebuilt. In 1214, the Archbishop of Canterbury held a great synod at the priory. In 1215, King John lay at Dunstable, on his journey towards the north; and in the year 1217, Lewis, the French dauphin, with the rebellious English barons, halted there one night. A considerable number of discontented barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, in 1244 for the ostensible purpose of holding a tournament, but in reality to prosecute their political designs. The tournament was prohibited by royal mandate, but they did not separate before they had given a convincing proof of their formidable power, by sending Sir Fulk Fitzwarren to the pope's nuncio, whose proceedings had given great offence to the English, with a peremptory order, in the name of the barons and knights assembled at Dunstable and Luton, that he should instantly quit the kingdom. The nuncio, finding the royal authority insufficient to protect him, was obliged to obey this order. King Henry III. frequently visited the convent. In the year 1247, he was there with his Queen, Prince Edward, and Princess Margaret, on which occasion, their majesties were presented with a gilt cup, and the prince and princess, with a golden buckle each. In 1265, their majesties again visited Dunstable, attended by Cardinal Attaboni, the pope's legate, and Simon Montfort, Lord of Leicester, and remained there some time. In the year 1276, the king's falconers, having had an affray with the chaplains and the prior's servants, with whom they lodged, the king attended in person to try the matter, and summoned a jury of thirty-six men out of two hundred unconnected with the town or the convent, to enquire into the affair. Upon the inquisition, it appeared that the affray had been begun by the falconers, who in the riot had killed one or the chaplains. In the year 1290, when the corpse of Queen Eleanor was deposited one night at the priory, two bawdekens, or precious cloths, were given to the convent, and 120 pounds weight of wax. As the procession passed through the town, the bier stopped in the middle of the market-place, whilst a proper spot was marked out by the chancellor and nobility attending, for the erection of a cross; the prior of the convent assisting at the ceremony, and sprinkling the place with holy water. This cross remained until the time of the civil wars, when it was demolished by the soldiers under the Lord of Essex, who were quartered at Dunstable, in 1643. In 1341, a grand tournament was held at Dunstable, at which King Edward III., and his queen attended. King Henry IV. visited Dunstable in the year 1457, as did Queen Elizabeth, on her progress in 1572. When the dissolution of religious houses took place, the revenues of the priory at Dunstable were estimated at £344 13s. 3d. clear yearly value. The last prior was Gervase Markham, who, with his canons, subscribed to the king's supremacy in 1524. He had taken an active part in the proceedings relative to the divorce between Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine. The commissioners sat at Dunstable-priory, and the sentence of divorce was publicly pronounced there by Archbishop Cranmer, on the 23d of May, 1553. After the dissolution of this convent, Prior Markham had a pension of £60 per annum. He died in the month of September, 1561; and according to the parish register, was buried at Dunstable. In the year 1554, the site of the priory was granted to Dr. Leonard Chamberlaine; and became the property and residence of Colonel Maddison. The only remains of the conventual buildings (excepting what is now the parish church) are some rooms, with vaulted and groined stone roofs; one of which has been converted into a parlour. The original edifice, and its remains, are thus interestingly described in the "Beauties of England and Wales:"—"The priory church was originally in the form of a cross, with a tower in the centre, supported by four lofty arches; parts of which, belonging to the two western pillars, still remain: these are of a large size, with clustered columns, surmounted with hexagonal capitals. This fabric appears to have been very extensive and magnificent. Henry VIII. intended it for a cathedral, and Dr. Day

for the first bishop. When this design was abandoned, it is probable, that a considerable part of the structure was demolished, as the whole now standing only reaches from the west door to the cross aisle, or choir entrance, a space containing a nave and two side aisles, and extending to the length of about forty yards. These remains exhibit an interesting combination of ancient architectural ornaments. On each side the nave are six circular and lofty arches, consisting of four mouldings, with a pilaster in the middle between each arch. The arches of the upper windows are also round, as well as the groined arches at the east end. The windows are of a later date than the building itself, which is mended with brick in various places. A flat wall closes the east end; and the two nearest arches on each side from the present choir. A beautiful stone roof loft, of four pointed arches, with clustered columns, ranges over the west door; beneath it is a rich wooden screen. The roof is of oak, finely carved with knots of flowers, &c. The beams are supported by angels, horizontal and perpendicular. About the church are several grotesque figures. The west front has been considered as 'one of our great national curiosities;' from its singular intermixture of circular and pointed arches, and the curious manner in which its ornaments are arranged. The great door had four pillars on each side with Saxon capitals supporting five mouldings, the outermost of which is ornamented with zig-zag work: the second has angels and foliage in alternate ovals: the third, beasts' heads, jessant foliage: the fourth, a spread eagle and the signs of the zodiac, of which Pisces and Capricorn still remain; the fifth, flowers, &c. The capitals have David playing on the harp, a figure prostrate to him; a bishop in pontificalibus, with mitre and crosier, and a bearded man in a cap: two more bearded men hold a scroll perpendicular, on whose top is a headless beast, &c. The lesser door has seven mouldings, on five pillars, exclusive of the inner, composed of roses, and laced work, nail-headed quatrefoils. The arch between the two doors is half a zig-zag, and half a straight moulding; and the interlaced arches within it rest on capitals charged with grotesque figures; one seems to have a number of souls and a devil. The space over the small door is ornamented by various compartments displaying flowers. Above the door are three rows of arches: the first consists of seven flat arches, with pedestals for statues, the second of six small and two large, open to a gallery leading to the bell tower, with a seventh arch between the latter, placed over the door, all on treble clustered pillars. The third row has five pointed flat arches, with single pillars. Over the west door, under the arch, are three ornamented niches; and under the west windows of the tower are four roses in squares. The tower is attached to the north-west angle, and has two rows of niches, now deprived of their statues. Anciently another tower on the opposite side corresponded with this. The "Chronicle of Dunstable" records the falling of two towers in the year 1221. In falling, they destroyed the prior's-hall and part of the church. The body was repaired in 1273 by the parishioners, but chiefly at the expense of one Henry Chedde. Divers stone coffins have been found by different persons digging for stone in the site of the ancient eastern part of the church; particularly in 1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the side wall, and the feet close to a cross wall, was found a stone coffin; the lid composed of four stones, the piece at the foot a separate one, the head sides and bottom of one stone, under the head an eminence instead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire except the ribs, which had fallen in; the head inclined to the left; between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone, was a glass urn, fallen down, and the lid off, stained with deep brown, on the inner side of that part which lay over the stone: about the feet were pieces of leather, very rotten, which, by the holes, appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here." The church contains several curious monuments; many of them in

DUNSTABLE

Remains of  
the priory.The west  
front con-  
sidered as  
one of our  
greatest  
national  
curiosities.Description  
of the archi-  
tecture.Curious  
stone coffins  
found in the  
eastern part  
of the  
church.



## DUNSTABLE

Extraordinary report of one woman having nineteen children at five births

Remarkably rich altar-cloth converted to a funeral pall.

The inhabitants principally engaged in the straw manufactory

memory of the Chew family, who were great benefactors to this town. In the middle aisle was formerly a long slab, upon which was inscribed an epitaph so quaint and ambiguous, that it gave rise to the incredible report of one woman having had nineteen children at five births; viz. three several times three children at a birth, and twice five two other times. Over the altar is a large handsome painting of the Lord's Supper, by Sir James Thornhill, which, with the plate and a rich pulpit cloth, was presented to the parish by two sisters, Mrs. Cort, and Mrs. Ashton, in the year 1720. In the church of Dunstable there was formerly a fraternity of St. John the Baptist. Mr. Edward Steale, in the collection made for a history of Dunstable in 1714, describes a very richly embroidered altar cloth. "It is made of the richest crimson and gold brocade imaginable, and so exquisitely and curiously wrought, that it puzzles the greatest artists of weaving now living, to so much as guess at the manner of its performance. It is six feet four inches long, by two feet two inches broad; from whence hangs down a border of purple velvet, thirteen inches deep, whereon is lively and most richly worked with a needle, St. John the Baptist, between fourteen men and thirteen women, all kneeling. Under the foremost is written Henry Fayrey and Agnes Fayrey, between the arms of the Marcers. Thus are the sides: at the ends is only St. John between a gentleman and his wife. Underneath is written, John and Mary Fayrey." This is supposed to have been given by the above mentioned Henry Fayrey, and Agnes his wife, to the fraternity. It appears from a monumental stone in the middle aisle of the church, that this Henry Fayrey died on the 28th of December, 1616; but notwithstanding its age, the pall is as fresh and beautiful as at its first making. It was in the possession of John Miller, Esq., of Bedford; and some years ago, by permission of Mr. Miller's family, who then resided at Dunstable, it was made as a funeral pall. The house occupied by the fraternity belonged to the Wingate family, in 1642. The east part of the chancel is raised by two steps, and was formerly the choir of the church, the ancient stalls still remaining, where under each seat (visible upon turning them up when kneeling to prayers) is carved some extravagant fancy, plainly discovering the humour of those times. In addition to the priory, there was a convent of friars preachers, or black friars, at Dunstable, in the year 1259, much against the will of the priors and canons; and it was no doubt their hostility towards the intruders, which occasioned the caricatures above mentioned. The friars, however, were patronised by the court, and it was in vain to oppose them. Upon the suppression of this house, its yearly revenue amounted to no more than £4 18s. 4d. The site was granted to Sir William Herbert. It is supposed to have been in a field of Mrs. Fossey's near her house, situated west of the pond, in the south street of Dunstable. A house or hospital for lepers, belonging to the priory and canons of Dunstable, who appointed the wardens, existed there as early as the thirteenth century. The town of Dunstable is situated on the side of the Chiltern hills, and consists of four principal streets intersecting each other in the form of a cross. The houses are chiefly of brick, and some of them have a very ancient appearance. Dunstable was for a long time supplied with water for culinary purposes by large ponds, which received the rain water from the surrounding hills; but at present there are many wells which afford plenty of excellent water. The principal business of Dunstable arises from its public situation. The lower classes of the inhabitants derive a considerable part of their support from the straw manufactory, in which they are thought to excel all the world. A whiting manufacture affords them some additional employment. In the straw work, a woman can earn from 6s. to 12s. a week, and children from 3s. to 4s. Dunstable, in former times, was famous for its breweries. Hollingshead states, that William Murlie, an eminent brewer of this town, sallied out in the reign of Henry V. to join the insurrection of the Lollards

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
34	Dunster * . . . m t & pa	Somerset . . .	Minehead . . . 2	Withycombe 2	Portlock . . . 7	162	993
31	Dunstew . . . . . pa	Oxford . . . .	Deddington . 2	Aynhoe . . . 6	Woodstock . 7	67	450

near London; he took with him a pair of gilt spurs, and was followed by two led horses with rich trappings. This probably gave rise to the report of his expecting to receive the honour of knighthood from Lord Cobham; but instead of this, he had the hard fortune to be taken and hanged with his gilt spurs about his neck. The municipal government is at present vested in four constables, but was formerly, according to the "Chronicle of Dunstaple," directed by a mayor. In pursuance of the intention of their relation, Mr. William Chew, who died in the year 1712, a charity-school has been built and endowed in Dunstaple by Mrs. Frances Ashton, Mrs. Jane Cort, and Mr. Thomas Aynscombe. By two indentures, bearing date 1694, and 1727, this school is endowed with lands in Caddington, Luton, Houghton Regis, Flawstidle, Toternhoe, and Whipsnade. A salary of £40 per annum is paid to the master for teaching forty boys, and £37 per annum is allowed for their clothing. Seven trustees have the management of the charity. If a sufficient number of boys for the object of this charity should not be found in the parish of Dunstaple, they may be taken from the parishes of Caddington, Kensworth, Hesborough, Houghton Regis, or Luton. The rents of the charity estates have of late years so much increased, that the trustees are enabled to clothe, educate, and apprentice forty boys and fifteen girls. Mrs. Ashton and Mrs. Cort, each founded an alms-house for six poor widows. The former lady by her will, dated in 1727, bequeathed lands for the purpose of raising the annual sum of six pounds, to be paid to each of the poor women in her almshouse, to buy her a gown, firing, and other necessaries. The residue, after deducting the expense of repairs, and discharging some other charitable bequests, to be divided in equal portions between the six poor women. In the year 1713, Mrs. Blandina Marsh built some neat houses, for the residence of six decayed maiden gentlewomen, which, by her benefaction, and that of another lady, are endowed with an annual income of nearly £180.

*Market*, Wednesday, for plait and straw bonnets.—*Fairs*, Ash-Wednesday, May 22d, August 12th, and November 12th, for cattle, &c.—*Mail* arrives 11.49 afternoon, departs 2.47 morning.—*Bankers*, Basset and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—*Inns*, the Crown, Sugar Loaf, Red Lion, and Saracen's Head.

\* **DUNSTER** is a market town, situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, opening towards the Bristol channel, and defended on every other side by lofty hills, which rise in rapid succession behind each other. The town is at present very inconsiderable, both with regard to extent and population: it consists principally of two streets, one running in a north and south direction, and the other branching westward from the church; the former, by much the largest, is in general well built, and of a tolerable breadth. Dunster formerly sent members to parliament, but has now lost that privilege; yet the parishioners are entitled to vote in the election for Minehead, which is nearly equivalent to a representation of their own. The church is one of the largest Gothic structures of the kind in England; it was built by Henry VII. as a mark of his gratitude for the assistance he received from the inhabitants of this town, in the famous battle of Bosworth Field, which happily terminated the disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster. This church is divided into two parts by a tower, which rises in the centre, to the height of ninety feet, and is supported by four large pillars. The eastern division is stripped of all its furniture; but contains a number of fine monumental tombs, now fast falling to decay, and the other division is used for divine service, though possessing nothing worthy of particular notice. The surrounding parks and grounds are very beautiful, finely wooded, and afford pasture to great numbers of sheep.

*Market*, Friday.—*Fair*, Whit-Monday, for pedlery.—*Inn*, the Luttrell Arms.

#### DUNSTABLE

The unfortunate Wm. Murlie.

Important benevolent institutions.

The church one of the largest Gothic structures in England.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
24	Dunston.....pa.	Lincoln	Lincoln.....8	Sleaford.....11	Tattershall 10	125	423	
27	Dunston.....pa.	Norfolk	Norwich.....4	Wymondham 9	Bungay.....10	105	102	
29	Dunston.....to	Northumb.	Alnwick.....6	Beadnell.....6	N. Bewick..13	313	185	
35	Dunston to & chap	Stafford	Penkridge...3	Stafford.....8	Rugeley....7	137	272	
11	Dunterton.....pa	Devon	Launceston .5	Tavistock...7	Oakhampton 16	211	207	
31	Dunthorp.....to	Oxford	Chip. Norton 3	Deddington .8	Woodstock 10	77	...	
12	Duntish.....ti	Dorset	Dorchester .11	Sherborne .6	Stalbridge .9	117	101	
3	Dunton.....pa	Bedford	Biggleswade 3	Potton.....4	Shefford...7	45	413	
6	Dunton.....pa	Buckingham	Winslow....5	Aylesbury...7	L. Buzzard .7	46	116	
27	Dunton.....pa	Norfolk	Fakenham...3	Walsingham 6	Gateshead .4	111	126	
23	Dunton Basset....pa	Leicester	Lutterworth 4	Leicester...10	Hinckley...8	93	514	
15	Duntsbourne Abbots, p	Gloucester	Cirencester .5	Gloucester .11	Stroud.....7	94	282	
15	Duntsbourne Lyre...to	Gloucester	.....5	Painswick .6	.....4	95	111	
15	Duntsbourne Rouse, pa	Gloucester	.....4	.....7	.....8	93	126	
36	Dunwich*.....m.t	Suffolk	Southwold .4	Saxmondham 8	Halesworth .9	100	232	
13	Durham†.....co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253927	

Supposed to have been a Roman station.

Remains of a monastery

Boundary of the county.

\* DUNWICH is supposed, from the number of coins discovered there, to have been a Roman station. It was certainly a bishopric in the reign of Sigebert, king of the East-Angles, when Felix, the Burgundian bishop, was invited thither by that monarch to promote the conversion of his subjects. In the time of Henry II., it had a mint, and under Richard I. its importance was denoted by a fine of 1,000 marks, whilst Ipswich paid only 200, for supplying the king's enemies with corn. In the reign of Edward I., it had eleven ships of war, sixteen fair ships, twenty barks or vessels, and twenty-four small boats for the home fishery. It sustained some severe losses in a war with France, but the primary cause of its decay was the opening of a port at Blithburgh. It is now a mean village, though it still retains its market, and had the privilege of sending two members to parliament, which it possessed since the commons of England first acquired the right of legislature, till it was disfranchised by the last reform act. The present state of this place is the effect of the encroachments of the sea. Seated on a hill of loam and sand, of a loose texture, it has been gradually undermined, till, from eight parish churches, three chapels, two monasteries, and two hospitals, which it once possessed, it is reduced to the remains of one church, about forty houses, and the miserable relics of its once noble hospital, which were ruined by the frauds and prodigality of their superiors. The remains of a monastery of grey friars still exist, and being covered with ivy, exhibit a picturesque appearance. St. James's-hospital, which was founded for a master and several leprous brethren and sisters, and splendidly endowed, is now the wretched residence of a few indigent people. The revenues of the other are as much reduced, and its inmates as ill supplied with the means of subsistence. In ancient times, a forest, called East-wood, extended several miles south-east of the town; but this, with West-wood contiguous, has been, for many ages, destroyed by the sea. Sprats are cured here in the same manner as herrings are at Yarmouth.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, July 25th, for toys.

† DURHAM. The bishopric or county palatine of Durham, has a triangular form; the base of the triangle, towards the east, being formed by the sea coast, which is washed by the German ocean, from the mouth of the river Tees to Tynemouth. On the south, Durham is bounded by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the west, it is divided from Cumberland and Westmoreland by the Crookburn and the Tees; and on the north, it is separated from Northumberland, by the rivers Tyne and Derwent. The greatest extent of the county, from Shield, on the north, to Sockburne, on the south, is about 36 miles; its greatest length, from the peninsula of Hartlepool, on the east, to the mouth of the Crookburn, on the west, at the junction of Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, is about 45 miles; and its circumference is nearly 180 miles. The general

aspect of the county is hilly and mountainous; particularly the western angle, which is a bleak, naked, and barren region, crossed by the chain of hills termed the English Appenines, which, however, do not here rise to any considerable height. From the eastern side of these hills issue numerous streams, which flow towards the sea; and smaller ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions over the county. The eastern and western parts of the palatinate comprise some beautiful and fertile vallies; and are delightfully varied with hill and dale, alternately appropriated to pasturage and the growth of corn. The air of Durham is considered to be very healthy, and although sharp in the western parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea, the vapours from the salt water mitigating the cold, which, in a situation so far north, would otherwise be very severe. Durham, taking its small dimensions into consideration, is not to be equalled by any other county in Great Britain, except Middlesex, for its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines; its large cast metal founderies, and iron manufactories; potteries, glass-houses, copperas works, coal, tar, and salt works, quarries of marble, fire, and free-stone; lime, brick, and tile kilns, grind-stone and mill-stone; linen and woollen manufactories; trade, agriculture, and population. The east and north-east parts of the county are much celebrated for their extensive coal mines; the produce of which is so great, as almost to exceed calculation. The seams or strata, now wrought, are five in number, extending horizontally for many miles from 20 to 100 fathoms beneath the surface: these strata are from three to eight feet thick; below are several other seams of coal. Many of these mines are wrought with the aid of steam engines, instead of horses, which are more expeditious and less expensive. In the great sea-sale collieries numbers of horses are continually kept under ground, for the purpose of drawing the coals to the mouths of the pits; a labour which is performed by men, or boys, in the land-sale collieries. Of lead mines, the principal are situated in Teesdale, and Wear-dale: those of the former place are not particularly successful; but the produce of the latter is of considerable value. Great improvements of late years have been made by introducing waggon-levels, which, at the same time that they carry off the water, save the more fatiguing parts of manual labour. The method of smelting the ore in Wear-dale is by the blast hearth; but in Tees-dale air furnaces have been very successfully introduced. In the neighbourhood of Walsingham, a beautiful black spotted lime-stone is found, which is used for hearths, chimney pieces, and other ornaments; a fine mill-stone also abounds here, and many excellent quarries of slate have been opened in different parts of the county. Some years ago, a remarkable salt spring was discovered at Birtley, in this county, which has been thus described by Sir W. Appleby:—"It rises at the depth of 70 fathoms in an engine pit constructed for drawing water out of coal mines, at the extremity of a stone drift, drove 200 yards north-east therein; and, what is more extraordinary, springs only in such drift in every direction; though this pit, and every other contiguous, has been excavated both above and below it many fathoms. Its mixing with the fresh water in the same pit would have occasioned it remaining totally unnoticed, but for an accident which happened to the boiler of the engine soon after its erection. One morning the bottom of the boiler suddenly dropped out: the engineer, amazed thereat, informed the undertakers, who upon examination, found it incrustated with a vast quantity of strong salt, and the iron wholly corroded. Upon tasting the water, though incorporated with immense quantities of fresh, it was found exceedingly brackish and salt, on which the workings were explored, and the above-mentioned very valuable salt spring was discovered to arise in such drifts only; and has for these nine years produced 20,000 gallons per day, four times stronger than any sea-water whatever. In consequence of this important discovery, a large

COUNTY OF  
DURHAM.

The air considered very healthy.

Extensive coal mines.

Remarkable salt spring.



COUNTY OF  
DURHAM.

Strong  
castle built  
by a bishop.

Privileges  
of the  
bishopric.

The grand  
Roman road  
and ancient  
encamp-  
ments.

for the public service at home and abroad; and all levies of men and money were made by the bishop's commission, or by writs in his name out of the chancery at Durham: for he had power both to coin money and levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers in the bishopric from sixteen to sixty years old. According as he found their strength, he had power to march against the Scots, or to conclude a truce with them. One of the bishops built a strong castle in his territory, on the border, to defend it against them; though no other person could have done this without his leave, nor the greatest person in the palatinate embattle his mansion. As the people depended on him in these matters, they were free from every body else: and when the Lord Warden of the Marches would have summoned some of the bishops men to his court, a letter was sent from the king to forbid him, under pain of forfeiting £1000. But now the militia of the county has been long on the same footing with the rest of the kingdom, under the lord lieutenant: the only difference here is, that that office has generally, though not always, been borne by the bishop. The admiralty jurisdiction in this county belongs also to the bishop, who holds the proper court by his judges; and appoints by his patents a vice-admiral, register, and marshal, or water-bailiff, and other officers; and has all the privileges, forfeitures, and profits, incident to this power, as royal fishes, sea wrecks, duties for ships arriving in his ports, anchorage, beaconage, wharfage, moorage, butterage, ulnage, &c. To him also belongs the conservancy of waters within his district; in pursuance of which, he used to issue commissions for prohibiting, limiting, or reducing weirs, or other erections in prejudice of his rivers. All ships of war were arrayed within the county palatine by his commission, and writs to his sheriff: and when the king issued out writs from his admiralty to the sheriffs of other maritime counties, he addressed a particular letter to the bishop here for his concurrence, who gave commissions to his own sheriff, with express command that nothing should be done by the king's commissions without him. It is but lately that any instances have been known of the admiralty being separated from the bishopric, and it is now restored, though with some diminution in the honour. The great privileges of this bishopric in temporal jurisdiction lead one to imagine that its spiritual immunities were equally extraordinary. After Paulinus departed from York, the bishops who restored Christianity in Northumberland placed their see at Lindisfarne, though not with the title of metropolitan, yet with all the ecclesiastical power that was then in those counties. This occasioned a great veneration for their successors among the Saxons, besides the particular reverence paid to St. Cuthbert. When the see was established at Durham, in the time of the Conqueror, Thomas, the elder Archbishop of York, having been miraculously recovered of a fever at the shrine of the saint, granted to this church several immunities relating to jurisdiction, visitations, &c. which, being confirmed by the king and parliament, and the pope, and by several succeeding kings, could never be recalled, notwithstanding many struggles and contests. Amongst the architectural antiquities in this county, chiefly entitled to notice, are Barnard-castle, Bishop's Auckland-palace and church, Brancepeth-castle, Durham-cathedral, palace, &c. Evenwood-castle, Finchale-priory, Gateshead-monastery, Hilton-castle, Lumley-castle, Norham-castle, Raby-castle, Ravensworth-castle, Whil-ton-castle, Yarrow-monastery, &c. The grand Roman road, called Watling-street, passes the Wear, at Walsingham, and a branch of it passes on to Chester-le-street, and Shields. The remains of some ancient encampments are also visible in this county. The county of Durham is usually divided into four wards, viz. Chester, Darlington, Stockton, and Easington, besides the two districts called Northumberland, and Islandshire. These are subdivided into seventy-three parishes, and two parts of parishes. Most of the parishes contain several townships. Durham has one city, nine market-towns, and about 230 villages. It pays three parts of the

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Durham*.....city	Durham...	Darlington..16	Rainton...5	Sedgefield..10		259	10125
34	Durleigh.....pa	Somerset...	Bridgewater 2	Taunton....8	North Stowey7		141	139
16	Durley.....pa	Hants.....	Bis Waltham 3	Southampton 8	Romsey....11		68	361

land-tax, and provides 400 men for the militia. Durham returns four members to parliament for the county.

COUNTY OF  
DURHAM.

\* DURHAM (The city of) is seated on a remarkable rocky eminence, which rises near the centre of the county, and is almost surrounded by the river Wear. The approach to this city is eminently pleasing, as from every point of view its appearance is unique and striking; its public edifices exhibit a degree of magnificence unexpected at so remote a distance from the metropolis; and its situation and figure are so peculiar, as to have procured for it the emphatical denomination of the English Zion. The centre of the eminence is occupied by the cathedral and the castle, which command a most beautiful and extensive prospect. These, with the streets called the Baileys, are included within the remains of the ancient city walls. Below the walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations, descending to the river; the acclivity on the other side is rocky, steep, and high. The beauty of the scenery is much enhanced by the various seats in the vicinity, by the rich meadows, and by the cultivated sides of the adjacent hills. The monkish legend of St. Cuthbert contains the earliest historical account of Durham; all the celebrity and riches of which were derived from the votaries of that holy man. St. Cuthbert, according to the legend, died on the twentieth of the calends of March, 687, and was buried in the church at Lindisfarne, then the see of a bishop. The body was afterwards inhumed in a new sepulchre on rebuilding the cathedral, where it lay unmolested for a considerable time. In the year 876, however, Halfden, having brought over a reinforcement of Danish adventurers, ravaged this part of the country in the most inhuman manner; and Eardulf, then Bishop of Lindisfarne, having remarked the savage practices of the invaders, especially to the clergy, consulted with Eadred, the abbot, and the other members of the monastery, what measures they should pursue for common safety; when several joined the bishop and abbot in a resolution, not only to quit the place, the peculiar sanctity of which among Christians only excited proportionable cruelty in the Danish pagans, but also to remove the remains of their beloved saint, that his relics might not be exposed to the rude insults of the profane. In pursuance of this resolution, they gathered the holy relics, sacred vessels, ornaments, and jewels of the altars and shrines, together with St. Ethelwold's stone crucifix, and fled from the Island of Lindisfarne, where the episcopal see had continued 241 years. With their holy charge, the bishop and his company passed into the mountainous parts of the country, still changing their abode, as intelligence of the enemy's progress seemed to threaten their safety. "Their pious ardour," observes Hutchinson, "must have been equal to any toil, and superior to every danger, encumbered as they were with the remains of St. Cuthbert; the head of St. Oswald; the bones of Saints Aidan, Eadqert, Eanfred, and Ethelwold, enclosed in one ark or shrine; and the ponderous cross of St. Ethelwold borne before them." Ethelwold, as we also learn from Hutchinson, was Abbot of Melross, the intimate friend of St. Cuthbert, and one of his successors in the bishopric. He caused a ponderous cross of stone to be erected in the ground adjoining the church of Lindisfarne. The socket, or foot-stone, in which it was mortised, remains still a few paces to the east of the ruined church. It was held in such veneration, that, after being broken by the Danes, in their first descent on the island, the scattered parts were carefully put together, by skilful workmen, with lead and cement. This is now called "The Petting

Magnifi-  
cence of the  
city.

Inhumation  
of the body  
of St. Cuth-  
bert.

Pious ardour  
in the re-  
moval of  
ancient  
relics.



Miles.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
41	Darnford, Great . . . . pa	Wilts . . . . .	Amesbury . . . 3	Old Sarum . . . 4	Wilton . . . . . 5	80	481
38	Durrington . . . . . pa	Sussex . . . . .	Bramber . . . . 6	Steyning . . . . 6	Worthing . . . 3	55	162
41	Durrington . . . . . pa	Wilts . . . . .	Amesbury . . . 2	Ludgershall . . 8	E Lavington 12	78	467

## CITY OF DURHAM.

Curious marriage ceremony.

Miraculous recovery of the "Book of the Holy Evangelists."

Laborious piety.

Stone;" and whenever a marriage is solemnized at the church, after the ceremony the bride is to step upon it, and if she cannot stride to the end, it is said that the marriage will prove unsuccessful. On the removal of St. Cuthbert's relics, the inhabitants of Lindisfarne left their lands and goods, and followed the bishop and his train, who, wearied with travelling, endeavoured privately to depart to Ireland, that they might deposit the saint's bones in greater safety; but a sudden storm arose, and the ship, wherein they had commenced their voyage, was driven back, and forced upon the shore; the tempest being so strong that "*three waves were miraculously converted into blood,*" and the ship heeled so much, that the "Book of the Holy Evangelists," which was curiously written, and adorned with gold and precious stones, fell out of the vessel, and sunk to the bottom of the sea. In the midst of their perplexity, St. Cuthbert, unwilling to see his devotees in such sorrow, appeared to Hundredus, one of the monks, and commanded that the book might be sought for, on the neighbouring coasts. At three miles distance it was recovered; and so far from being injured by the salt water, it appeared more beautiful than before. Gladly did the company receive back this precious memorial: the patron saint, however, was determined not to oblige them by halves: a bridle appeared upon a tree; and a horse prancing to receive it, for the purpose of carrying the relics, gave a joy inexpressible to the wearied travellers. This horse conducted the chest to Crake Minster, where it rested four months; thence it was taken to Cuneagester (now Chester-le-street), and rested during the Spanish wars, a period of forty-three years. At the end of that time Aidune, the last Bishop of Chester-le-street, upon the Danes again infesting the northern coast, removed the relics to Ripon. In an interval of peace, the holy community, intending to return, left Ripon, with all their paraphernalia, after an abode of four months. In their progress, another miracle happened: the holy relics would not move forward; this was at a place then called Wardelau. At last, after much fasting and prayer, and the assistance of an old woman and her cow, Dunholme (now Durham), "a place strong by nature, but not easily rendered habitable, as it was overgrown by a thick forest, in the midst of which was a small plain, which had been used in tillage," was the place fixed on for the lasting abode of St. Cuthbert's relics, and the further establishment of his holy fraternity. The first work in which the pious labourers engaged was to erect a wicker tabernacle, as a reliquary for their sacred deposit: this was denominated the Bough-church; but such a situation not suiting the wishes of the devout, another temple, called White-church, was constructed in the year 995, also of wicker. In the course of three years from the date of the first tabernacle, a church of stone-work was begun, and dedicated by Bishop Aldun, wherein the saint's remains were deposited; but it was not till after the foundation of Aldun's-church was laid that the forest by which it was surrounded was cut down, and the skirts of the hill rendered fit for habitation. Much labour was expended; and all the inhabitants between the rivers Coquet and Tees, to the extent of fifty miles, are said to have been employed at the command of Uthred, Earl of Northumberland. From these circumstances we are led to date the rise of the town of Durham in the opening of the eleventh century. It seems to have been sufficiently fortified when Duncan, King of Scotland, attacked it in 1040; for the townsmen sustained the enemy's assaults for a considerable time; and at length, by means of a vigorous sally, totally routed the assailants, and beheaded the leaders, which were their prisoners, in the market-place. William I., in the year 1069, sent Robert

Cumin, Earl of Northumberland, and 700 veteran Norman soldiers, to Durham, to enforce his authority; but these warriors, degrading themselves into freebooters, committed many enormities, and reduced the inhabitants to extreme despair. In this temper they formed associations, which coming to the bishop's knowledge, he acquainted Earl Cumin of his apprehensions of an insurrection. The earl treated the bishop's caution with contempt; and agreeably to the monarchs writ, Cumin proscribed and executed several of the landholders. The death of the peasants acted as a summons to unsheath the sword; and though this was in the severe season of February, at the decline of day the town was girt round with multitudes of armed men. "The earl's guards," says Hutchinson, "had taken forcible possession of the houses, as their wantonness incited; and being dispersed through the town, in contempt of danger, gave themselves up to ease and enjoyment. Just at the dawn of day the assailants broke open all the gates of the town, and flying in parties through every street, made a dreadful slaughter of the Normans; insomuch, that Symeon says, the streets were filled with blood and carcasses. Many were shut up in the house where the earl lodged, and defending it bravely, the enraged populace could not force an entrance; therefore throwing in fire-brands, they set the edifice in flames. When those within saw the imminent peril to which they were reduced, they forced open the doors, and attempted to escape the fury of the fire, but were slain as they came out. At length the building was reduced to ashes, with every thing within its walls. The fire was so vehement, that the flames were seen to take hold of the western tower of the church. This afflicting circumstance alarmed the multitude: the religious inhabitants of the city, and even those in arms, ceasing from slaughter, fell upon their knees, with eyes filled with tears, and elevated hands, petitioning heaven, that, by the assistance of their holy saint, and through his interposition, the sacred edifice might be spared from destruction. Quickly the wind shifted, and bore the flames from the church. Thus the earl, on the second of the calends of February, in the year 1069, with his 700 guards (one man excepted, who escaped with his wounds), were put to death." Determined on revenge for Cumin's death, the king detached a party of his troops to scour the country; but they had not proceeded farther than Alverton, when a thick fog surrounded them; so that instead of pursuing their journey, they could scarcely see each other: this operating upon superstitious minds, and adding to the reports of St. Cuthbert's miracles, so alarmed them, that they returned with precipitation, lest they should incur the malediction of the saint. William, however, was not to be so intimidated: he marched forward, and desolated the country in such a manner, that for sixty miles, between York and Durham, he did not leave a house standing; reducing the whole district, by fire and sword, to a horrible desert, smoking with blood, and in ashes. Neither churches nor monasteries were spared; and it is impossible to describe the miseries in consequence of this wanton act of cruelty. A dreadful famine ensued; and a mortality, unequalled in the annals of this country. The people were reduced to eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and cats, and at last human carcasses. The lands lay untilld for nine years, infested by robbers and beasts of prey; and the poor remnant of the inhabitants spared from the sword, died, overwhelmed with want and misery, in the fields. Hoveden relates, that on the tyrant's approach to Durham, he found the town evacuated, the ecclesiastics fled, and the church left without a minister to perform any sacred office. The king's army being dispersed in destructive parties over the country between the Tyne and the Wear, beheld the villages deserted, the whole country a dismal waste, and the inhabitants, with their flocks and other property, fled into the most secret recesses of the forests and mountains. Not moved to compassion by a scene so truly wretched, the barbarians set fire to the monastery of Jarrow, and made

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Insurrection  
and great  
slaughter.Dreadful  
conflagra-  
tion.Distressing  
famine and  
extensive  
mortality.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Miracle of  
the bones of  
St. CuthbertCuriosity of  
the king de-  
feated mys-  
teriously.Peculation  
of the  
church.

rejoicings over its ashes. These calamities occasioned another disturbance of St. Cuthbert's bones, which had now reposed for seventy-five years. The bishop, with the concurrence of the principal inhabitants, removed them to Lindisfarne; where another miracle is reported to have occurred. "On the fourth day, in the evening, the bishop, with a vast concourse of people, arrived on the shore opposite to the holy island, when they found the sea at high water. The severity of the winter rendered the night air intolerable to the aged as well as the tender, and caused great lamentation; when, by a particular interposition, the sea retired, and left a dry passage for the poor wanderers, who, with loud thanksgiving and holy joy, passed over to the island. But what completed the miracle was, as Symeon asserts, those who carried the saint's remains gave evidence that, as soon as the multitude had passed, the sea returned, and closed up the vacancy, which a few moments before had divided the water." It is related, by Symeon Dunelmensis, "that the king, whilst he abode in Durham, entertaining a doubt of the incorruptible state of St. Cuthbert's body, inquired diligently concerning it; and, notwithstanding the asseverations of several of the most pious and venerable men there, he still pretended to disbelieve it, and insisted on having an inspection of the sepulchre himself. Several bishops and abbots then present assented to his will, and thought it proper the king's pleasure should be complied with. Whether provoked by the delay, or his suspicion of fraud was increased by the reluctance of the ecclesiastics to comply with his desire, is not pointed out; but the king solemnly vowed, if he was deceived in the relations he had heard, if the incorruptibility of the saint's remains was merely a tale to work upon the superstition of the vulgar, and the body was not found in the state represented to him, he would put to death all those of superior rank throughout the city, who had presumed to impose on him. A terror fell on such as heard his menaces, and they devoutly implored the mercy of God, through the merits of the blessed St. Cuthbert, whilst the bishop, whom the king had appointed, performed the service of high mass. The king, determined to satisfy his curiosity, immediately after the ceremony commanded the officers of the church to open the sepulchre; and, whilst he stood by, he found himself smitten on a sudden with a burning fever, which distracted him in an intolerable manner. Seized with such anguish and disease, he rushed out of the church, leaving untasted a sumptuous banquet which the ecclesiastics had prepared for him; and, instantly mounting his horse, he fled from the city with the utmost haste, never abating the speed of his courser till he arrived on the banks of the Tees. An indication of preternatural interference, at such a time, overawed the people, and greatly contributed to the veneration paid to the saint's shrine." Tradition says, that the king, in his hurry, took his way down the narrow street called King's-gate, leading to the bailey, and now called Dun Cow-lane. On the restoration of tranquility, and the king's departure, the bishop, and his companions in affliction, after an absence of four months, returned to their desolated country, and replaced the sacred remains of St. Cuthbert in his shrine. In their flight they had left a rich and massy crucifix, formerly given by Earl Tosti and his wife, in the hope that common veneration might preserve it inviolable; but the crucifix was thrown down by the Normans, and stripped of all its ornaments of gold, silver, and jewellery. On the partition of the lands by the Conqueror, the church of Durham suffered its share of peculation; but the bishop having secured the most valuable articles of the treasury, retired to Ely, and joined the English, who were there in arms against the king. Soon afterwards, by the treachery of the abbot, whom he deemed his friend, he was delivered to the king, who confined him in prison, where he died miserably; and the see continued vacant about a year, when Walcher, a person of noble birth, from Loraine, was appointed bishop. On William's return from his expedition against Malcolm, King of Scotland, he con-

sidered that Durham was a proper barrier against the Scottish incursions ; and resolved to erect a castle here, which might serve also to awe the neighbourhood ; or, as he explained it, "to secure his earl of that province from tumults and insurrections, as also to protect the bishop of the see and his church." After the defection of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, and his consequent execution at Winchester, Bishop Walcher purchased of the king the earldom of Northumberland. This being the first instance of the ecclesiastical and temporal power of the see being vested in one person, excited the utmost malevolence in the people. They regarded with abhorrence a prelate, who, unlike their patron, St. Cuthbert, subverted the mild mandates of Christianity, by an union of temporal severity ; and, from their abhorrence of his latter character, they lost all reverence of his episcopal office : at length an act of injustice, to which he does not appear to have been privy, but which he did not exert his authority to punish, raised such an insurrection in his territory, as was only allayed by his murder in the most savage and cruel manner. The king, highly incensed, sent his brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux, into the north, with orders to punish the insurgents, and to take vengeance for the massacre of the bishop and his retinue. Odo performed his task not as a bishop, but as a Norman soldier (he being at that time Earl of Kent), and made Durham feel the extent of his power, by robbery, desolation, and murder. He stained his sacred vesture by the innocent blood of the relations of the rebellious : he robbed the church of Durham of a rich pastoral staff, which he pretended was taken by the soldiery ; and he reduced the province to a solitary desert. Durham sustained great injury by fire in the time of Bishop Flambard, whilst the temporalities were in the hands of the crown, in consequence of his flight to Robert, Duke of Normandy. This bishop, to ingratiate himself at court, oppressed the bishopric with taxes, but without success ; King Henry having an invincible hatred to the principles of the prelate. In 1112, the bishop founded the hospital of Kepier, which he dedicated to St. Egidius, or Giles, and amply endowed it : after his restoration to the see, he improved the fortifications, by extending the walls between the cathedral and castle, removing the houses on the area between those edifices, and levelling the ground ; he also fortified the castle with a moat, improved the banks of the river, and built Framwell-gate bridge. When Stephen usurped the crown, David, King of Scotland, having taken an oath on behalf of his niece Matilda, daughter of Henry I., levied an army, and took possession of several fortresses in Northumberland. Stephen then came to Durham, and concluded a peace, which not being lasting, the country was again subjected to the horrors of war. The King of Scotland, after committing the grossest enormities, advanced to the neighbourhood of the city ; but his army, composed of the refuse of the surrounding nations, proving seditious, he was compelled to retreat ; taking in his way the bishop's castle of Norham, on the banks of the Tweed. By the interposition of Alberic, Bishop of Ostia, and legate from the holy see, a peace was established between the two nations ; and the city of Durham was honoured with the presence of the members of this convention, in April, 1139 ; Maud, Queen of England, with many southern barons, on the part of the English crown ; and Prince Henry, with several Scottish barons, on the part of David. About this period a coinage was established at Durham. The bishop, Galfrid Rufus, is not said to have taken any active part during these troubles ; but rather to have occupied his time in the ornament and defence of his see. During his last illness, his chaplain, William Cumin, gained the confidence of his household, and particularly such as had the custody of the castle, who entered into a confederacy to deliver up to him the palace and tower, immediately upon the bishop's decease. Having obtained also the assistance of the King of Scotland, to whom he styled himself chancellor, he induced the people to submit to his authority,

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Ecclesiastical and  
temporal power of  
the see vested in one  
person.Savage and  
cruel murder of  
Bishop  
Walcher.The hospital  
of Kepier  
founded,  
in 1112.Coinage  
established  
here.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Desolation  
of the  
country.Re-edifica-  
tion of the  
castle.Consistent  
determina-  
tion of  
Bishop  
Beck.

which, by most iniquitous methods, he endeavoured to establish; but being foiled in his measures, he resorted to the sword. After desolating the country, his soldiers reduced the hospital and church of St. Giles, with the whole village, to ashes; and, having burnt a part of the borough of Elvet, the Earl of Northumberland, with whom the bishop, William de St. Barbara, was in league, completed the destruction, by burning the remainder of the borough. After Henry II. succeeded, he had a dispute with Bishop Pudsey; during his displeasure, he took possession of the castle and city of Durham, and, on various pretexts, deprived the bishop of the custody of so strong a post. The bishop granted to the burgesses that they should be for ever exempt from the customs called in-toll and out-toll, and from marchets and heriots; and to have the like free customs as Newcastle. This charter he got confirmed by Pope Alexander III. when he assisted, with three other English bishops, at the council of Lateran, in the year 1176. Besides his elegant additions to the cathedral, he also took great pains to ornament the city by several public structures: he built Elvet bridge, and rebuilt the borough of that name, which had been destroyed by Cumin and his adherents: he constructed the city wall from the gaol-gate to the water-gate, part of which is still remaining; and re-edified the castle, which had been destroyed by fire: the Boldon book, now remaining in the auditor's office, was compiled by his order, and has been admitted as evidence in all cases, to ascertain the ecclesiastical property of the diocese. The castle seems to have remained in the crown; for when Henry III. granted his consent to the election of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, to this see, he excepted the possession of the castles of Durham and Norham. This pious and learned prelate, by an agreement with the convent, made several regulations concerning the privileges of the two boroughs of Durham and Elvet, with respect to civil authority, weights, measures, &c. In the reign of Henry III., it appears that Durham had a royal and palatinate mintage within itself, which Edward I., on his accession to the crown, made a point of reforming. After the death of Robert de Insula, bishop of the see from 1274 to 1283, William Wickwane, Archbishop of York, during the vacancy, attempted to harass the convent by visitatorial pretensions, which he carried to such a height of arrogance, as to scandalize his office and character. On his arrival at the city, the 8th of July, to exercise his supposed right of visitation, the cathedral doors were shut against him; and he proceeded to the church of St. Nicholas, to pronounce excommunication against the prior and his brethren; but some youths of the city having intelligence of his proceedings, resorted to the church and opposed him in so clamorous and violent a manner, that the archbishop, in terror, receded from his purpose, and was put in such apprehension for his person, that escaping from the pulpit, he fled down the stairs which led to the schools, and used every expedition, till he got to the river side near Kypier. The archbishop carried his resentment so far, that, at the consecration of Bishop Beck, on the 9th of January following, he obliged the prior to leave York cathedral; and enjoined the new bishop, upon his declaration of canonical obedience, to excommunicate the prior, and heads of the convent: but Beck refused; observing, "I was consecrated their bishop yesterday, and shall I excommunicate them to-day? No profession of obedience shall induce me to so inconsistent an act." In the reign of Edward II., a party of Bruce's army surprised the suburbs of Durham whilst the inhabitants were in their beds, and totally destroyed them. Durham exhibited a singular scene of festivity on the promotion of Richard de Bury, or Aungerville, to the bishopric, 1333. He entertained on this occasion, in the great hall of his palace, Edward III. and his queen, the queen dowager, King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five bishops, seven earls and their ladies, all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, abbots, priors, &c. It was in this year that Edward gained the famous

battle of Hallidown-hill. This monarch again visited the city in 1356, and issued summonses for the military tenants to attend him, previously to the siege and surrender of Berwick. In the third year of the reign of Henry VI., Durham again became a scene of festivity, on the marriage of James, King of Scotland, with Jane of Somerset, granddaughter of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as well as James's cousin, in 1424. In March, this year, the royal pair arrived, attended by a number of the English nobility of the first rank, and were met by a vast train of the most illustrious personages from Scotland. The king and queen staid here till the beginning of April. On the anniversary of the installation of Bishop Fox, July 23d, 1503, he entertained, in his palace at Durham, the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., who was on her progress into Scotland, to espouse King James. The suppression of the rebellion of the Nevilles, in the reign of Elizabeth, occasioned a scene of horror in Durham; sixty-six persons being executed to satisfy the brutality of Sir George Bowes, who boasted that in a tract of country, sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, between Newcastle and Wetherby, there was scarcely a town or village wherein he had not sacrificed some of the inhabitants. In the years 1416 and 1589, Durham was visited by the plague, which raged for a considerable time. In 1597, it again returned with such violence, that the poorer inhabitants were compelled to live in huts on Elvet Moor, and the adjoining commons, where the marks of arrangement of the cells were to be traced till within a few years of the present time. In 1633, Charles I. resided at Durham, on his progress to Scotland, and was entertained by the amiable and pious Bishop Morton, whose expenses in one day amounted to £1,500. The virtuous life, and extensive charities of this excellent bishop are still remembered with respect and gratitude. After a variety of sufferings, and unjust accusations, by the parliament adherents, during the civil wars, he found an asylum in the family of Sir Christopher Yelverton, his political enemy, to whose son he became tutor. The cathedral of Durham is indebted for its origin to Bishop William de Carilepho, who having projected a change in the government of this church, which had hitherto been directed by the secular clergy, and their provost, obtained under the authority of the crown, and by permission of the pope, a license to introduce regular canons. Conceiving, also, that the church built by his predecessors was unsuitable to the dignity and increasing power of the see, he formed a plan for erecting a structure similar to the superb fabrics which he had seen during his exile on the Continent. In pursuance of this design, the foundation was laid on the 11th of August, 1093, with a solemnity suitable to so vast an undertaking; Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Turgot, Abbot of Durham, assisting at the ceremony. The bishop compelled the monks to labour in the holy work daily, excepting at meal times, and during prayer and divine service; but no considerable progress had been made at the time of his death, which happened within two years after the commencement of the structure. His successor, Ralph Flambard, who enjoyed the bishopric twenty-nine years, and was equally an encourager of the work, finished the building nearly to the roof. This prelate, before his promotion to the see of Durham, had given proof of his ability in architecture, by the erection of the collegiate church of Twinambourne, or Christchurch, in Hampshire. Bishop Flambard translated the remains of St. Cuthbert into the New-church, and erected a stately shrine, called the Feretory, near the choir: this was formed with great elegance, of costly marble, lined and gilt; and by the additional donations of the numerous pilgrims, it was rendered one of the richest altars in England. "Considering that in the diligence of his predecessors to immortalize the memory of their favourite and beneficent saint, they had forgotten due homage to the Virgin Mary, Bishop Hugh Pudsey, Patriarch of Jerusalem, began to erect, at the east end of the cathedral, a chapel to her honour, to which females might have free

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Royal  
festivities.Visited by  
the plague  
in 1416,  
1589, and  
1597.Foundation  
of the cath-  
edral laid in  
1093.One of the  
richest  
altars in  
England.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.

access for devotional exercises; but the work had not proceeded very far, when it was discovered that vast clefts appeared, which threatened an early demolition. This manifestation, as it was considered, of the patron saint's displeasure at the innovation, induced the bishop to relinquish his purpose as to that part of the church; but he appropriated a part at the west end for the Virgin's-chapel, which he named the Galilee: into this sanctuary females were allowed to enter without offence; but they were not on any account to be admitted within the cathedral." Davis, in his extract of the coming of St. Cuthbert into Scotland, assigns the following as the reason of female exclusion: "Blessed St. Cuthbert, for a long time, led a most solitary life in the borders of the Picts, at which place great concourse of people daily used to visit him; and from whom, by the providence and grace of God, never any returned without great comfort. This caused both young and old to resort unto him, taking great pleasure both to see him, and to hear him speak. In which time it happened, that the daughter of the king of the province, having illicit commerce with one of her father's domestics, its effects were perceived by the king, and he examined her concerning the author of her disgrace. She, instigated by an evil mind, instantly answered, 'The solitary young man, who dwelleth hard by, is he who hath overcome me, and by whose beauty I am thus deceived.' Whereupon the king, furiously enraged, presently repaired to the hermit's place, with his daughter, attended by several knights, where he instantly accosted the servant of God in the following manner: 'What! art thou he, who, under the colour of religion, profanest the temple and sanctuary of God? Art thou he, who, under the cloak and profession of an hermit, exercisest thyself in all filthiness? Behold my daughter, whom thou by thy wiles hast corrupted: therefore now, at last, confess this thy fault, and plainly declare here, before this company, in what sort thou hast seduced her.' The king's daughter, marking the fine speech of her father, impudently stepped forward, and boldly affirmed, 'that it was he who had done the wicked fact.' At which the young man, greatly amazed, and perceiving that this calumny proceeded from the instigation of the devil (wherewith he was brought into great perplexity), applied his whole heart unto Almighty God, saying as followeth: 'My Lord, my God, who only knowest, and art the discoverer of all secrets, make manifest also this work of iniquity, and by some token, disprove the same, which, though it cannot be done by human policy, make it known by some divine token.' When the young man with great lamentation, and tears unutterable, had spoken these words even suddenly, and in the same place where she stood, the earth, making a hissing noise, presently opened, and swallowed her up in the presence of all the spectators. As soon as the king perceived this miracle to happen in the presence of all his company, he began to be greatly tormented in his mind, fearing lest, for his furious threats, he should incur the same punishment. Whereupon he, with his company, humbly craving pardon of Almighty God, with a further petition to that good man St. Cuthbert, that by his prayers he would crave of God to have his daughter again; which petition the holy father granted, upon condition that from thence no woman should come near him. Whence it came to pass the king did not suffer any woman to enter into any church dedicated to that saint, which to this day is duly observed in all the churches of the Picts, which were dedicated to that holy man." The strength of the prejudice by which females were precluded admission may be estimated from the following anecdotes. "In the year 1333, on Thursday, in Easter week, Edward III. came to Durham, and lodged in the priory. On the Wednesday following, Queen Philippa came from Knaresborough in one day to meet him, and being unacquainted with the custom of this church, went through the abbey gates to the priory, and after supping with the king, retired to rest. This alarmed the monks, one of whom went to the king, and informed him that St. Cuthbert had a

Slandrous  
accusation  
of St.  
Cuthbert.

The colum-  
niator  
punished.

Lamenta-  
tions of the  
king upon  
the bereave-  
ment of his  
daughter.

mortal aversion to the presence of a woman. Unwilling to give any offence to the church, Edward immediately ordered the queen to arise, who, in her under garments only (her mantle, &c., being buried) returned by the gate through which she had entered, and went to the castle; after most devoutly praying that St. Cuthbert would not avenge a fault which she had through ignorance committed. In the year 1417, two women of Newcastle, being determined to approach the shrine of St. Cuthbert nearer than was legally permitted, disguised themselves in man's apparel, but were unfortunately discovered in the attempt to complete their purpose, and taken into custody. By way of punishment for their intended profanation, they were adjudged to walk on three festival days before the procession in St. Nicholas's-church, Newcastle, and on three other holidays, at the church of All Saints, in the same town, habited in the dresses in which they committed the offence; proclamation being first made as to the cause of this penance. The master and mistress of these curious females were at the same time ordered to attend the spiritual court at Durham, to answer the charge of being counsellors and abettors in this misdemeanor." The great, or central tower, is more modern than the other parts of the cathedral, it having been projected, and partly built, by Prior Melsonby, who acceded in the year 1233. His successors, Prior Middleton, and Prior Hugh, of Darlington, who was elected in 1258, finished the work. Prior Melsonby is also the reputed builder of the stone roof of this noble structure: and the commencement of the chapel of the Nine Altars has been also attributed to him; though its completion is ascribed by Hutchinson to Richard de Hotoun, who acceded to the priory in 1289. No material alterations, or additions, were made in the cathedral from this time till about the year 1776, when a survey having been taken, and the fabric adjudged in a state of insecurity and rapid decay, a system of repair was commenced, under the patronage of the dean and chapter, and has been ever since continued, with little intermission. By the original benefactors, the woods growing on the church lands were appropriated for its preservation; and since the present alterations were commenced, a considerable quantity of timber has been felled, and its produce vested in the funds, in order to provide a constant revenue for the necessary preparations. The munificence of the dean and chapter has also been evinced by the donation of £300 annually, subscribed in aid of the sums deemed requisite to defray the charges of the late and projected improvements. This venerable pile bursts on the sight with uncommon grandeur, the base of the rocks which support its west end being laved by the waters of the Wear. From the square called the Place Green, by which it is generally approached, the whole of the north front is at once seen. This entire range preserves its original Norman character, with occasional introductions of windows and tracery in the pointed arch manner. Various incongruities in the style and ornaments are observable: the porch, forming the principal entrance, may, in particular, be remarked as one of the most barbarous commixtures of the Saxon and pointed styles that ever disgraced modern architecture. On the door within the porch is a curious metallic ring, or knocker, sculptured with a terrific visage, in bold relief, and well executed, with which persons claiming sanctuary in the night-time were accustomed to alarm the inmates of the cathedral. Above the great window of the north transept were formerly, in two roundels, the figures of Benedictine monks, carved in relief: these, which displayed the state of the art at the period when that division of the building was erected, have been removed, and their places occupied by two new figures; one a prior, seated in his installation chair; the other an effigy of Bishop Pudsey, as portrayed on the episcopal seal attached to his charter to the city of Durham. "On the octangular tower, at the west angle of the chapel of the Nine Altars, which forms the eastern extremity of the cathedral, is the memorable basso relievo representing the

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Prohibition  
of females  
from the  
shrine of St.  
Cuthbert.Chapel of  
Nine Altars.The cathed-  
ral a vener-  
able pile.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Curious  
ancient  
legend.The Galilee  
and adorn-  
ments of the  
towers.Fine speci-  
mens of  
Saxon and  
Norman  
architecture

event which occasioned the latter to be founded on this spot. According to the legend, the monks who had removed St. Cuthbert's relics from Ripon, in hopes of discovering a more peaceful residence, were by a vision directed to Dunholme, a place they were then unacquainted with; but while travelling through the country with uncertain steps, a woman in quest of a strayed cow, was informed, in their hearing, that she would find it in Dunholme (Durham), whither, with grateful hearts they accompanied their female guide. The figures which represent the cow, the woman, and some other personage, appear in a recess of the stone-work; but were re-sculptured a few years ago, and their original forms somewhat altered. The east front has been repaired and modernized: the windows forming a double range, are all of the lancet shape, excepting the centre window of the upper tier, which is circular, and radiated with stone-work. These windows were originally ornamented with a profusion of painted glass, which, from various accidents, became so defaced and mutilated, that the subjects could not be traced; it has been entirely removed. The south front preserves much of its ancient character, though some parts have been chiseled over to make way for the new facings. Only a partial view can be obtained of this side of the cathedral, as the cloisters, dormitory, and other buildings, conceal nearly the whole of the lower part. The west front, consisting of two highly ornamented square towers, with the Galilee between, appears to great advantage from the opposite side of the river. The basement line of the elevation presents the projecting chapel of the Galilee, flanked by huge buttresses and arches, springing out of the rock, to contribute due support to its walls, which form one vast combination of security to the main edifice. Above the Galilee is the great west window, with various enriched compartments springing up to the roof. The architectural adornments of the towers are modern; and the attempt to make them accord with the original forms has, in many instances, proved unsuccessful: their summits are bounded by pinnacles, and open worked battlements. The great centre tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. Round it is a profusion of fine tracery, pointed arches, and other ornaments; and its buttresses are graced with niches, canopied, and decorated with tracery, within which various statues are placed, representing the original founders and patrons of the see. The height of this tower is 214 feet. The interior of the cathedral is highly interesting to those who wish to trace the connexion between Saxon and Norman architecture, or to observe the latter in perhaps its highest stage of perfection. The comparison of these orders with the English, or pointed styles, may also be made; as the chapel of the Nine Altars partakes, in its general enrichments and proportion, of the architectural character of Salisbury cathedral; and, from its singularly light appearance, forms a striking contrast with the massive Norman work prevalent in the other parts of the fabric. In the middle of the nave, between the four western pillars, is the Baptisterium, or font; a rich piece of tabernacle-work, of red oak, in an octangular form, terminating in a pinnacle, ornamented by a dove with expanded wings. The upper part is supported on columns: the whole is about thirty feet high. At a little distance further to the east, and forming part of the pavement, is a long cross, of blue marble, marking the boundary beyond which females were not allowed to pass, even many years after they had been permitted to enter the cathedral from the Galilee. The Galilee, or St. Mary's chapel, is divided by clustered columns, and semicircular arches, into five aisles; the most northern of which is now enclosed as the registrar's office. The singular combination of the Norman and pointed styles displayed in this building arose from the repairs directed by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal Langley, about the year 1406. Here were formerly three altars, now wholly removed: that in the centre was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Before the steps, which approached it, is

the tomb of the cardinal, who died in 1438; and near it, to the south, a large marble stone, covering the remains of the venerable Bede, the most learned man of his time. From east to west, the breadth of the Galilee is fifty feet; its length is eighty feet. The original entrance was on the north, from a small yard, adjoining the church-yard; but it is now entered from the side aisles of the cathedral. On the south side of the nave lie the remains of the great Ralph, Lord Neville, who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining the battle of Red Hills, or Neville's Cross, in 1346. The tomb of his son, Lord John, is placed near. Ralph, Lord Neville, was the first layman who was permitted to be interred within the cathedral. These monuments were formerly ornamented with incumbent figures of the great personages enclosed within them, and surrounded by smaller carved figures in alabaster, finely cut; but they are now mutilated, and nearly defaced; an outrage which is to be attributed to the general disrespect paid to religious edifices during the civil wars. In those lamentable times the cathedral was converted into a place of confinement for the Scottish prisoners after the battle of Dunbar; and they destroyed or mutilated whatever came within their reach. The great tower, or lantern, which rises at the intersection of the nave and middle transept, is supported by clusters, of columns, rising to the springing of the groins: the great arch springing from them is crowned by an open gallery of communication round the inside of the lantern: the space from the gallery to the window is filled with rich compartments, which, with the window itself, are well imagined: groined arches form the termination of the lantern; and, when viewed from below, the magnitude and grandeur of its several parts are extremely striking." At each end of the middle transept, on the east side, is an aisle separated from the body of the transept by one clustered and two round pillars: one of the latter is grooved in the spiral form; the other in the zig-zag manner: in each aisle were formerly three altars. The windows of this transept were once richly ornamented with painted glass, of which little remains but a figure of St. Bede in a blue habit, and some imperfect memorials of the crucifixion. At the south end of the transept is a curious clock, erected by the dean and chapter in the year 1632. The choir is divided from the transept by an oak screen, decorated with festoons of fruit and flowers, carved in a very bold style, and having an entablature of a rich foliage pattern. Over the screen is a large and fine-toned organ. The length of the choir is 120 feet: the floor is paved with black and white marble. The prebendal stalls are finished with tabernacle work, in which the ancient style is but indifferently imitated, but their general effect is not unpleasing. On the south side is the episcopal throne, an elegant structure, erected about the year 1730, by Bishop Hatfield, over the vault wherein he lies interred. The throne is considerably elevated; in the centre is a chair of state, having a canopy of ornamental tabernacle work; it was repaired by Bishop Crew in the year 1700, and new painted and gilt by Bishop Egerton in 1772. The pulpit, which is on the north side, is adorned with figures of some of the apostles, neatly inlaid on the panels, and nearly as large as life. The choir comprehends four pillars on each side; two of them clustered, and two round: the latter are cut in the spiral figure. The roof was repaired, or rather new vaulted, by Prior Hotoun, who acceded in 1289: it is of elegant Gothic work, the ribs of the arches terminating in points ornamented with roses; the fillets pierced in roses and crosses: some of the decorations of the centre roses are singular; one next to the organ contains a human figure, with three round balls in an apron. From the altar-rails eastward, the whole work appears nearly of the same date; and, by the architecture of this part, it seems that the building originally terminated here, and was opened further eastward to form a connexion with the east transept, or chapel of the Nine Altars. The columns which rise at the altar-rail are little more than the plain

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Monuments  
to the  
memory of  
eminent  
persons.Memorials  
of the  
venerable  
Bede.Interior  
decorations  
of the  
cathedral.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Screen of  
elegant  
workman-  
ship.Chapel of  
Nine Altars.Remains of  
St. Cuth-  
bert.

facing of a common wall, ornamented with long small pilasters, single, and belted in the middle: their capitals pierced, decorated with figures of animals, and finished above with tabernacle work. The opening of the gallery in this part is different from the rest of the church, and consists of three pointed arches, supported by columns, whose capitals are richly pierced; the fillets of the arches are pierced, and highly decorated; and there is also an interior pillar supporting a groined vaulting. Here the building appears to have been broken off, and the east wall removed; yet the vaulting of the roof is continued, and over the altar-table finished with a fine pointed arch, supported on clustered pillars, ranging with the side of the east transept: the capitals, and the fillets, or mouldings of the arch, are highly finished with pierced work, and bear no degree of similitude to any of the more western parts of the edifice. Within the altar rails are four seats on each side of the altar-table, for the officiating priests to rest, formed of pillars supporting pinnacle work, of the same materials and design as the work behind the altar, and most probably were erected at the same time. The screen, which forms the eastern termination of the choir, and divides it from the Feretory, and chapel of the Nine Altars, is of very elegant workmanship, but has been greatly mutilated at various periods since its erection. It was given by John, Lord Neville, at the expense of £400 (a vast sum in those times); the prior and convent contributing largely, by giving towards its completion £123 6s. 8d. the work of it having been previously wrought in London, and sent hither by sea. Robert Berrington, the prior, employed seven expert masons, who were almost a year in erecting it, and to whom, besides their wages, he allowed meat and drink till the work was finished, in 1380. The design is divided into three tiers, or stories: the lowest, or basement, is solid, the second and third are open, so that the statues which filled the niches, or rather canopies, were seen through in a back view from the east side. The light and airy pinnacles, rising in a pyramidal form, tier above tier, in splendid confusion, cannot be too much admired. Under three grand centre canopies on the west side, were originally whole length statues of our lady, St. Cuthbert, and St. Oswald; and all the others were likewise ornamented with statues of great and holy personages. The various niches on the east side were also filled with historic statues. Behind the screen, projecting into the chapel of the Nine Altars, and on a level with the choir, is the chapel called the Feretory, where the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert was anciently deposited. This shrine was once the richest in the kingdom; but its ancient splendour has vanished, and the only marks of its former reputation are to be found in the hollow impressions worn in the stone flooring, by the feet of the numerous pilgrims who visited the shrine in the ages of superstition. So meritorious was this last act considered, that in the year 1284, William, Bishop of Dumbain, granted a remission of forty days' penance to every votary who performed it. The remains of St. Cuthbert are said to have been deposited here, in a "chest well fortified with nayles and leather," which was afterwards enclosed in a marble sepulchre at the expense of John, Lord Neville; but these have long been removed, the shrine having been defaced and plundered by the commissioners of Henry VIII., who himself ordered the sanctified relics of St. Cuthbert to be buried in the ground under the place where his shrine was exalted. A large blue stone, placed in the centre of the floor, is reported to cover the often-removed bones of the venerated saint. The chapel of the Nine Altars, terminating the cathedral eastward, is entered from the side aisles of the choir, by a descent of several steps. Its length is 130 feet; its breadth, from the screen of the high altar, 51 feet; thus making the entire length of the building 411 feet. The pilasters of this transept, from which rise the groins of the roof, are of an angular projection, light and elegant: on each side of the great window, the pilasters consist of a cluster of small circular columns, one of larger dimensions in

front, and six on each side to form the projecting angle. The several columns composing the clusters are beautifully contrived to relieve the eye from the general mass; as they stand in part clear of the body of the cluster, but are connected with it by their bases, bands, and capitals, which, with the ribs of the groins springing from them, are enriched with foliage and flowers. Every other column is of black marble, the intermediate ones of white free-stone, which had a beautiful effect before they were, from the mistaken zeal of reformation, daubed over, and concealed as they now remain, with washing and ochre. This portion of the cathedral received its name from the nine altars erected beneath the windows on the east side, and dedicated to various saints. The decorations of these altars, as they appeared previously to the reformation, have been thus described. "The nine altars had their several screens, and covers of wainscot overhead; having likewise between every altar a very fair and large partition of wainscot, all varnished over with fine branches and flowers, and other imagery work, containing the several lockyers and amberies for the safe keeping of the vestments and ornaments belonging to the altar, with three or four little amberies in the wall, for the same use and purpose." Before the great centre window, nine cressets, or lamps, were suspended, whose light was so great, as to make every part of the church visible during the whole time they were kept burning. Many distinguished prelates, and other eminent persons, have been interred in this cathedral, and their remains covered with beautiful tombs and brasses, which have mostly been swept away by the hands of sacrilege or fanaticism, since the days of Henry VIII.: the principal monument now remaining is that to the memory of Bishop Hatfield, on the south side of the choir. The basement story of the episcopal throne serves as a canopy to the altar-tomb of this prelate, whose effigy is in fine preservation, and has been thus described by Mr. Carter. "This beautiful statue has fortunately been preserved in a nearly perfect state to this time; a few of the most prominent parts having only suffered. The bishop is habited in his episcopal dress, richly adorned with sculpture, painting, and gilding, in imitation of embroidery. The outer garment is the chasuble in its ancient ample form, and much ornamented. On his hands are the episcopal gloves, embroidered on the back; on his left arm is the maniple. Beneath the chasuble is the linen alb, or surplice; and under that appears another garment or tunic, on which are richly embroidered three shields of arms. On the central shield are the arms of England; in the two lateral ones the bishop's own coat. The honour of bearing the arms of England in this manner seems a proof of the high estimation in which this magnanimous prelate was held by his sovereign, and perhaps might have been granted to him in consequence of the distinguished part he bore in the signal victory of Neville's Cross. The feet of the bishop are covered with rich embroidered shoes; and on his head is the mitre of its ancient low form." The painting and gilding which adorned the statue, as well as the emblazonments and arms which ornamented the whole tomb, are now entirely hidden and defaced by a thick coat of light yellow. Some beautifully ornamented door-ways, in the Norman style, are connected with different parts of the cathedral. The proportion of the door entering into the north cloister, from the west end of the south aisle, is very striking, and it has much of the air of a Roman arch. The second door opens from the north side of the cloisters into the east end of the south aisle of the nave, and is equally rich and singular in its decorations with the former. The cloisters, which adjoin the cathedral on the south, were erected between the years 1389 and 1438, at the expense of £838 17s. 6d.; £600 of which was paid by Bishop Skirlaw, and the remainder by Cardinal Langley. They form a quadrangle of 147 feet, having eleven open windows in each front, the mullions and tracery of which were repaired in the pointed style some years ago. They are ceiled with panels of

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Derivation  
of the name  
of Nine  
Altars.Many distinguished  
persons  
interred in  
the cathedral.Description  
of the  
beautiful  
statue  
erected to  
the memory  
of Bishop  
Hatfield.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Depository  
of grants  
and char-  
ters.The ceme-  
try.The  
college.

Irish oak, originally ornamented with emblazoned shields of the arms of various illustrious personages who contributed to enrich the church by their benevolence or piety: scarcely any of these embellishments are now distinguishable. On the west side of the cloisters is the dormitory, which is entered by a flight of stone steps. This is an apartment of very large proportions, but ill-lighted, and desolate in its aspect. Under the dormitory were the song-school and treasury; in which, according to Hutchinson, are lodged about ninety royal charters and grants, fifty-two deeds by nobles and barons, and 266 by inferior gentry; about 131 by popes, bishops, priors, &c. and 130 other original deeds and copies: altogether 670. On the east side of the cloisters was the Frater-house, or Monks'-hall, which Dean Sudbury converted into an elegant library for the dean and chapter about the year 1680. This apartment was repaired a few years ago, and the excellent collection of books re-arranged. Various Roman inscriptions, found in the bishopric, and in the adjoining county of Northumberland, are here deposited; as well as many records and curiosities, and among them a copy of Magna Charta, dated 12th November, 1216; another dated 11th February, 1224; a manuscript copy of the Bible, in four volumes, folio, upwards of 600 years old; and Bede's five books of History, of the same date. The great part of the chapter-house, which stood on the east side of the cloisters, was pulled down during the late repairs of the cathedral: its form was an oblong square, terminating in a semi-circle towards the east. Its internal arrangement is spoken of as bearing a striking resemblance to the most ancient Christian churches. In this building many of the ancient prelates were entombed; and against the east end was the stone chair or throne in which the new bishops were installed. The cemetery, or centry garth, which extended eastward from the chapter-house, and in which was placed the stone cross of St. Ethelwold, said to have been removed from the church at Lindisfarne, was the general burial-place of the monks. In the cathedral churchyard, which ranges on the north side, among numerous other memorials, is an altar-tomb to the memory of Dodsley, the respected author of "The Economy of Human Life," and other esteemed works. From the cloisters, a passage leads to a spacious oblong square, called the college, which occupies the most pleasant part of the city, and is chiefly inhabited by persons whose offices attach them to the cathedral. Here are the deanery and prebendal houses: the latter are well built, partly modern, and have a very respectable appearance. The deanery was formerly the prior's lodgings; but scarcely any of the apartments remain unaltered: the kitchen was originally the kitchen of the monastery, and has been characterized as a master-piece of masonry: its form is octangular, and its dimensions very large. The roof is vaulted in its general construction resembling the abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury. At the upper end of the square is a neat fountain, or reservoir, for supplying the neighbouring families with water, which is brought in pipes from Elvet-moor, at the distance of about a mile. The stone gateway at the entrance of the college from the Baileys was erected by Prior Castell, about the year 1515. Above it was the chapel of St. Helen, and the old exchequer, where all the rents reserved in the chapter leases are made payable. When the possessions of the Benedictine priory, established here by Bishop Carilepho, were surrendered to Henry VIII., in the year 1540, the whole endowment of the see amounted to upwards of £2,821 annually; and though in the time of the commonwealth, episcopal estates to the amount of £68,121 15s. 9d. were sold by the parliament's commissioners, the revenues of this church are still of greater value than those of any other bishopric in England. In 1541, Henry VIII. granted a new foundation charter, directing that the cathedral church, instead of being dedicated, as before, to the blessed Mary the Virgin, and St. Cuthbert the bishop, should thenceforth bear the denomination of the cathedral of Christ

and blessed Mary the Virgin ; and that it should be governed by a dean and twelve prebendaries. The establishment, besides the dean and prebendaries, consists of two arch-deacons, twelve minor canons, a deacon, sub-deacon, sixteen singing-men, a master of the choristers, ten choristers, a divinity reader, eight alms-men, two masters of the grammar-school, eighteen scholars, two vergers, two porters, two sextons, and two barbers. In the seventh of Edward VI., an act of parliament was obtained through the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, by which the bishopric of Durham was dissolved, and all the lands and possessions thereof were given to the king, with authority, by letters patent, to erect two new bishoprics ; one at Durham, with 2,000 marks revenue ; and the other at Newcastle, with 1,000 marks revenue ; together with a deanery and chapter there. This act was procured by the duke under the plea that the bishopric was too large, and that one prelate was insufficient for its proper government ; but the king dying soon afterwards, it was never carried into execution ; and after the accession of Queen Mary, it was repealed, and the bishop reinstated in his see, and all the county palatinate regalities and jurisdictions, both ecclesiastical and temporal. From the cathedral on the north extends an open area, called the Place, or Palace-green, on the north side of which is the castle, now the residence of the bishop whenever he visits Durham. This structure occupies a portion of the rocky eminence on which the cathedral is built, and from its upper apartments commands some very fine views of the city and surrounding country. Whether this spot was fortified before the time of William the Conqueror is uncertain ; but probability favours the opinion. The fortifications which originally surrounded the city included the whole summit of the hill, the outward wall extending along the brink of the eminence, and forming an elliptical figure, abruptly terminated at its northern extremity by the castle. The most ancient part of this structure is the keep or tower, which occupies the top of an artificial mount, and is supposed to have been of Norman construction ; though Hutchinson, from the roses which ornament the summits of the buttresses, and the form of the windows, is more inclined to refer its erection to Bishop Hatfield. The form of the keep is that of an irregular octagon ; its diameter, in the widest part, sixty-three feet, six inches ; and in the narrowest, sixty-one feet. It is now a mere shell ; but appears to have contained originally four stories, or tiers of apartments, exclusively of a series of vaults, which rise from the foundation. The angles are supported by buttresses : a parapet, defended by an embattled breast-work, ran round the summit of the whole building ; but having become very ruinous, it was taken down by the direction of Bishop Thurlow, in the year 1789 : the principal entrance was on the west side. The perpendicular height of the mount on which it stands is forty-four feet : round this space three pleasant terraces have been formed, each ten feet wide, and communicating with each other by flights of steps. The buildings which now constitute the castle have been erected at various times, and by different persons, and have consequently but little uniformity. Some parts, which had suffered by fire, were restored by Bishop Pudsey, who acceded to the bishopric in the year 1153. He is also supposed to have erected the first hall ; which, with other parts of the castle, having gone to decay, a new and more magnificent hall was built by Bishop Hatfield, the original length of which is recorded to have been 360 feet. On the enthronization of Bishop Bury, that prelate entertained the King and Queen of England, the King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, and five other bishops ; seven earls, with their ladies ; all the nobility north of Trent, with a vast concourse of knights, esquires, and other people of distinction ; among whom were many abbots, priors, and other religious persons. From this apartment the present hall was formed ; the length of which is 180 feet, its height 36, and its breadth 50. Within it are some casts of busts from the antique ;

CITY OF  
DURHAM.The estab-  
lishment of  
the convent.Fine views  
from the  
castle.Description  
of the castle.Splendid  
entertain-  
ment to the  
king, queen,  
&c.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Progressive  
alterations  
in building.Assizes,  
quarter  
sessions,  
&c. held  
here.Fine effect  
of varied  
scenery  
from the  
new bridge.

and whole-length portraits of the Archbishops Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Bancroft, and Laud; and of John Overall, Bishop of Norwich; John Cosin, Bishop of Durham; and Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester. Many additions and alterations were made by succeeding prelates, particularly by Bishop Tunstall, who erected a gateway and tower on the side of the Palace-green, and flanked it on each side with a strong wall: he also built a small chapel, and made various other improvements. Additional apartments were erected by Bishop Cosin; and further alterations have been since effected, by which the internal arrangement and appearance of the building have been much amended. Under the direction of the bishop, new improvements have been made, and a beautiful archway in the gallery, supposed to have been stopped up several centuries, again opened, and repaired. This is one of the most admirable specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture extant. Numerous paintings are distributed on the staircase, and through some of the apartments, but not any of them merit particular notice. Adjoining the keep, on the east, is the Great North-gateway, a strong fabric, erected by Bishop Langley, and now used as the gaol. The outward, or lower part, was defended by a gate and portcullis; within which is a recess, constructed with sally-ports and galleries, for the annoyance of assailants, who might force the first gate: the upper part was secured by double gates. All the other gates of the city have been removed. On the western side of the Palace-green is the Exchequer, a strong square stone building, erected by Bishop Neville, about the year 1450. Adjoining it is the bishop's library, built by Bishop Cosin, who also greatly contributed towards erecting the law courts, south of the library, where the assizes, quarter-sessions, &c. are held. The court for the trial of crown causes was much enlarged in the year 1791. On the opposite side of the green is an hospital, or almshouse, for eight poor men and women, founded by Bishop Cosin, in the year 1666; and adjoining it at each end is a school-house, rebuilt about the same period by the above prelate, but originally endowed by Bishop Langley. From the Palace-green is an avenue leading to the public walks, called the banks, which skirt the river. These were made, and are kept in repair, by the munificence of the dean and chapter. "These celebrated walks," observes Warner, "accompany the bending of the stream, and command several interesting peeps at the city, and its august ornaments—the castle and cathedral. The banks, rocky and abrupt on one hand, and sloping gently to the river on the other, darkened by a solemn depth of shade, sequestered and retired, in the immediate neighbourhood of a busy scene of society, afford a retreat of the most beautiful and agreeable nature. The variety of the scenes which they open also is remarkable; deep glades and solemn dells; scarred rock, and verdant lawn; sylvan glades, and proud castellated edifices. From the elegant new bridge, the last mentioned feature is seen to great effect; the castle and cathedral blend their battlements and turrets together, and rise with inconceivable majesty from the sacred groves which clothe their rocky foundations. The combination here of trees and buildings, water and rock, home sylvan scenery and fine distance, is at once beautiful and grand." The bridge mentioned by Mr. Warner is an elegant structure, which was erected between the years 1772 and 1777, from the designs of Mr. George Nicholson, then architect to the dean and chapter. The old bridge, which stood at some distance higher up the river, and was only of sufficient width for the crossing of foot-passengers and horses, was carried away by a dreadful flood, that commenced on the afternoon of the 16th of November, 1771, and continued to rise till about one o'clock the next morning. By this time, the body of water had become so immense, that the arches of Elvet-bridge, being partially choked up with rubbish, would not admit of its flowing off; and its weight forced down a long wall nearly adjoining. The torrent then rushed forward with such a vast impetus

that scarcely any thing could withstand its pressure. Four arches of the bridge were swept away, and all the lower buildings of the city, garden walls, &c. were either destroyed, or left in a very ruinous condition. When the flood abated, in the course of the day, all the low lands about Houghall, Shincliff, &c. were strewn with the carcasses of drowned cattle, and the hedges covered with corn and hay, that had been washed down by the water; which rose eight feet ten inches higher than had ever been recorded in the annals of Durham. As scarcely any rain had fallen during several days, within many miles of the city, various reasons were assigned for this extraordinary inundation; but the most probable was, that it was occasioned by a violent and almost incessant rain, which had deluged the western parts of the county and its neighbourhood, near the sources of the river. There are two other bridges at Durham, called Framwell-gate-bridge, and Elvet-bridge: the former was erected by Bishop Flambard, about the year 1120, and is a very excellent piece of masonry. It consists of a pier, and two elliptical arches, of ninety feet space, so flat as to be constructed on the quarter section of a circle, calculated to suit the low shores on each side. Elvet-bridge consists of nine or ten arches: it was built by Bishop Pudsey, and repaired in the time of Bishop Fox, who granted an indulgence to all who should contribute towards the expense: upon or near it were formerly two chapels, dedicated respectively to St. James and St. Andrew. Durham contains six churches, independently of the cathedral. The principal of these, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient structure, on the south side of the market-place. It consists of a nave and side aisles, with a square tower at the south-west angle. Here are the seats for the body corporate, and various city companies. The whole building was repaired some years ago. St. Mary-le-Bow or Bough church is situated on the east side of the North Bailey; according to tradition, on the same spot where St. Cuthbert's remains were lodged, in a tabernacle of boughs and wands, when they were first brought by the monks to Durham. The present edifice was built about the middle of the seventeenth century, and opened for divine service in the year 1685; it is a neat uniform building, without aisles, and furnished with a good organ. The church of St. Oswald is an ancient structure, occupying a fine elevated situation on the eastern banks of the river, in that part of the suburbs called New Elvet: it consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The roof is of wood, curiously vaulted, jointed with rose knots; the rafters sustained on brackets, ornamented with cherubs, bearing shields: this is supposed to have been constructed by William de Catten, who was vicar in the year 1411: but the body of the edifice must have been built long before that period, as one Dolsinus occurs as priest here so early as 1156. The windows contain a great quantity of painted glass, but in a very dilapidated state. St. Giles's church appears to be of remote origin; having no aisles, and much resembling the old church at Jarrow, being narrow, long, and lofty; its length is thirty paces, and its width seven. On the south side are six irregular windows; and on the north side two. In the chancel is a recumbent effigy, cut in wood, traditionally said to belong to one of the Heath family, buried here in 1591. It represents a male figure in complete armour, the hands elevated, and the head resting upon a helmet, with a bear's paw for the crest. On one of the bells is said to be an inscription in Saxon characters. "The traveller who is conducted to this church," observes Mr. Hutchinson, "should be admitted at the north door, and depart from the south door, where a noble prospect opens to the view, too extensive for a picture, and too rich for description. The inadequate ideas which language can convey are to be lamented by the reader who has a taste for rural beauties, and the elegance of landscape. The church of St. Giles stands upon very elevated ground, open to the south, where the view is unobstructed. In front, the meadow grounds form a steep descent to the river; on one wing closed by

CITY OF  
DURHAM.Destructive  
flood.Contains six  
churches.Descriptions  
of the  
churches  
and their  
monuments.



CITY OF  
DURHAM.Elvet-  
bridge, with  
seven archesMaiden-  
castle, or  
cliff.Old Dur-  
ham-house,  
in a finely  
cultivated  
district.

the wood called Pelaw-wood; on the other side by the buildings of the street. At the foot of the hill the river Wear forms a beautiful canal, almost a mile in length, terminated by Elvet-bridge to the right, and by the wooded enclosures of Old Durham on the left. On the opposite shore is the race ground, consisting of an extended tract of level meads, from whence, by a gradual ascent, rise the two Elvets; the street of Old Elvet running parallel, the other obliquely, bordered with gardens, and terminated by Elvet church, a handsome structure. The channel of the river lying between New Elvet and the Bailies affords an agreeable break or change in the objects; the sloping gardens being seen over the buildings of Elvet, softened to the eye with that pleasing tint which the distance produces. On the brink of the ascent stands the Bailies, object rising gradually above object, guarded with the remains of the town wall, and crowned with the cathedral church, which in this view presents the north and east fronts, like the mitre which binds the temples of its prelate; giving the noblest supreme ornament to the capital of the principality. To the right, Elvet-bridge, with seven arches, receives the stream, and intercepts a further view of the progress of the river: over it, tier above tier, rise the buildings of Sadler-street, the gloomy and solemn towers of the gaol, and the battlement and octagonal tower of the castle; the trophies of civil jurisdiction wearing the aspect of old secular authority, and the frowns of feudal power. Between the chief objects, the cathedral and castle; on the nearer back-ground, South-street, with its hanging gardens, makes a fine curvature; behind which, Brandon-mount, with a spit of high land, extending towards Auckland, form the horizon. Further to the right, from the banks of the river, rise the buildings of the market-place, crowding the tower of the church, from whence the streets of Claypath and Gillygate extend. Thus far description has proceeded without much faltering; but in the other divisions of the scene it is faint, and totally inadequate: whoever would know the rest must come and view it. Over the meadows, in the centre, a precipice rises nearly one hundred perpendicular feet in height, called Maiden-castle Scar, or Cliff; the steep sides of the hill to the right and left are covered with a forest of old oaks, and the foot of the cliff is washed by the river, whose stream appears again at this point. The lofty ridge of hills, clothed with oaks, stretching away, forms a zig-zag figure; at the most distant point of which, the great southern road, up the new enclosed grounds of Elvet-moor, is seen climbing the hill, for near a mile, beyond which very distant eminences form a blue-tinged horizon. To the left of Maiden-castle Cliff, you look upon a rich valley, highly cultivated, extending nearly five miles in length, and two in width, bending to the south-west, through which the river winds its silver stream, in the figure of an S. Hanging woods shut in each side of the nearer vale, where are finely disposed, the pleasant village of Shincliff, its bridge of three arches, the villa of the late William Rudd, Esq., and Houghall-house. The extreme part of the valley is closed by the woods of Shincliff, Butterby, and Croxdale, forming an elegant amphitheatre; over these rise distant hills, lined out with enclosures, giving the yellow and brown tint to the landscape over the richer coloured woods. The whole finished with an elevated horizon, on the wings of which are scattered the villages of Ferry-hill and Merrington; the town of Merrington-church, forming a beautiful and lofty obelisk. One of the greatest excellencies of this landscape is, that the ground rises gradually before you, and just such a distance is maintained as preserves all the objects distinct. To the left you look down upon Old Durham-house, its terraces and hanging gardens, with a fine bend of cultivated country, stretching away through another opening of the hills towards the east, bounded by the high woods of Quarrington, and the cliffs of Coxhoe lime-kilns; more rustic than the other views, and being in simple nature, affords a pleasing variety to the eye of the man of taste, who stands (if we may be allowed

the extravagant expression) on this enchanted ground." St. Margaret's church, situated in Crossgate, and that of Little St. Mary, in the South Bailey, present nothing remarkable. The meeting-houses, occupied by the respective denominations of Independents, Presbyterians, Quakers, Methodists, and Roman Catholics, are six in number. The market-place is a small square, having a guildhall, or tolbooth, on the west side; a pant, or conduit, to supply the inhabitants with water, near the centre; and a piazza, where the corn markets, &c. are held, on the south. The guildhall was originally built by Bishop Tunstall, about the year 1555, but it has since been repaired, and much improved: in the dining-room are portraits of Charles II., and Bishop Crewe. The pant is a stone building, of an octagonal form, surmounted with a statue of Neptune. The water is brought from an enclosed spring, about half a mile distant, originally given for the use of the city, in March 1451, by Thomas Billingham, of Chokehagh, Esq., to John Laund, Alderman of the Guild of Corpus Christi, in the church of St. Nicholas, and his successors. The piazza, or corn-market, was constructed with the materials of an old cross, which stood near the conduit, and was removed in the year 1781. A dispensary was established here by subscription, in 1785; and the contributions becoming very liberal, the trustees determined to extend the charity, by converting it into an infirmary, where the sick poor should be admitted without expense, and a large and more convenient building for that purpose was completed about forty years ago, on a piece of ground in Allergate, given by Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., of Coxhoe. In 1790, an act was obtained for lighting, paving, and otherwise improving the city; and various judicious alterations have been effected under its clauses. In 1791, a small theatre was built by subscription, in Sadler-gate; and about the year 1803, a subscription library was founded. The recreation of the inhabitants is further provided for by a race-course; which, from the following curious entry in the parochial register of St. Nicholas, appears to have been established as early as the reign of Charles II.: "April, 1683. It is ordered, that Simon Lackenby is to keep, in lieu of his entercommon ground, one sufficient bull for the use of the city and borough Kyne, for three years next ensuing; and to give ten shillings towards a silver plate for a course." Durham, after its civil establishment, was originally termed a borough; and its local polity was exercised by a bailiff, whose appointment remained with the bishops. In the first charter of incorporation, which was granted by Bishop Pudsey, besides other considerable privileges, the inhabitants were discharged from the custom of marchet, or right of the lord of the manor to pass the first night with every new-made bride. Under Bishop Neville, the chief-officer was styled bailiff of the city of Durham; and in the year 1565, by a new charter, granted by Bishop Pilkington, the civil jurisdiction was vested in an alderman, and twelve assistant burgesses. In 1602, Bishop Matthews, by another charter, vested the government in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen; the latter to be chosen yearly by the aldermen, from the twelve incorporated companies, in equal proportions. This charter was confirmed by James I., and continued in force till 1684, when it was surrendered to Bishop Crewe, who immediately granted a new charter; but some informality having been discovered in the forms of surrendering the former one, that was again restored, and continued to direct the actions of the body corporate till the year 1761, when some election stratagems occasioned such divisions among the corporate officers, that the parties refused to act with each other; by which means the prescribed number of members could not be kept up, and the charter became vacated. From that time the city was governed by a bailiff till the year 1780, when Bishop Egerton granted a new charter, dated the 2d of October, in which its former government by a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, with some inferior officers, was

CITY OF  
DURHAM.The guild-  
hall.Excellent  
infirmary.Civil juris-  
diction.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Dursley * . . . . . m t & pa	Gloucester	Cam . . . . . 1	Berkley . . . . . 4	Wickwar . . . . . 9	108	3226
34	Durston . . . . . pa	Somerset	Taunton . . . . . 4	Somerton . . . . . 13	Bridgewater . . . . . 6	136	226
12	Durweston . . . . . pa	Dorset	Bland-Forum 3	Shaftesbury 10	Stalbridge . . . . . 10	103	418
28	Duston . . . . . pa	Northampt.	Northampton 2	Daventry . . . . . 11	Wellingboro 12	67	603
7	Dutton . . . . . to	Chester	Frodsham . . . . . 5	Daresbury . . . . . 3	Overton . . . . . 6	178	329
22	Dutton . . . . . to	Lancaster	Blackburn . . . . . 6	Clietheroe . . . . . 7	Garstang . . . . . 12	257	490
52	Dutton Cacca . . . . . to	Denbigh	Wrexham . . . . . 5	Holt . . . . . 2	Darland . . . . . 2	187	103
52	Dutton Diffreth . . . . . to	Denbigh	..... 5	..... 3	..... 1	186	161
52	Dutton Y Bran . . . . . to	Denbigh	..... 5	..... 2	..... 2	187	59

## CITY OF DURHAM.

The trade not extensive.

Bequests for charitable purposes.

re-established, and the rights of the citizens explained and confirmed. Neither the county nor the city of Durham was represented in parliament till the reign of Charles II.; a circumstance ascribed to the vast power and influence of the bishop; as returning members to parliament was anciently considered as more grievous and inconvenient than either useful or honourable. In the year 1673, an act was passed, by which the city and county were authorized to send two members; and from that period the returns have been regularly made. The right of election for the city is vested in the mayor, aldermen, and freemen: the number of voters is about 1000. The trade of this city is not extensive; some years ago it had a woollen manufactory, which furnished employment to several hundred persons, but that has been wholly abandoned. It also possessed a large cotton manufactory, established by the Messrs. Salvin, in the year 1796; but, after greatly suffering by the war, it was entirely destroyed by an accidental fire, which commenced on the morning of the 7th of January, 1804, and in a few hours consumed the very extensive factory that had been built for carrying it on near St. Oswald's church. The woollen business originated in a bequest made to the city of Durham by Mr. Henry Smith, on the 20th of July, 1598, of all his coal-mines, then of the annual value of £100, and a personal estate worth £600. Some years afterwards the trustees commenced a cloth manufactory, which was discontinued in 1619; and a scheme was devised to increase the value of the donation, by applying it to the purchase of land. In 1759, the proceeds were again appropriated to establish a cloth manufactory, and various buildings were erected for the convenience of the workmen, and the reception of the machinery; but the establishment ultimately failed. The collieries have also been many years abandoned. Amongst various other bequests for charitable uses in this city are those of Bishop Crewe, and Bishop Wood, of Lichfield; the former left £100 per annum, for apprenticing the children of the poor: the latter £20 annually, for the relief of small debtors; and £100 to be laid out upon a rent charge, for the maintenance of the indigent inhabitants. The Sunday-school system has made great progress in this city; from the benevolent attention of the ladies in particular, whose visits have produced the most beneficial effects in the improvement of the scholars, of whom about 300, or upwards, are thus educated. In the month of August, 1809, this city was visited by an awful storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied by torrents of rain and hail. Several houses were struck by the electric fluid, and a bark-mill, near St. Andrew's church, was set on fire. Some personal injury was sustained in different quarters, but no lives were lost.

*Market, Saturday.*—*Fairs*, March 29th, horned cattle; 30th, sheep and hogs; and 31st, horses; Saturday before May 13th, horned cattle; Whit-Tuesday, sheep and hogs; and Sept. 15th, horses; and Saturday before November 23d.—*Mail* arrives 1.7 morning, departs 11.12 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Backhouse and Co., draw on Esdaille and Co.; and Ridley and Co., on Glyn and Co.—*Inns*, the Queen's Head and the Waterloo Hotel.

\* **DURSLEY.** The small irregularly built market-town of Dursley is situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging wood of beech. Many of the houses and other buildings bear the marks of considerable antiquity: on the exterior of one of them is the date 1520. The fossil productions of this and the adjacent parishes are very considerable.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
22	Duxbury . . . . . to	Lancaster . .	Chorley . . . . 2	Bolton . . . . . 9	Blackburn . 10	206	213		
6	Duxford . . . . . pa	Cambridge . .	Linton . . . . . 6	Royston . . . . 7	Cambridge . . 8	43	670		
50	Dwygyfylchi . . . pa	Cardarvon . .	AberConway 3	Beaumaris . . . 9	Bangor . . . . 12	239	444		
48	Dyffryn . . . . . ham	Brecknock . .	Brecon . . . . . 12	Crickhowel . . 6	Bwlch . . . . . 4	163	248		
48	Dyffryn . . . . . ham	Brecknock . .	Brecknock . . . 14	Penderyn . . . . 4	Vaenor . . . . . 3	175	145		
54	Dyffryn Clydach . ham	Glamorgan . .	Neath . . . . . 1	Lochor . . . . . 12	Aberavon . . . 5	198	936		
58	Dyffryn Eilian . . . to	Radnor . . . .	Rhaidar . . . . 1	CwmTiddw. 2	St. Harmans 3	182	360		
58	Dyffryn Gwy . . . . to	Radnor . . . .	Radnor . . . . . 1	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 4	182	507		
48	Dyffryn Honddu . ham	Brecon . . . . .	Brecon . . . . . 8	Bault . . . . . 8	Talgarth . . 13	175	286		
24	Dyke . . . . . ham	Lincoln . . . .	Bourne . . . . . 2	Folkingham . . 6	Corby . . . . . 9	99	143		
21	Dymchurch . . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	NewRomney 2	Hythe . . . . . 5	Ashford . . . 11	69	521		
15	Dymock . . . . . pa	Gloucester . .	Newent . . . . . 4	Tewkesbury 12	Ledbury . . . . 4	116	1656		
17	Dynedor . . . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . 3	Ross . . . . . 10	. . . . . 11	132	301		
26	Dynham . . . . . ham	Monmouth . .	Chepstow . . . 5	Caerlton . . . . 7	Usk . . . . . 7	140	30		
52	Dynhyllli, Upper . to	Denbigh . . . .	Wrexham . . . 5	Ruabon . . . . 1	Trevor . . . . . 4	185	489		
52	Dynhyllli, Lower . to	Denbigh . . . .	. . . . . 4	. . . . . 1	. . . . . 4	184			

Dursley is called by Leland. "A praty clothinge towne." The clothing manufacture is still its chief support, and is now carried on with every advantage derived from machinery: the business of making cards for the clothiers is also flourishing here. In old records, Dursley is enumerated as one of the five ancient boroughs in Gloucestershire; and so it was returned by the sheriff in the 9th of Edward I. The chief officer was formerly styled the præpositus, but now has the appellation of bailiff: he is elected annually at the manor court, from among the more respectable inhabitants; but his authority is limited to the examination of weights and measures, and the superintendence of the police. Near the centre of the town is a market-house, built with free-stone, about the year 1738, at the expense of the lord of the manor, whose arms are displayed in front: at the east end is a statue of Queen Anne. The charter for the market was granted by Edward IV. in the year 1471. Dursley church is an elegant building, with a tower of modern Gothic at the west end, and a handsome portal on the south; over which are three ornamental niches, canopied. The dividing arches of the interior are light: carved on the timber frame roof are the arms of Berkeley and Fitz-Alan, and the device of Thomas Tanner, who, in the reign of Henry VI., erected a chapel at the end of the south aisle, for the reception of a chantry, in which is the figure of a skeleton beneath a canopy, intended as a memorial of him. The old spire fell in 1699, while the bells were ringing, by which accident several lives were lost: it was rebuilt and finished in 1700, at the expense of £1000. The chancel was likewise erected in 1738, and neatly fitted up. On the south-east side of the church-yard, some springs arise out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner, as to drive a fulling mill, at about a hundred yards distance below; and are never known to diminish in quantity. At their rise they cover a fine level gravelly bottom, for about fifteen feet square, with nearly two feet of water, wherefore the inhabitants call it Broad-well; but further back than the time of Henry III. it was called Ewelme. This is a Saxon word, signifying the head of a spring; and it is conjectured that this remarkable water gave name to the town; as in British, Dwr, is water; and Ley, Lege, Lega, are common appellations for pasture grounds, particularly in elevated situations. The Berkeleys, lords of the manor from the time of the Domesday survey till the 6th of Richard II. formerly had a castle, or baronial residence, at the north-west end of the town, surrounded by a moat, which still remains: the site is now an orchard; but the fields adjoining are yet called the Castle-fields. The fortress was pulled down about the reign of Queen Mary. On the top of the hill, near Nibley-park, in this parish, is ableak and dreary place, called the hermitage, where an anchorite appears to have had his abode at the commencement of the sixteenth century.

DURSLEY.

Market-house, built about 1738.

Remarkable springs.

The hermitage.

Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 6th and December 4th, for cattle and pedlery.—Bankers, Bloxham and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.—Inn, the Old Bell.



## RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Dare .....	Hereford ...		§ Derwent .....	Cumberland	Sea.
Darmel .....		Wye.	Derwent .....	Dur' am ..	Tyne.
* Darent .....	Kent .....	Thames.	Derwent .....	N. R. York.	
† Dart .....	Devon .....	British Channel.	Dee .....	Merioneth ..	Sea.
‡ Derwent .....	Derby .....	Trent.	Dee .....	Denbigh ..	

\* DARENT. The Darent has its source on the borders of this county and Sussex, near Westerham, whence, taking a north-east course, it passes Valance, Brasted, Chepsted, and other villages, to Riverhead; whence it turns to the north, and in that direction flows past Shoreham, Eynsford, and Farningham, to South Darent. Hence winding to the north-west, it proceeds to Dartford, and thence, under the appellation of Dartford-creek, it flows onward to the Thames, which it enters at Long Reach, having first had its waters increased by those of the Cray. Dartford creek is navigable from the town to the Thames for small craft.

† DART. The Dart springs from the mountainous regions of Dartmore, after a southern course of about fourteen miles, it is joined by two considerable streams, and near Totness, becomes navigable for small vessels, and falls into the British channel at Dartmouth.

Emerges  
from the  
High Peak.

‡ DERWENT (The) issues from the mountainous district of the High Peak, and being increased by various torrents which flow from that dreary waste, soon emerges from its native wilds, and passing through Chatsworth-park, has its current increased by the Wye. It afterwards passes between lofty rocks, which inclose the romantic scenery of Matlock-dale, and emerges at Cromford. At length it enters the cultivated vale, which extends to Derby, where, suddenly turning to the east, it flows on to the Trent, which it joins on the borders of Leicestershire.

§ DERWENT (The), which is regarded as the principal river in the county, rises amongst the monstrous crags at the head of Borrowdale, and pouring its foaming stream over various precipices, unites with several sister streams at the bottom of that romantic chasm, through which, and being dashed from rock to rock, it flows into Derwent lake. At the foot of this fine expanse of water, it joins the Greata, and runs through an extensive tract of meadow land, to Bassenthwaite-water. Through this it pursues its course, and at length emerges at Ousebridge. Then assuming a westerly direction, it rapidly flows through a narrow vale to Cockermouth, there unites with the river Cocker, and then pursuing its course through a more open country, falls at length into the sea at Worthington.

|| DEE (The) rises in Merionethshire; becomes a boundary of Cheshire near Shocklach-green; passes by Shocklach and Farndon, on its Cheshire side, and enters the county near Aldford. It then passes by Eaton and Eccleston to Chester; at Bangor-bridge, it becomes navigable for barges; at Chester-bridge, it meets the tide-water, and is then about a hundred yards wide. From Chester-bridge it passes through an artificial channel, along the marshes under Haywarden-castle, for about nine miles. About three miles farther, near Flint-castle, it becomes an estuary of three miles wide; but at low water the navigation is much incommoded by sand-banks. The main channel crosses over to the Cheshire side, below Parkgate, and about three miles farther, near Hilbree-island, where it is about five miles

Names. Rises. Falls.			Names. Rises. Falls.		
Diffi, or Dovey..	Merioneth	Sea.	Dover.....	Nottingham	Trent.
Deben.....	Suffolk....	Sea.	† Duddon.....	Lancaster..	Sea.
Desunny.....	Merioneth..	Irish Sea.	Dun.....	York.....	Trent.
* Dove.....	Derby.....	Trent.	Dulas.....	Radnor....	Wye.
Debonog.....		Wye.	Dwyssi.....	Merioneth..	St. George's Chann.
Douledge.....	Pembroke..	Cledy.	Drwrydh.....	Merioneth..	Irish Sea.

wide, it falls into the sea. This river, which is the largest and longest on this side of Britain, between the Severn and the Clyde, is remarkable for force of current and quantity of water upon hasty rains or snows; as at such times, the Welsh mountains pour down amazing floods. The height of the water is then terrific, and frequently occasions great damage. In ancient times, vessels were brought up to the walls of Chester; but prior to the year 1449, the navigation had been so much impeded by sands, that the haven was totally ruined; and it was not until the middle of the following century, that a new quay or haven was formed. In 1677, Andrew Yarranton published a tract, under the title of "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," in which he proposed that an act of parliament should be procured, for the improvement of the Dee navigation. The object of this proposal was, to enable ships to come up to Chester, by a new channel to be cut from the Dee, nearly opposite Neston. This suggestion was never carried into effect; but in 1693, Evan Jones drew up a plan for making the Dee navigable, and bringing up ships of a hundred tons burthen to the Roodee, at his own expense, on the following conditions: that he should have all such lands as should be recovered, upon payment of the usual rent of recovered lands to the crown, and one-fourth of the clear rents or profits to the companies of the city; and that he and his heirs should be entitled to the receipt of certain duties on coals, lime, &c. This proposal was rejected, on account of the latter condition; but in 1698, a modification of Mr. Jones's plan, by Mr. Jell, was agreed to; and in 1700, an act of parliament was obtained to carry it into effect. The undertakers of the measure were incorporated by the name of the River Dee Company; and in 1732, they obtained another act, empowering them to enclose the White Sands, a large tract on the banks of the river, on condition of their making a navigable cut from the sea to Chester. This project was immediately commenced, and in the year 1754 it was completed. Between 1763 and 1795, nearly 2,500 acres of land were recovered from the sea; and further embankments, to a considerable extent, have since been made. It was not until 1775, that any profits were derived from the concern. The company then made a dividend of two per cent on their principal stock; the annual interest has since gradually increased, and for several years the proprietors have never received less than five per cent. Ships of 600 tons burthen now navigate the new channel. The Dee is noted for the superior flavour of its salmon.

DEE.

Great improvements.

\* DOVE (The) rises a little to the south of Buxton. Like the Derwent in the first part of its course it pursues a southern direction, somewhat inclining to the east; but after it emerges from the Dove-dale, it inclines westward, till it reaches the vale of Uttoxeter, when again turning to the east, it hastens to unite with the Trent near Burton.

† DUDDON. This river rises near the borders of Westmoreland and Lancashire, and flowing southwardly, forms a boundary between Cumberland and the last-mentioned county from its source to its confluence with the sea, which flows near nine miles up its channel. The Duddon receives the waters of several brooks, which flow from the mountains Hard-knot and Wrynose; and its whole course, till it reaches the tide mark, is through a narrow dell, skirted by mountains and elevated grounds. Salmon, trout, cod, flounders, and other fish, are taken here in abundance.

## E.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
29	Eachwick . . . . . to	Northumb..	Newcas on T 9	Blyth . . . . . 15	Belsay . . . . . 5	283	113
24	Eagle . . . . . pa	Lincoln..	Lincoln . . . . . 7	Newark . . . . . 10	Girton . . . . . 5	134	477
24	Eagle Hall . . . . . ham	Lincoln..				134	
13	Eaglescliffe . . . . . pa & to	Durham..	Yarm . . . . . 1	Stockton . . . . . 4	Darlington . . . . . 9	243	1049
9	Eaglesfield . . . . . to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 2	Workington . . . . . 6	Whitehaven 10	305	411
30	Eakring . . . . . pa	Nottingham	Ollerton . . . . . 4	Mansfield . . . . . 9	Worksop . . . . . 9	137	598
25	Ealing . . . . . pa	Middlesex	Brentford . . . . . 2	Hounslow . . . . . 5	Hanwell . . . . . 2	9	
40	Eamont Bridge . . . . . to	Westmorland	Penrith . . . . . 1	Appleby . . . . . 11	Clifton . . . . . 2	293	
33	Eardington . . . . . to	Salop..	Bridge north 2	Wheat hill . . . . . 8	Bewdly . . . . . 11	137	800
17	Eardisland . . . . . pa	Hereford..	Leominster . . . . . 5	Kington . . . . . 8	Weobly . . . . . 4	142	813
35	Eardisley . . . . . pa	Hereford..	Kington . . . . . 6	Hay . . . . . 7		154	825
17	Eardley End . . . . . to	Stafford..	Newcas un L 4	Leek . . . . . 12	Lawton . . . . . 3	154	192
19	Earlth . . . . . pa	Huntingdon	St. Ives . . . . . 5	Somersham . . . . . 3	Oldhurst . . . . . 6	64	707
29	Earl, or Yeard Hill, to	Northumb	Wooler . . . . . 1	New Bewick 7	Coldstream . . . . . 12	319	86
52	Earlas . . . . . to	Denbigh..	Wrexham . . . . . 6	Holt . . . . . 5	Darland . . . . . 2	196	
28	Earls Barton . . . . . pa	Northamp..	Wellingboro' 4	Northampton 6	Bozeat . . . . . 5	65	977
27	Earlham, St. Mary . . . . . pa	Norfolk..	Norwich . . . . . 2	Catton . . . . . 3	Spixworth . . . . . 5	114	103
23	Earl Shilton . . . . . to & chap	Leicester..	Hinckley . . . . . 4	Leicester . . . . . 9	Stapleton . . . . . 2	94	2017
41	Earl Stoke . . . . . pa	Wilts..	M. Lavington 3	Westbury . . . . . 6	Melksham . . . . . 9	93	420
4	Early . . . . . lib	Berks..	Reading . . . . . 2	Spinfield . . . . . 3	Oakingham . . . . . 5	36	441
34	Earneshill . . . . . pa	Somerset..	Langport . . . . . 3	Ilminster . . . . . 7	Ilchester . . . . . 6	127	12
38	Earnley . . . . . pa	Sussex..	Chichester . . . . . 6	Thorney . . . . . 5	Bognor . . . . . 7	68	153
29	Earsdon . . . . . pa	Northumb	North Shields 4	Blyth . . . . . 6	Morpeth . . . . . 11	278	6460
29	Earsdon . . . . . to	Northumb	Morpeth . . . . . 5	Alnwick . . . . . 12	Rothbury . . . . . 11	293	728
29	Earsdon Forest . . . . . to	Northumb				293	32
27	Earsham . . . . . pa	Norfolk..	Bungay . . . . . 1	Norwich . . . . . 14	Harleston . . . . . 6	105	759
43	Earswick . . . . . to	N. R. York	York . . . . . 4	New Malton 12	Wiggington 2	204	66
38	Eartham . . . . . pa	Sussex..	Chichester . . . . . 6	Arundel . . . . . 5	Petworth . . . . . 9	56	113
15	Earthcott Gaunts . . . . . ti	Gloucester	Thornbury . . . . . 5	Sodbury . . . . . 5	Bristol . . . . . 3	114	
44	Easby . . . . . pa & to	N. R. York	Richmond . . . . . 2	Scorton . . . . . 4	Middleham . . . . . 7	232	891
43	Easby . . . . . to	N. R. York	Stokesley . . . . . 4	Guiseborough 5	Kildale . . . . . 1	245	151
38	Easebourne . . . . . pa	Sussex..	Midhurst . . . . . 1	Haslemere . . . . . 6	Petworth . . . . . 5	48	1503
9	Easeby . . . . . to	Cumberland	Carlisle . . . . . 10	Brampton . . . . . 2	Longtown . . . . . 13	312	98
39	Easenball . . . . . ham	Warwick..	Rugby . . . . . 4	High Cross . . . . . 6	Willy . . . . . 3	87	202
37	Eashing . . . . . ti	Surrey..	Godalming . . . . . 2	Guildford . . . . . 5	Farnham . . . . . 7	35	
5	Easington . . . . . ham	Bucks..	Thame . . . . . 3	Bicester . . . . . 10	Aylesbury . . . . . 12	49	
13	Easington . . . . . pa & to	Durham..	Durham . . . . . 9	Dalton . . . . . 3	Hartlepool . . . . . 10	268	1390
29	Easington . . . . . to	Northumb..	Belford . . . . . 2	Berwick . . . . . 14	Lowick . . . . . 7	308	203
31	Easington . . . . . pa	Oxford..	Tetsworth . . . . . 4	Dorchester . . . . . 6	Watlington . . . . . 5	46	13
46	Easington . . . . . pa & to	E. R. York	Partrington 5	Hedon . . . . . 12	Ottringham 7	197	542
43	Easington . . . . . pa & to	N. R. York	Guiseborough 9	Whitby . . . . . 10	Hinderwell . . . . . 3	256	477
43	Easington . . . . . to	W. R. York	Clitheroe . . . . . 7	Tosside . . . . . 4	Bilton . . . . . 6	224	424
29	Easington Grange . . . . . to	Northumb..	Belford . . . . . 1	Berwick . . . . . 15	Lowick . . . . . 8	307	62
44	Easingwold * mt & pa	N. R. York	York . . . . . 13	Thirsk . . . . . 9	Aldborough . . . . . 8	214	1922
38	Eastbourne † . . . . . pa	Sussex..	Hailsham . . . . . 7	Seaford . . . . . 5	Lewes . . . . . 15	61	2726

\* EASINGWOLD.—*Market, Friday.—Fairs, July 25th and September 23d, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth.—Inn, the Rose and Crown.*

Resorted to for sea-bathing.

† EASTBOURNE, a village, situated near the foot of the lofty hill which forms Beachy Head, became some years since the resort of persons of rank and opulence for the purpose of sea-bathing. It consists of four straggling divisions; sea-houses, the south-eastern extremity; Meades, the south-western; and South and East Bourne, at the distance of a mile and a half from the sea. Between these last is situated Compton-place, the elegant seat of Lord George Cavendish. East Bourne is furnished with the requisite sources of amusement, a theatre, ball-room, and circulating library; and enjoys the advantage of a chalybeate spring, which is said to be efficacious in all cases for which the Bristol waters are recommended. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, separated by five high-pointed arches. In one of the two chapels, appropriated as burial places of the lords of the two manors in this parish, are several handsome monuments of the Burtons and Wilsons; and, in the other, of the Gildridge and Gilbert families. On a black marble in the chancel, is an inscription for Henry Lushington, D.D., vicar of this parish, and father of Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart. and W. Lushington, Esq. Over this tomb is a marble bust of his son Henry, who went at an early age to India, and



Mp.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
21	Eastbridge . . . . .	pa	Kent . . . . .	New Romney 5	Hythe . . . . .	6	Ashford . . . . .	8 63 44
21	Eastbridge . . . . .	ex pa dis	Kent . . . . .	Canterbury .2	Dover . . . . .	13	Ditto . . . . .	11 57 30
45	Eastburn . . . . .	to	W. R. York	Keighley .4	Colne . . . . .	6	Skipton . . . . .	5 212 258
4	Eastbury . . . . .	ti	Berks	Lambourn .2	Wantage . . . . .	8	Newbury . . . . .	11 63 . . . .
43	Eastby . . . . .	to	W. R. York	Skipton .3	Olney . . . . .	10	Bolton . . . . .	1 215 . . . .
21	East Church . . . . .	pa	Kent . . . . .	Queenboro' .5	Sheerness . . . . .	6	Milton . . . . .	7 . . 49 857
41	East Cott . . . . .	ti	Wilts	Lavington .1	Westbury .11	Devizes . . . . .	4 88 . . . .	
3	East Cott's . . . . .	ham	Bedford	Bedford .4	Willington .3	Shefford . . . . .	5 46 710	
41	East Court . . . . .	ti	Wilts	Malsbury .4	Tetbury . . . . .	5	Cricklade .10	100 . . . .
24	East Ferry . . . . .	to	Lincoln	Gainsborough 7	Glandford Br 9	Kirton . . . . .	3 156 . . . .	
28	East Field . . . . .	ham	Northampt	Peterborough 1	Mkt. Deeping 8	Croyland . . . . .	8 82 250	
38	East Grinstead, * bo }							
	..... m t & pa }	Sussex	Horsham .16	Tunb. Wells 13	Cuckfield .10	28	3364	
38	East Giddeford . . . . .	pa	Sussex . . . . .	East Rye .2	Winchelsea .4	Battle . . . . .	14 65 126	
4	East Hampstead . . . . .	pa	Berks	Wokingham 4	Bracknel .2	Bagshot . . . . .	5 27 647	
38	Eastergate . . . . .	pa	Sussex . . . . .	Arundel .5	Chichester .7	W. Dean . . . . .	8 65 208	
14	Eastergood . . . . .	pa	Essex	Chelmsford .6	Bis Stortford 12	Dunmow . . . . .	6 32 487	
14	Easter High . . . . .	pa	Essex	Dunmow .5	Chelmsford .8	Braintree .10	33 862	
41	Easterton . . . . .	ti	Wilts	Lavington .1	Devizes . . . . .	4	Trowbridge 13	88 417

was one of the survivors of the wretched persons thrust into the black hole at Calcutta. Having been taken prisoner a second time, he was selected with two other gentlemen to be inhumanly sacrificed; but having witnessed the fate of one of his companions, the generous resolve to sell his life dearly armed him with strength to wrest a sabre from one of the seapoys with which he killed three, and wounded two others: such a deed would have operated favourably on great minds; but, it was only the signal for his death. Dr. Tabor, a learned antiquary of the last century, endeavoured to prove that Eastbourne, or Esburn, as he contends its name should be, is the *Anderida* of the Notitia, the *Anderisio* of Ravennas, the *Andredecestre* of Huntington, and the *Macredesburn*, where Ella defeated the Britons, in 472. In 1717, a Roman pavement was discovered near the village, of plain chequered work, with a bath and other remains. At Langley-point are two forts, and on Anthony-hill, is a battery of heavy cannon. Westward from Meades, commence the cliffs of Beachy-head, the height of which is 575 feet. In the side of one of these cliffs, above high water mark, is a cavern consisting of two apartments. This cave was made by a clergyman of the name of Darby, who retired hither to escape from the torment of a drunken and termagent wife, and continued to reside till his death, seldom appearing abroad but to perform the duties of his function. Beachy-head is memorable in history for having been the scene of a battle between the combined Dutch and English fleets, and that of France, June 30th, 1690; when the French were victors. Eastbourne was formerly a market-town, and had a small convent of Benedictine nuns. In the church which belonged to the nunnery is an ancient monument, without inscription, bearing the effigies of a knight, whom tradition reports to have been Sir David Owen, a natural son of King Henry VIII., who married an heiress of the Bohun family, formerly lords of Midhurst.

*Fair*, October 10th, for cattle and pedlery.—*Bankers*, Smith, Gill, and Co., draw on Masterman and Co.

\* EAST GRINSTEAD has sent two members to parliament, but is disfranchised by the reform bill. The town is irregularly built, on a hill, and has a handsome church, the tower of which has been twice destroyed, once by lightning, which also melted the bells; and, again, by its own weight, and the badness of the materials, which caused its fall; it is now rebuilt in a stable and well proportioned form. Among other monuments, is a brass plate, which commemorates the foundress of the church, Katherine, daughter of Lord Scales. An institution, called Sackville-college, was erected about 1616, by Richard, Earl of Dorset, who endowed it with a yearly revenue of £330 for the support of twenty-four aged persons of both sexes, a warden, and two assistants. A free-school was founded in

EAST-BOURNE.

The cliffs of Beachy-head.

The town built on a hill.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Eastham . . . . . pa & to	Chester . . .	Gt. Newton . . 3	G Beddington 3	Great Neston 5	192	1994
42	Eastham . . . . . pa	Worcester . .	Tenbury . . . 4	Bewdly . . . 10	Worcester 16	128	671
33	Easthorpe . . . . . pa	Salop . . . .	M. Wenlock 5	Ch. Stretton 5	Shrewsbury 12	153	108
14	Easthorpe . . . . . pa	Essex . . . .	Coggeshall . . 4	Colchester . . 8	Malden . . . 8	42	167
15	Eastington, ham & chap	Gloucester . .	North Leach . 1	Stow . . . . 7	Burford . . . 8	86	286
15	Eastington . . . . . pa & ti	Gloucester . .	Stroud . . . . 4	Gloucester . . 9	Newnham . . 9	106	1770
15	East Leach Martin . . pa	Gloucester . .	Lechdale . . . 4	North Leach 9	Cirencester 12	78	159
15	East Leach Turville . . pa	Gloucester . .	Lechdale . . . 4	North Leach 9	Cirencester 12	77	370
21	Eastling . . . . . pa	Kent . . . .	Faversham . . 5	Maidstone . 13	Charing . . . 4	47	420
17	Eastnor . . . . . pa	Hereford . .	Ledbury . . . 2	L. Malvern 4	Hereford . . 16	118	493
24	Eastoft . . . . . to & chap	Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro' . 16	Crowle . . . 3	Glandford B. 13	167	224
46	Eastoft . . . . . ham	W. R. York .	Howden . . . 10	Thorne . . . 4	Hatfield . . . 4	172	...
24	Easton . . . . . pa	Hunts . . . .	Kimbolton . . 3	Spaldwick . . 1	Huntingdon . 6	65	151
24	Easton . . . . . ham	Lincoln . . .	Colstersworth 1	Folkingham 12	Grantham . . 7	103	...
16	Easton, Low . . . . . ham	Gloucester . .	Bristol . . . . 1	Sodbury . . . 9	Marshfield . 11	113	151
27	Easton . . . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . 9	Reepham . . 3	Aylsham . . . 4	118	239
28	Easton on the Hill . . pa	Northampt. .	Stamford . . 2	Diddington . 3	Peterboro' . 14	89	709
16	Easton . . . . . pa	Hants . . . .	Winchester . 3	N. Alresford 5	Basingstoke 14	59	494
36	Easton . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	M. Wickham 2	Woodbridge 7	Saxmondham 9	83	362
41	Easton . . . . . pa	Wilts . . . .	Pewsey . . . 3	G. Bedwin . . 6	E. Everley . . 4	74	488
43	Easton . . . . . ham	E. R. York .	Bridlington . 1	Flambo' Hd. 6	Hunmanby . . 6	206	17
36	Easton Bavent . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Southwold . . 2	Halesworth . 9	Dunwich . . . 6	107	16
34	Easton in Gordano . . pa	Somerset . .	Bristol . . . . 5	Axbridge . . 16	Pensford . . 12	118	2255
28	Easton, Great . . . . . pa	Essex . . . .	Gt. Dunmow 3	Bis. Stortford 9	Braintree . . 11	41	775
41	Easton Grey * . . . . pa	Wilts . . . .	Malsbury . . 3	Luckington . 4	Deadmarton . 5	99	151

## EAST GRINSTEAD

Sheffield-place, with its park and gardens.

1768, by Robert and Henry Payne, and endowed with a suitable revenue. A ruinous castellated mansion, a mile from the town, was built in the reign of James I. by Sir Henry Compton, and occupied at a subsequent period by the Richards, a family of French extraction. One of these latter, having been accused of treasonable practices, and perhaps conscious that the imputation was not without foundation, left the house and the country. Since that time, the mansion has been suffered to decay. Kidbrook, an edifice of large dimensions, and some elegance, was the seat of the late Lord Colchester. At Fletching, is Sheffield-place, which, with the estate, has, since the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to many noble persons, beginning with Earl Godwin, and ending with Lord Sheffield, the present proprietor. Of the first foundation of the house, nothing is known. It formerly consisted of two quadrangles, but few traces of the ancient structure remain, and the greater part has been rebuilt by the present owner. The gardens contain 100 acres, and the park 500 or 600. Lord Sheffield is an agriculturist, and farms about 1,400 acres of his own land, but chiefly applies his attention to the breeding of cattle, and the invention or improvement of farming utensils. In 1771, two oak trees were cut down in Sheffield-park, which contained 1,440 feet of timber. Fletching-church is built in the form of a cross, and adorned with a handsome tower and spire. It contains several ancient and interesting monuments; but the Gothic cemetery of the Sheffield family chiefly attracts attention. Here, with many of the Holroyd family, were interred the remains of Gibbon, the historian, whose memory is eulogized, in a long Latin inscription, by Dr. Parr.

Market, Thursday — *Fairs*, July 13th, for horned cattle, and December 11th for cattle and pedlery. — *Inn*, the Dorset Arms.

\* EASTON GREY is situated in the hundred of Chippenham, through which a small river, rising near Luckington, makes a circuit to Malsbury, where uniting with another stream, it constitutes the lower Avon. It has been disputed which of these branches is the proper source of that river, and hence both are designated by that name. Eastward of this village on each side of the Fosse-way, is an elevated tract of land, called the Fosseknoll, which is divided by that road. This is said to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantonis* where some coins and pottery have been discovered, and the ruins of some gates, walls, and various buildings have been disclosed, from which it is supposed to have been a city of some considerable consequence.

Roman station.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
14	Easton, Little . . . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	Gt. Dunmow 2	Bis. Stortford 8	Braintree . . . 10	40	350
23	Easton Magna, to & ch	Leicester . . .	Rockingham 3	M. Harboro' 8	Leicester . . . 18	86	....
28	Easton Maudit . . . . . pa	Northampt . .	Wellingboro' 6	Northampton 9	Bozeat . . . . . 2	62	210
28	Easton Neston * . . . . pa	Northampt . .	Towcester . . 1	..... 9	Stow . . . . . 8	67	144
41	Easton Piers † . . . . . ham	Wilts . . . . .	Hindon . . . . 1	Mere . . . . . 7	Wincanton . 10	98	302
41	Eastridge . . . . . ti	Wilts . . . . .	Salisbury . . 30	Westbury . . 5	Trowbridge . 3	95	....
46	Eastrington . . pa & to	E. R. York . .	Howden . . . 3	M. Weighton 8	Selby . . . . . 10	384	1904
34	Eastrip . . . . . ex pa lib	Somerset . . .	Bruton . . . . 2	Glastonbury 10	Wincanton . 7	111	12
16	Eastrop . . . . . pa	Hants . . . . .	Southampton 1	Botley . . . . . 6	B. Waltham 10	73	69
21	Eastry . . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	Sandwich . . . 3	Ramsgate . . 2	Monckton . . 4	72	1245

\* EASTON NESTON has acquired some title to remembrance among artists, from the splendid collection of ancient marbles, paintings, &c. which once so highly adorned the mansion of the Earls of Pomfret. Since the removal of these master-pieces of art, Easton-Neston has lost much of its attraction. The house was partly built by Sir Christopher Wren, and partly by Hawksmoor; but has since undergone many alterations. In the adjoining church are many curious monuments: amongst which is a brass plate, with an engraved figure of Richard Fermor, who died in 1552. This person was distinguished for many eccentricities, and his death was peculiar. On the day that it occurred, he assembled all his friends and neighbours at his house, and, after having taken a serious leave of them, he retired to his closet, where he was found dead in an attitude of devotion. Here are also several other tombs commemorative of this family. Sewardslay priory, which formerly stood in the parish of Easton Neston, was for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated near a wood, now called Neen-wood, and Chapel-coppice. Some remains of this religious establishment may be seen in the house of a farmer.

Splendid collection of marbles, paintings, &c.

Remarkable sudden death.

† EASTON PIERS. Pierce, or Piercy, though now a hamlet, was formerly a parish, belonging to the family of Piers, from whom it had the suffix of its name, was the birth-place of John Aubrey, whose great grandfather sold the manor and mansion house, and built a residence for himself on the brow of the hill, above the brook, facing the south-east. John Aubrey, an English antiquary and topographer of eminence in the seventeenth century, was born here about 1626, and was the eldest son of a gentleman possessed of considerable landed property in that county. He studied at Oxford, entered in 1646 at the Middle Temple, and resided there and at the university alternately, till the death of his father, which took place in October, 1652. On this event he succeeded to the possession of estates in the counties of Wilts, Surrey, Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth; but his inheritance was burthened with mortgages, and involved him in law-suits, which his legal education had by no means qualified him to manage. While at Oxford, he devoted his time to historical and archæological researches, and was engaged in collecting materials for "Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum." He afterwards afforded very important assistance to Wood, the Oxford antiquary, who acknowledges his extensive obligations to Aubrey; though, on a subsequent quarrel taking place, Wood aspersed his coadjutor as a mere pretender to antiquarian science, "who was so credulous, that he stuffed his letters with fooleries and misinformations." After the death of his father, Aubrey lived for some years on his Wiltshire estates, making visits to London in term time, probably on account of his law-suits. He purposed a journey to Italy, which seems to have been prevented by the state of his affairs. However, he visited Ireland in 1660, and France in 1664; having, in the interval between these tours, become a Fellow of the Royal Society, then newly established. The remaining part of his life was passed in a state of indigence, protected from the miseries of want only by the benevolence of friends, residing principally

The birth-place of John Aubrey.

Biographical sketch of his life.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population</i>
21	Eastwell *.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford...3	Faversham...8	Maidstone...16	51	97
23	Eastwell.....pa	Leicester...	M. Mowbray 6	Bottesford...8	Waltham...3	111	125
18	Eastwick.....pa	Hertford...	Sawbridgewo 4	Ware.....6	Standon.....8	21	160
14	Eastwood.....pa	Essex.....	Rochford...2	Leigh.....2	Sheerness...8	40	531

EASTON  
PIERS.Account of  
Aubrey's  
writings.

at the house of Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, who did herself honour by her patronage of the improvident antiquary. The time and circumstances of his death are not precisely known, but it is probable that he died while on a visit at Oxford, in the year 1700. Few men of letters ever published less than Aubrey; for the only work which he printed was a small volume intitled "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions relative to dreams, portents, ghosts, witchcraft, &c. It would be doing him great injustice to appreciate his character and abilities from this production only. His manuscripts, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, in the library of the Royal Society, and in some private repositories, furnish abundant proof of the extent of his researches, and he by no means deserves the harsh censure of Gifford, who in his life of Ben Jonson, says, "Whoever expects a rational account of any fact, however trite, from Aubrey, will meet with disappointment." "Aubrey thought little, believed much, and confused every thing." In opposition to these remarks, it may be stated that a considerable part of the papers of our antiquary consists of collections of matter, much of which would probably have been rejected had the author prepared his manuscripts for the press. Sir Richard Hoare made considerable use of the manuscripts of Aubrey in his splendid work on the antiquities of Wiltshire, particularly in his account of the curious ancient monument at Abury. Among the manuscript collections of Aubrey was a topographical treatise on the county of Surrey, published, with additions, by Dr. Rawlinson, in 1718, 5 vols. 8vo. In 1813, appeared "Letters Written by Eminent Persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, &c., with Lives of Eminent Men," by John Aubrey, 3 vols. 8vo.; and in 1821, was printed, in a thin 4to. volume, "Aubrey's Collections for Wilts." It may safely be asserted, that much valuable intelligence might still be gleaned from the unpublished remains of this writer, whose talents and learning, if they did not place him on a level with Spelman and Dugdale, at least rendered him equal to Ashmole, Wood, or Hearne.—*Biog. Brit. Ed.*

Anciently  
gave name  
to a family.

\* EASTWELL anciently gave name to a family; but it has passed through many others; amongst which may be mentioned those of Hales, Moyle, Finch, Heneage, Hatton, &c. George Finch Hatton, Esq., the former owner, had the family mansion, called Eastwell-place, rebuilt some years ago, under the direction of Bonomi. It is a large edifice, without exterior ornament, standing in an extensive park, well furnished with deer, and rendered interesting by a bold and commanding inequality of ground. In the north-west part is a high hill, clothed with fine woods, through which eight avenues, or walks, called the Star-walks, branch off in opposite directions, from an octagon plain on the top of the hill. The views from this quarter are extremely fine, and of very great extent. Eastwell-church has an embattled tower, the window of which is ornamented with painted glass, as is that also of the chancel. On the south side of the chancel, is the burial chapel of the Finches, in the middle of which is a very large table monument, surrounded by an iron railing, in memory of Sir Moyle Finch, Bart., and his lady, Elizabeth, Countess of Winchelsea. Their fourth son, Sir Heneage Finch, who was sergeant-at-law, and recorder of the city of London, is also commemorated by a good bust over a mural tablet against the north wall. Here is a tradition that a natural son of Richard III., named Richard Plantagenet, fled hither from Leicester, immediately after the fatal battle of Bosworth, fought in 1485, in which the king lost both his life and crown, and that he lived

Memorials  
of eminent  
persons.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.	
30	Eastwood * . . . . .	pa	Nottingham.	Nottingham . . . . .	9	Mansfield . . . . .	12	Greisly . . . . .	2	183	1395
39	Eathorpe . . . . .	to	Warwick . . . . .	Southam . . . . .	3	Marton . . . . .	2	Stratton . . . . .	3	86	145
39	Eatington, Lower, pa } & to }	Warwick . . . . .	Kineton . . . . .	6	Stratford . . . . .	6	Shipston . . . . .	5	88	728	
39	Eatington, Upper . . . . .	to	Warwick . . . . .	5		6		6	89		
4	Eaton . . . . .	to	Berks . . . . .	Abingdon . . . . .	6	Oxford . . . . .	4	Bampton . . . . .	9	62	109
7	Eaton . . . . .	to	Chester . . . . .	Tarporley . . . . .	2	Northwich . . . . .	9	Middlewich . . . . .	8	179	502
7	Eaton . . . . .	to	Chester . . . . .	Northwich . . . . .	3	Tarporley . . . . .	7		6	171	18
17	Eaton . . . . .	to	Hereford . . . . .	Leominster . . . . .	1	Ross . . . . .	12	Ledbury . . . . .	14	134	
23	Eaton . . . . .	pa	Leicester . . . . .	M. Mowbray . . . . .	8	Bottesford . . . . .	7	Strathern . . . . .	2	107	350
30	Eaton . . . . .	pa	Nottingham . . . . .	East Retford . . . . .	2	Worksop . . . . .	8	Tuxford . . . . .	5	142	234
33	Eaton . . . . .	pa	Salop . . . . .	M. Wenlock . . . . .	3	Wellington . . . . .	8	Shrewsbury . . . . .	9	146	539
17	Eaton Bishops . . . . .	pa	Hereford . . . . .	Hereford . . . . .	5	Weobly . . . . .	10	Leominster . . . . .	14	140	489
3	Eaton Bray . . . . .	pa	Bedford . . . . .	Dunstable . . . . .	3	L. Buzzard . . . . .	4	Woburn . . . . .	8	33	957
10	Eaton Cold . . . . .	to	Derby . . . . .	Ashbourne . . . . .	7	Longnor . . . . .	6	Bakewell . . . . .	9	146	
33	Eaton Constantine . . . . .	pa	Salop . . . . .	M. Wenlock . . . . .	4	Wellington . . . . .	8	Shrewsbury . . . . .	9	147	244
7	Eaton on Dee . . . . .	to	Chester . . . . .	Chester . . . . .	4	Tarporley . . . . .	9	Malpas . . . . .	10	180	60
4	Eaton Hastings . . . . .	pa	Berks . . . . .	Farrington . . . . .	3	Lechdale . . . . .	3	Highworth . . . . .	6	73	167
10	Eaton, Little, to & chap	Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	10	Sawley . . . . .	1	Kegworth . . . . .	6	121	610	
10	Eaton, Long, to & chap	Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	10	Nottingham . . . . .	8		7	122		
3	Eaton Scönon . . . . .	pa	Bedford . . . . .	St. Neots . . . . .	2	Bedford . . . . .	10	Kimbolton . . . . .	8	54	2490
17	Eaton Tregoes . . . . .	to	Hereford . . . . .	Ross . . . . .	3	Hereford . . . . .	10	Bish. Abbots . . . . .	1	127	
35	Eaton Wood . . . . .	to	Stafford . . . . .	Newport . . . . .	5	Stafford . . . . .	7	Penkridge . . . . .	6	134	
35	Eaves . . . . .	ham	Stafford . . . . .	Newcas. un L5	5	Leek . . . . .	6	Cheadle . . . . .	6	151	281
44	Eaveston . . . . .	to	W. R. York . . . . .	Ripon . . . . .	6	Paitley Bridge . . . . .	3	Ripley . . . . .	6	221	82
31	Ebbe, St. . . . .	pa	Oxford . . . . .	Oxford . . . . .	1	Abingdon . . . . .	7	Woodstock . . . . .	8	52	3123
43	Ebberston . . . . .	pa	N. R. York . . . . .	Pickering . . . . .	5	Brompton . . . . .	3	Scarborough . . . . .	9	208	509
41	Ebbsesborne Wake . . . . .	pa	Wilts . . . . .	Wilton . . . . .	3	Shaftesbury . . . . .	8	Hindon . . . . .	9	97	278
13	Ebchester . . . . .	to & chap	Durham . . . . .	Durham . . . . .	14	Wolsingham	12	Stanhope . . . . .	12	273	255
21	Ebony . . . . .	pa	Kent . . . . .	Tenterden . . . . .	4	Rye . . . . .	4	Appledore . . . . .	4	59	165
15	Ebrington . . . . .	pa & ham	Gloucester . . . . .	Ch. Campden . . . . .	2	Moreton . . . . .	6	Evesham . . . . .	9	90	573
22	Eccles . . . . .	pa	Lancaster . . . . .	Manchester . . . . .	4	Bolton . . . . .	3	Newton . . . . .	11	186	28083
27	Eccles . . . . .	pa	Norfolk . . . . .	N. Walsham . . . . .	9	Worstead . . . . .	7	Stalham . . . . .	3	123	122
27	Eccles . . . . .	pa	Norfolk . . . . .	East Harling . . . . .	2	Attleborough . . . . .	5	Buckenham . . . . .	5	91	
45	Ecclesfield . . . . .	pa & to	W. R. York . . . . .	Sheffield . . . . .	5	Rotherham . . . . .	5	Barnsley . . . . .	5	167	21326
35	Eccleshall † . . . . .	pa & to	Stafford . . . . .	Stafford . . . . .	7	Stone . . . . .	6	Drayton . . . . .	11	147	5756
45	Eccleshall Bierlow, } to & chap }	W. R. York . . . . .	Sheffield . . . . .	4	Bradfield . . . . .	6	Chapel le F.	20	158	14279	
22	Eccleshill . . . . .	to	Lancaster . . . . .	Blackburn . . . . .	3	Haslingden . . . . .	5	Burnley . . . . .	10	209	715
45	Eccleshill . . . . .	to	W. R. York . . . . .	Bradford . . . . .	3	Otley . . . . .	5	Leeds . . . . .	5	199	2570

here in a mean capacity, having leave given him, by Sir Thomas Moyle, as soon as he was discovered by him, to build for himself a small house, in one of his fields, near his mansion of Eastwell-place, in which he afterwards lived and died. This is corroborated by an entry of his burial in the parish registry. He died in 1550, aged, as is supposed, about eighty-one. The entry in the parish register is as follows, under the article of burials:—"Richard Plantagenet, December 22, 1550." Against the north wall of the high chancel, is an ancient tomb, without inscription, with the marks of two coats of arms, the brasses gone, said to belong to this Richard Plantagenet. The tomb, however, appears to be of an earlier date. Prefixed to an entry, in the register, is a mark resembling the letter V; a mark which is also placed before the name of every person of noble blood mentioned in the register.

\* EASTWOOD. At Eastwood are very extensive coal-mines, from 20 to 150 feet in depth. They furnish many antediluvian remains. Tradition relates a wonderful story of a farmer being swallowed up alive in the parlour of the village ale-house, whilst drinking his ale, to the great consternation of his host, who thus discovered, that his house had been built on an exhausted coal-pit. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a modern edifice, of brick.

† ECCLESHALL. The town of Eccleshall, neat and regularly built, is remarkable for its ancient castle, which was founded at a very early period, and is at present inhabited by the Bishops of Lichfield, to whom it has belonged since the thirteenth century. In 1310, it was entirely rebuilt, and having received considerable damage during a severe siege by the republican forces, in the civil war, Bishop Lloyd renewed the whole south

## EASTWELL.

Said to have been the residence of Richard Plantagenet

Wonderful story.

Remarkable for its ancient castle.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
7	Eccleston on Dee, pa } & to }	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 3	Tarporley . . 10	Malpas . . . 12	180	649		
22	Eccleston . . . pa & to }	Lancaster . .	Chorley . . . 5	Preston . . . 9	Blackburn . 13	212	3829		
22	Eccleston . . . to	Lancaster . .	Prescot . . . 2	St. Helens . . 2	Ormskirk . . 11	199	624		
22	Eccleston, Great . . to	Lancaster . .	Kirkham . . . 5	Poulton . . . 5	Garstang . . 7	230	230		
22	Eccleston, Little . . to	Lancaster . .	5	3	8	229	3259		
45	Eccup . . . . .	W. R. York	Leeds . . . 7	Otley . . . 3	Bradford . . 9	202			
10	Eckington . . . pa & to	Derby . . .	Chesterfield . 7	Sheffield . . 7	Dronfield . . 6	157	2948		
42	Eckington . . . pa	Worcester . .	Pershore . . . 4	Upton . . . 5	Evesham . . 8	102	700		
28	Ecton . . . . . pa	Northampton	Wellingboro' 5	Bozeat . . . 4	Northampton 7	62	570		
10	Edale . . . . . to & chap	Derby . . .	Chapel le F. 6	Hathersage . . 6	Derwent . . . 5	172	333		
38	Eddurton . . . . . pa	Sussex . . .	Steyning . . . 4	Cuckfield . . 10	Shoreham . . 5	49	267		
7	Eddingshall . . . . .	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 8	Northwich . . 8	Frodsham . . 5	175	24		
46	Eddlethorpe . . . . to	E. R. York	New Malton . 4	York . . . 10	Foston . . . 1	213	53		
	Eddystone Rocks and } Light-house * . . . }	Devon . . .	Plymouth . . 14	E. Looe . . . 15	Fowey . . . 20	230	....		
21	Eden Bridge . . . . pa	Kent . . .	Seven Oaks . 9	Westerham . 5	Tunbridge . 10	26	1432		

# ECCLES- HALL.

Battle of  
Blore-heath.

front, in 1695. The church is the place in which Queen Margaret was concealed by Bishop Halse, after her flight from Maccleston. Byana, an ancient edifice near the castle, was long the residence of the Bosviles. The bishop's woods, which lie two or three miles westward from Eccleshall, contain 1,300 acres, principally of oak, with a large quantity of underwood. Broughton-hall the seat of Sir Thomas Broughton, is near the western boundary of this wood. Blore-heath, the scene of a furious battle between the Yorkists, under the Earl of Salisbury, and the Lancastrians, commanded by Lord Audley, lies five miles from Eccleshall. Margaret witnessed the defeat of her forces from the church of Maccleston; Lord Audley was slain. Many of the inhabitants are employed in various trades and manufactures; but the greater part in agriculture. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a respectable building. Here is a good charity-school. Large quantities of young wood are sent hence to the potteries for the purpose of making crates to pack the wares.

*Market, Friday.—Fairs, March 26th, May 28th, August 17th, and November 6th, for cattle, sheep, and saddle horses.—Mail arrives 1.14 afternoon; departs 1.12 afternoon.—Inn, the Royal Oak.*

The light-  
house.

\* EDDYSTONE. The Eddystone rocks, situated about twelve miles and a half from Portsmouth Sound, are composed of a mass of small irregular rocks, subject to the violence of the heavy swells from the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay. They are supposed to have derived their name from the number of eddies which the tide makes in flowing from the British channel. The dreadful accidents which were constantly occurring on these rocks excited an ardent wish of erecting some mark to warn seaman of the danger; and, notwithstanding the difficulties which attended the plan, Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, in 1696, undertook to erect a light-house on the spot; and having obtained the requisite authority from the Trinity-house, he commenced his operations. Mr. Winstanley's building was composed equally of wood and stone, and, from the difficulty attending the conveyance of the materials to the rock, was upwards of three years in erecting. In the November of 1703 some repairs becoming necessary, Mr. Winstanley attended to inspect the work. On the evening of the 26th, when he was about to depart from the rocks, a violent storm arose, and the danger to which the light-house was exposed was intimated to him. So high, however, was the confidence of Mr. Winstanley in the strength of his building, that he expressed a wish to be in it in the greatest storm that could blow. Most unfortunately this desire was gratified; for, while there, that tremendous storm, which so dreadfully devastated the coast of Britain, commenced. It raged with awful fury through the night; but towards morning it increased to an unparalleled hurricane, and the light-house, no longer able to remain, was, with all its occupiers, swept into the deep. Shortly after the destruction of the light-house, a Virginia ship,

Dreadful  
accidents.

laden with tobacco, was wrecked in the night on the Eddystone rocks, and every person on board lost. From this, and a number of other accidents, the necessity of a light-house here was fully shown; yet till 1706 the second was not begun. In that year, an act, which vested the duties payable by ships passing the rocks to the Trinity-house, passed, and which also conferred the power of granting leases to the master, wardens, &c. These, in consequence, agreed with a Captain Lovet for a term of ninety-nine years to erect another. A Mr. John Rudyerd was then employed by Captain Lovet, as engineer and architect. Mr. Rudyerd was at that time a silk-mercier, residing in London; and, though not of any mechanical business, had talents naturally adapted for such an undertaking; and, assisted by two experienced shipwrights from Woolwich (Messrs. Smith and Norcutt), erected, in the course of two years, in a very masterly manner, a second light-house. The main column of this structure was one simple figure, an elegant frustrum of a cone, unbroken by any projection on which the violence of the storm could lay hold. It was, exclusive of its sloping foundation, twenty-two feet eight inches upon its largest circular base; sixty-one feet high above that: and the diameter of the top was fourteen feet three inches. The whole height, from the lowest side of the foundation to the top of the building, was ninety-two feet. The lantern was of an octagonal form, ten feet two inches in diameter. Five hundred tons of stone, twelve hundred tons of timber, five hundred tons of lead, and eighty tons of iron, besides an immense quantity of trenails, screws, and rack-bolts, were expended in its construction. This building remained for upwards of forty-six years, sustaining the fury of numberless storms; but was at length destroyed by fire. The present light-house was, at the recommendation of Robert Weston, Esq. one of the proprietors of the lease held under Trinity-house, constructed by the ingenious Mr. Smeaton. He was, at the time the proposal was made to him, in Northumberland, and, supposing the fire to have been only partial, and himself employed to inspect the repairs, was unwilling to relinquish his employment there by undertaking it. But being informed by Mr. B. Wilson, at the desire of Mr. Weston, that it was totally demolished, and that he was appointed to erect another, he hastened to complete his business in the north, and returned to London in February, 1756. In the interview which he had with Mr. Wilson, he obtained an idea of the importance and difficulty of his undertaking; and having attentively inspected the plans of the former light-houses, directed his thoughts to the causes of the failure of the other buildings. Mr. Smeaton conceived the idea of the figure of the present building from the trunk of a large oak, which resists the assaults of violent winds, partly by its elasticity and partly by its strength. He observed that the figure of the tree, as connected with its underground roots, rose from the surface with a bold swelling base, which, at the height of one diameter, sometimes diminishes to half its original size. Thence the trunk becomes less more gradually, its sides come into a perpendicular, and form a cylinder, till a preparation of more circumference is necessary for the insertion of the principal boughs. Hence he deduced the proper shape of what a column of the greatest stability ought to be when the quantity of matter which composes it is given. That the building of the light-house might be accelerated, the architect resolved to frame all his materials, and get them ready, on shore. For this purpose he chose a field, screened from the winds, particularly the western, for all vessels employed, lying about a mile from Plymouth, adjacent to Mill-bay. Among other steps necessary to such an enterprise, Mr. Smeaton digested a plan of accounts, for the satisfaction of the proprietors, and the number of articles wanted occasioned fourteen books to be opened. On the 12th of June, 1757, the first stone of the edifice was laid. The date of the year was cut in very deep characters, it was embedded in mortar, trenailed down, and fixed. The work now went

EDDYSTONE

Construc-  
tion of the  
second  
light-house.

Destroyed  
by fire after  
forty-six  
years.

The present  
light-house.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
22	Edenfield ham & chap	Lancaster	Bury . . . . .	6	Haslingdon . . 6	Blackburn . . 8	197	...
9	Edenhall . . . . . pa	Cumberland	Penrith . . . . .	4	K. Oswald . . 6	Hutton . . . . 8	288	554
24	Edenham . . . . . pa	Lincoln	Bourne . . . . .	5	Folkingham . . 8	Corby . . . . . 5	102	777
10	Edensor *. . . . . pa & to	Derby	Bakewell . . . .	3	Chesterfield 10	Tideswell . . . 7	155	703

**EDDYSTONE**

The building finished in 1759.

rapidly forward; and by the 11th of August, the principal difficulties were considered over, as the six basement courses, containing 123 pieces of stone, many of them weighing considerably more than a ton and a half, were completely fixed. The last stone of the main column was set on the 25th of August, 1759, the height of which was seventy feet. About the middle of October, the building was entirely finished, and the whole surmounted by a gilt ball. The lantern is octagonal, and composed of cast iron and copper. On the night of the 16th of October, the first time the new edifice was lighted, there happened a very great storm, and the light-keepers felt a sensible motion in the building, but, confident of its strength, felt no degree of alarm. The time of working on the rock during the erection of the present light-house was 111 days; and from the destruction of the second, to the rekindling of the light in this, was very near four years.

Seat of the Duke of Devonshire, the first wonder of the Peak.

\* **EDENSOR.** Chatsworth, the renowned seat of the Duke of Devonshire, is situated in this parish, of which it is a chapelry, in the hundred of High Peak. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manor was purchased from the ancient family of Leeche, by Sir William Cavendish, husband to Elizabeth, afterwards Countess of Shrewsbury, whose sister married Francis Leeche, of Chatsworth. Sir William, by the persuasion of his lady, commenced a noble mansion-house, on the estate, which after his death, in the year 1537, was carried on and completed under the direction of his widow. This building was taken down at the latter end of the seventeenth century, when William, the first Duke of Devonshire, began on the site of the more ancient fabric, the present magnificent structure, which was finished in the year 1702. The situation of Chatsworth-house, regarded as the first wonder of the Peak, is peculiar and striking. It may be said, that the very disadvantages of the spot contribute to the beauty of the mansion, and by the most exquisite management, have been made subservient to the builder's design. On the east side, not far distant, rises a prodigious mountain, thickly planted with beautiful trees: upon the top of this mountain mill-stones are procured. Here begins a vast extended moor, which for fifteen or sixteen miles towards the north, has neither hedge, house, nor tree, and over which, when strangers travel, it is impossible to find their way without a guide. Nothing can be more surprising of its kind to a traveller, approaching from the north, when, after a tedious progress, through such a dismal desert, on a sudden the guide brings him to a precipice, where he looks down, from a comfortless, barren, and as it appeared, an endless moor, into the most delightful valley, and sees a beautiful palace, adorned with fine gardens. On the plain, which extends from the top of this mountain, is a large body of water, which occupies nearly eighty acres, and from the ascents round it, receives, as into a cistern, all the water that falls; which, through pipes, supplies the cascades, water-works, ponds, and canals, in the gardens. Before the west front of the house, which is the most beautiful, and where the foundress built a fine portal, runs the Derwent, which though not many miles here from its source, is a rapid river, when, by hasty rains, or the melting of snows, the hills pour down their waters into its channel. Over the river is a stately stone bridge of three arches, erected by Painé, and ornamented with figures, sculptured by Cibber; and in an island in the river is an ancient fabric, built of stone, in imitation of a castle. The front to the garden is a regular piece of architecture. The frieze under the

Delightful views.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
49	Edeyrn.....pa	Carnarvon..	Pwlheli ....7	Nevin .....2	Lannor .....5	251	563	
57	Edeyrns, St.....pa	Pembroke..	Haverford W.9	Fishguard ...4	Marthec ...1	261	....	
15	Edge.....ti	Gloucester..	Painswick ...1	Gloucester...6	Stroud .....4	107	1559	

cornice has the motto of the family under it in gilt letters, so large as to extend along the whole front, though the words are only two, Cavendo Ttvts; which is no less applicable to the situation of the house than to the name and crest of the family. The sashes of the second story are seventeen feet high, of the finest plate glass, each frame two feet wide; and the wood-work double gilt. A noble piece of iron-work gates and balusters exposes the front of the house and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large stone pedestals of attic work, curiously adorned with trophies of war, and utensils of all the sciences, in basso relievo. The house is built in the Ionic order, with a flat roof, surrounded by a neat balustrade. Its form is nearly a square, of about 190 feet, enclosing a spacious quadrangular court, having a fountain in the centre, with a statue of Orpheus. The principal entrance on the west, is by a noble flight of steps to a terrace, the length of the whole building. The fronts, which form the quadrangle, are decorated with rich sculptures, representing military trophies. The stone of which this edifice is built, is of an excellent sort, veined like marble; it was hewn out of the neighbouring quarries. The interior of this mansion is splendidly decorated with painted walls and ceilings; but it exhibits few of those fascinating efforts of the pencil, which enrich the apartments of numerous mansions of our nobility. It possesses, however, some attractions of another kind, which amply repay the visitants attention: we mean the beautiful carved ornaments by Gibbons; of whom Walpole observed, that he was the first artist, "who gave the wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder natural to each species." "At Burleigh," observes the same writer, "is a noble profusion of his carving in picture frames, chimney-pieces, and door-cases, and the Last Supper, in alto-relievo, finely executed. At Chatsworth, where a like taste collected ornaments by the most eminent living masters, are many by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel; in the great anti-chamber are several dead fowl, over the chimney, finely executed, and over a closet-door, a pen not distinguishable from real feathers. When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head." The hall, sixty feet by twenty-seven, is rather dark, but it has an air of considerable grandeur: the ceiling, end, and one side, exhibit representations of an assembly of gods; Julius Cæsar sacrificing; and the assassination of that hero, in the capitol. These were originally painted by Verrio and La Guerre; but were judiciously touched some years ago. From the hall a double flight of steps, and a long gallery, lead to the chapel, which is very elegantly fitted up, and decorated with paintings by Verrio, and a variety of exquisite carving by Gibbons. The altar-piece by the former is one of his best performances: it represents Christ reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. The ceiling is covered with a painting of the Ascension. In the dining-room, fifty feet by thirty, is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of William, first Duke of Devonshire, "who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier, and a gentleman." This nobleman was born in the year 1640. In 1661, he represented the county of Derby in parliament, and four years afterwards attended the Duke of York as a volunteer against the Dutch. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons against the court, and was a witness in favour of Lord Russell; he offered also to exchange clothes with that nobleman to enable him to effect his escape, which he gallantly refused. In 1684, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Devonshire, and

EDENSOR.

Description  
of Chats-  
worth.Ornamental  
decorations.Fine port-  
raits by emi-  
nent masters

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
7	Edge . . . . . to	Chester . . . .	Whitchurch .8	Tarporley . . .7	Holt . . . . .4	168	310	
39	Edgebaston . . . . . pa	Warwick . . . .	Birmingham .2	Solihull . . . .9	Henley . . . .14	114	3954	
33	Edgebolton . . . . . to	Salop . . . . .	Shrewsbury .8	Wem . . . . .4	Hodnet . . . .5	168	421	

## EDENSOR.

Splendid  
dancing  
gallery.

Georgiana,  
Duchess of  
Devonshire,  
an estimable  
character.

The leader  
of the  
fashion in  
her time.

about the same time was fined £30,000, and imprisoned in the King's Bench, for assaulting Colonel Culpepper in the presence chamber. He gave bond for the payment of the fine, which, however, he saved by the arrival of the Prince of Orange. In 1689, he was made a privy counsellor, and at the coronation he served as lord high steward. In 1694, he was created Duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence was one of the regency, after the death of the queen; he died 1707. He wrote an "Ode on the Death of Queen Mary;" and an "Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer." The dancing-gallery, a hundred feet by twenty-two, is exceedingly splendid; the ceiling and panels are elegantly painted, and the cornices gilt: in the coves are various statues. Here are the point-cravat, woodcock, and medal, by Gibbons, already mentioned: they are preserved in a glass case. In the dressing-room, to the best bed-chamber, is a small but beautiful collection of fossils, belonging to the late Duchess of Devonshire. The music-room is neatly painted in imitation of marble. It contains the portraits of the late Duchess of Devonshire, and her daughter, Lady Georgiana, who married Lord Morpeth; by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, eldest daughter of Earl Spencer, and Georgiana, his countess, was born on the 7th of June, 1757, and married to the Duke of Devonshire, June 6, 1774. She was educated with great care by her mother, Lady Spencer, and on her appearance in public life, attracted all eyes by the elegance of her person and deportment. After her marriage, the realm of fashion looked to her as its head, and every article of dress was recommended by her name being imposed on it. On her presentation to court, after marriage, she was literally loaded with jewels. Several years elapsed without any prospect of issue; but in 1782, was born her eldest daughter, afterwards Viscountess Morpeth; and four years after, Lady Henrietta Cavendish; and after four years more, in 1790, William, Lord Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington. She had the good sense to suckle her own children; and her memory ought to be venerated for introducing into the female world of fashion, a custom, the renunciation of which had proved so injurious to the higher ranks of life. In the course of the summer, 1792, the duchess visited the Continent in company with her declining mother, and her sister, the Countess of Besborough. In this tour, she was attentive to the foreign literati, and visited the most eminent among them. She also composed several pieces with considerable taste. She was, indeed, a patroness of the Muses, of their votaries, and of those polite arts which claim alliance with the divinities of Parnassus. It is even thought that her benevolence on such occasions, not unfrequently suffered imposition from the frauds of the designing; and hence, among other causes, she experienced inconveniences which should not have attached to her rank. Politics for awhile engaged her attention too strongly; neither her person, her manners, nor her rank qualified her for an election canvasser, nor for that laborious attendance on political debates, which occasionally tries the utmost powers of a masculine constitution. Her dominion was the region of fashion and taste. When her family increased, she became the attentive nurse, and the careful mother. Benevolent herself, not apt to think ill of others, nor to anticipate evil; she was, nevertheless, the subject of uneasiness, and at length was carried off (about the latter end of 1806, or the beginning of 1807) by a disorder, of which none of the physicians who attended her could discover the nature, or the origin. They even obtained leave to open the body, after her decease, yet still remained ignorant of the cause of that event. Whatever it might be, or from whatever source derived, her friends



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
5	Edgecott . . . . . pa	Bucks . . . . .	Winslow . . . 7	Bicester . . . 6	Aylesbury . . 11	52	180	
28	Edgecott . . . pa & vil	Northampt . .	Banbury . . . 6	Daventry . . 11	Brackley . . . 9	61	96	
27	Edgefield . . . . . pa	Norfolk . . . .	Holt . . . . . 3	Foulsham . . 7	Aylsham . . . 9	115	774	
35	Edgehill . . . . . lib	Stafford . . . .	Lichfield . . 3	Cannock . . . 6	Walsall . . . . 7	115	93	
39	Edgehill . . . . . hills	Warwick . . . .	Kineton . . . 2	Warwick . . . 7	Stratford . . . 8	86	...	

of the highest rank affectionately deplored her loss. The truly ingenuous united in the same affliction, and the public opinion, which censured some parts of her conduct with no little severity, subsided into a softened recollection of her beauty, her affability, and her benevolence. In the chintz bed-chamber is a good picture of Rachael, second Duchess of Devonshire, daughter of William, Lord Russell, and four of her children, three girls and a boy. The state apartments are on the south side of the house: in the first drawing-room, thirty-six feet by thirty feet, are the following portraits:—John, first Duke of Rutland: obiit 1710, ætat 72.—William, first Earl of Devonshire, ascribed to Myteus; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. The Duke of Ormond; two fine whole lengths, said to be Earls of Pembroke, with pointed beards, whiskers, Vandyke sleeves, and slashed hose; and an Earl of Devonshire, in the costume of the seventeenth century. William, the first Earl of Devonshire, was second son to Sir William Cavendish, and the Countess of Shrewsbury, through whose affection and management, he became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He contributed greatly towards the establishment of the English colonies in Virginia and the Bermuda islands. After the death of his brother, in the year 1618, he was created Earl of Devonshire by James I. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a “Man born to execute every laudable enterprise, and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting glory.” In the Leicester, or principal drawing-room, is a valuable piece by Holbein, representing, in black chalk, heightened, the figures of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., as large as life; and a fine painting by Titian, of our Saviour, and Mary Magdalen, in the Garden: the expression in the countenance of the latter is exquisite. The scarlet-room was so named from containing the bed in which George II. expired, and which, with the coronation chairs of the succeeding king and queen, became the perquisites the late duke, as lord chamberlain; the chairs are preserved in another apartment. The suite of rooms, called Mary, Queen of Scots, is thought to correspond in situation with those inhabited by that beautiful but indiscreet princess, when a prisoner in the old house at Chatsworth, under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury. Thirteen years of her long captivity were passed here; and from this place she wrote her second letter to Pope Pius, bearing date the 31st of October, 1750. Her bed of red velvet, richly laced with silver, is still preserved. Distant about 250 yards from the house, on a more elevated spot, are the great stables; the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome, and well-disposed: they were erected, with the bridge, seventy years ago. Chatsworth-park extends over a circumference of nine miles, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, as well as various plantations, which range in fine sweeping masses over the inequalities of the ground. The prospects from different parts are eminently fine; and one view, looking back from the south, possesses extraordinary grandeur. Immediately below the eye is the rich vale, animated by the meandering current of the silver Derwent; more distant is the house, with a fine back ground of wood, rearing in solemn majesty; and far beyond, the blue hills of Castleton, skirting the horizon. The water-works, which eighty or ninety years ago, gave the gardens of Chatsworth a celebrity not yet lost, are situated near the south-east and south sides of the house. They are still, we believe, in tolerable order; but they generally fail to interest, the taste of the present day regarding them only as formal

EDENSOR.

The state apartments.

The principal drawing-room.

Captivity of Mary Queen of Scots.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
33	Edgemond . . . pa. & to	Salop . . . . .	Newport . . . . 2	Drayton . . . . 10	Wellington . . 6	141	2300	
7	Edgerley . . . . . to	Chester . . . .	Chester . . . . 5	Tarporley . . . 6	Malpas . . . . 5	168	11	
33	Edgeton . . . . . pa	Salop . . . . .	Bis. Castle . . 4	Ludlow . . . . 10	Ch. Stretton . 6	154	232	
25	Edgware * . . . to & pa	Middlesex . .	Stanmore . . . 2	Watford . . . . 6	C. Barnet . . . 5	9	591	

## EDENSOR.

Curious cascade.

The hunting tower.

puerilities. The great cascade, consisting of a series of steps or stages, extends a considerable distance down a steep hill, crowned at the top by a temple, which, as already mentioned, is supplied with water from a reservoir. Mr. Warren observes, that "this fane should certainly be dedicated to Mercury, the god of fraud and deceit, as a piece of roguery is practised upon the incautious stranger within its very sanctuary; from the floor of which a multitude of little fountains suddenly spout up whilst he is admiring the prospect through the portal, and quickly wet him to the skin." When the cascade is put in motion, the water rushes in vast quantity, and with prodigious force, from the domed roof of the temple, and from a variety of lions' heads, dolphins, sea nymphs, and other figures that ornament it; and falling into a basin in front of the building, from which also several fountains issue, it is thence discharged down the steps, and having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Here is also a copper tree, made to represent a decayed willow, the branches of which produce an artificial shower; some sea-horses, and a triton, from whose heads small streams issue: and a fountain which throws up the water to the height of thirty yards. On the most lofty part of the eminence which rises on the east side of the house, is the hunting-tower, a building supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants at Chatsworth could partake in the diversion of stag-hunting without incurring its danger; as its height being ninety feet, enabled them to overlook the neighbouring hills. Its form is square, with a round tower at each angle. To the north of the bridge, in a different part of the grounds, stands another tower, surrounded by a moat, called the Bower of Mary, Queen of Scots, from that princess having spent many hours of her confinement in a garden that was situated on its summit. Edensor-church contains, besides a tomb for the first Earl of Devonshire, a splendid monument for Henry, the eldest son of Sir William, who, from his notorious gallantries, was called by Sir Sampson Degge, in a letter published in Erdeswicke's "Survey of Staffordshire," the common bull of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Here is also a Latin epitaph of considerable length for one of the domestics of the Queen of Scots, who died while in her service at Chatsworth.

Ancient custom of tenure.

\* EDGWARE. This town is situated upon the high road to St. Albans. Its name was formerly written Eggeswere. It consists of one wide and long street. The houses on the west side of the town, are in the parish of Stanmore Parva. It had formerly a weekly market, which has, for some time, been discontinued. The manor of Edgware belongs to All Soul's-college, Oxford. In the year 1328, 100 acres of land were held under this manor by the tenure of a pair of gilt spurs; and fifty acres by the yearly payment of a pound of cummin. It was formerly the custom of the lords of the manor to provide a minstrel for the amusement of his tenants: and a small piece of land in the parish is still known by the name of Piper's-green. The church has been rebuilt, but the tower of the ancient structure was suffered to remain. Among the incumbents of Edgware were Francis Coventry, the author of an amusing satirical romance, entitled "The Life of Pompey the Little," who died in 1759; and Thomas Martyn a distinguished botanist, who held a professorship at Cambridge, and died in 1797. Here is an alms-house for four poor women, founded in 1680 by Samuel Atkinson, and endowed with an estate in Oxfordshire.

Market, Thursday.—Farr, Holy Thursday.—Inns, the White Hart and the Crane.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
15	Edgeworth .....	Gloucester	Cirencester .5	Gloucester .11	Cheltenham 10	94	110
22	Edgeworth .....	Lancaster	Bury .7	Haslingden .1	Blackburn .7	204	2168
10	Edingale ... to & chap	Derb. & Staff	Tamworth .7	Litchfield .7	Burton .8	125	177
30	Edingley .....	Nottingham	Southwell .3	Tuxford .7	Mansfield .10	135	398
27	Edingthorpe .....	Norfolk	N. Walsham 3	Cromer .9	Worstead .6	128	188
23	Edington .....	Northumb.	Morpeth .3	Blyth .10	Newcastle .15	290	41
34	Edington ..chap	Somerset	Bridgewater 5	Axbridge .10	Glastonbury 8	132	401
41	Edington ..pa & ti	Wilts	Westbury .3	E. Lavington 6	Warminster .7	96	1112
34	Edithworth .....	Somerset	Axbridge .5	Wells .11	Bridgewater 10	132	...
32	Edith Weston .....	Rutland	Oakham .3	Enningham .3	Whitwell .1	92	337
10	Edlaston ..pa & to	Derby	Ashborne .3	Uttoxeter .7	Norbury .1	140	225
5	Edlesborough, p & ham	Bucks	Ivinghoe .3	L. Buzzard .6	Tring .6	37	1378
7	Edleston .....	Chester	Nantwich .2	Malpas .11	Tarporley .8	171	...
29	Edlingham ..pa & to	Northumb.	Alnwick .6	Rothbury .5	N. Bewick .9	308	568
24	Edlington .....	Lincoln	Horncastle .3	Wragby .8	Lincoln .16	139	374
46	Edlington .....	W. R. York.	Doncaster .5	Tickhill .5	Bawtry .9	157	129
25	Edmonton * ..pa & vil	Middlesex	Enfield .3	Tottenham .2	C. Barnet .7	7	8192
18	Edmundbyers, pa & to	Durham	Stanhope .8	Newcastle .16	Wolsingham 10	266	1389
12	Edmundesham .....	Dorset	Cranborne ...	W. Minster 10	Blan. Forum 13	91	271
13	Edmundsley .....	Durham	Durham .5	Newcastle .10	Wolsingham 10	264	...
23	Edmundthorpe .....	Leicester	M. Mowbray 7	Waltham .6	Wymondham 1	104	211
58	Edmol .....	Radnor	Presteign .3	Old Radnor .1	Kington .2	157	45

\* EDMONTON. This village gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, and is divided into four wards, viz. Fore-street, Church-street, Bury-street, and South-street. The first of these presents an almost uninterrupted line of buildings, from Shoreditch to the northern extremity of Church-street, Edmonton. The two last are more detached. The whole parish, independent of an allotment in Enfield-chase, is estimated to comprise about 3,660 acres. The manor belongs to the crown. The church of Edmonton is a spacious structure, with a square tower. It has undergone various alterations, which however have added nothing to its beauty. The interior consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. At the west end and north side are galleries, over the former of which a good organ has been constructed. Here are several ancient monuments. In the north-east corner is an altar tomb of purbeck marble, richly ornamented, but the inscription and impressions of the brasses are nearly defaced. In the south-east corner of the nave is a monument, evincing marks of great antiquity, on which some faint impressions of armorial bearings and figures may be traced on a slab at the back, but no inscription nor brass is to be seen. There are several memorials of the Huxley and the Middleton families. A chapel formerly adjoined the church, founded by Peter Foneloun, in the thirteenth century. In this parish are five dissenting meeting-houses, three for Methodists, a Quaker's, and a Presbyterian's. There are two charity-schools, by which fifty-one boys and fifty girls are educated and clothed. Adjoining the church is a neat range of almshouses. This place, in addition to the "Merry Devil of Edmonton," has produced a witch of considerable notoriety, in allusion to which are these well known lines :

"The town of Edmonton has lent the stage  
A Devil and a Witch—both in an age."

The name of this wretched woman was Elizabeth Sawyer, the supposed adventures and transactions of whose life were given to the world in 1621, under the title of "The wonderful discovery of Elizabeth Sawyer, a witch, late of Edmonton: her conviction, condemnation, and death; together with relation of the Devil's access to her and their conferences together." A play, from which the above lines are taken, was founded on the adventures of this unhappy victim of superstitious ferocity. The Bell Inn, celebrated by the muse of Cowper, still exists, and the landlord has added to his sign a representation of Gilpin travelling towards Ware, with involuntary speed. Brook Taylor, author of "Linear Perspective," and the friend of Newton, was a native of this place. The seats in this parish and neighbourhood are of an interesting description. Weir, or Wyer-hall, situated about one mile from Fore-street, towards the north-west, is a very ancient

The church.

The devil  
and a witch.

Cowper's  
Johnny  
Gilpin.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
43	Edston, Great. pa & to	N. R. York.	Pickering . . . 6	K. Moor Side 2	Helmsley . . . 5	234	156
43	Edston, Little . . . . .	N. R. York.	6	3	7	236	13
30	Edwalton . . . . . pa	Nottingham	Nottingham 3	Tollerton . . 1	Newark . . . 18	121	130
36	Edwardstone . . . . . pa	Suffolk	Boxford . . . 6	Neyland . . . 6	Sudbury . . . 5	60	503
42	Edwin, Loach . . . . . pa	Worcester.	Bromyard . . 4	Kiddermins. 16	Worcester . 13	125	68
17	Edwin Ralph . . . . . pa	Hereford	2	Tenbury . . . 9	Leominster . 11	127	170
30	Edwinstowe * pa & to	Nottingham	Ollerton . . . 2	Mansfield . . 6	Baldock . . . 4	144	1992
3	Edworth . . . . . pa	Bedford	Bigglesworth 3	Shefford . . . 5	7	41	95
52	Efenechtyd . . . . . pa	Denbigh	Ruthin . . . 3	Denbigh . . . 7	Corwin . . . 9	205	242
37	Efingham . . . . . pa	Surrey	Leatherhead 4	Guildford . . 8	Dorking . . . 4	18	1646
46	Egbrough . . . . . to	W. R. York	Snaith . . . 5	Selby . . . 7	Thorne . . . 9	172	220
38	Egdean . . . . . pa	Sussex	Petworth . . 2	Midhurst . . 7	Chichester . 15	49	88
7	Egerton . . . . . to	Chester	Tarporley . . 8	Malpas . . . 3	Whitchurch . 5	178	114
21	Egerton . . . . . pa	Kent	Charing . . . 3	Maidstone . 12	Ashford . . . 7	47	866
11	Egguckland . . . . . pa	Devon	Plymouth . . 3	Bere Alstan . 6	Tavistock . 10	216	1117
12	Egerton, North . . . ham	Dorset	Bridport . . 7	Dorchester . 9	Abbotsbury . 3	129	947
11	Eggesford . . . . . pa	Devon	Chumleigh . . 2	Hatherleigh . 8	Bow . . . . . 9	194	168
3	Egginton . . . . . ham & chap	Bedford	Leighton Buz. 3	Dunstable . . 5	Teddington . 5	41	348
10	Egginton . . . . . pa	Derby	Burton on T. 4	Derby . . . . 7	Uttoxeter . 13	129	361
13	Eglestone . . . to & chap	Durham	Barnard Cas. 5	Teesdale . . 4	Wolsingham 10	251	623
43	Eglestone . . . . . ham	N. R. York.	Greta Bridge 3	Ber. Castle . 3	Bowes . . . . 2	242	82
17	Eggleton . . . . . to	Hereford	Hereford . . 9	Bromyard . . 8	Ledbury . . . 9	135	153
37	Egham † . . . . . pa & vil	Surrey	Staines . . . 2	Windsor . . . 5	Chertsey . . . 4	18	4203

## EDMONTON.

Late the  
rectory-  
house of  
Archbishop  
Tillotson.

Sir Hugh  
Myddleton,  
the pro-  
jector of the  
New River.

mansion of brick. The principal entrance is by a porch, which forms the lower part of a projecting turret. The upper divisions are ornamented with pediments of scroll-work. It is at present occupied as a boarding-school. On the side of the road leading to Bush-hill, and at a short distance from the church, stands the rectory-house, which was formerly the residence of Archbishop Tillotson. Bury-hall, situated in Bury-street, is said to have been the seat of President Bradshaw, and over the chimney-piece of the dining-room, are the arms of this revolutionary leader. On Bush-hill, a pleasing eminence in the north part of the parish, are the following elegant villas:—Bush-hill-park, the seat of William Mellish, Esq., is a commodious brick mansion. The principal front is placed towards the park, which is well wooded and watered by the channel of the New River. Among the embellishments of the interior of this mansion, is a fine piece of carving, representing the stoning of St. Stephen, by Gibbons. The villa of Isaac Currie, Esq., is situated on the most desirable point of this fine swell of land. It occupies the site of a residence of Sir Hugh Middleton, whose name is deservedly celebrated for the services he rendered the metropolis. The Quakers have a meeting-house here, and an extensive cemetery at Winchmore-hill. Here is a charity-school for boys, founded by Edward Latymer, in 1622, rebuilt in 1811; another for girls, erected in 1784, is supported by funds arising from a bequest by George Stanbridge, and other benefactions. An alms-house, for six poor men, and six poor women, was founded and endowed by Thomas Style, in 1679; and adjoining it, is another for three inmates, founded by John Wylde; both were rebuilt in 1754.

*Inn, the Angel.*

\* EDWINSTOWE.—*Fair*, October 24th, for cattle, horses, and pigs.

† EGHAM is a large and flourishing village, situated on the banks of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of a scene, dear to every patriotic bosom, the celebrated Runnymede, where King John reluctantly signed the great charter of English liberty. The church, which is of stone, contains the tomb of Sir John Denham, father of the poet; and among other monuments, one in memory of John de Rutherwick, Abbot of Chertsey. In 1706, a range of alms-houses were founded here, for six poor men, and as many women, who must have been parishioners of Egham for twenty years, without receiving parochial relief; and at the time of their admission, must be sixty years of age. Part of this foundation is a school for the education of twenty poor boys of Egham. Cooper's-hill, made classical by Denham, is situated to the west of Egham. On

Magna  
Charta.

Denham, the  
poet.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
32	Egleton . . . . . pa	Rutland . .	Oakham . . . 2	Manton . . . 2	Cottismore . 9	961	137
29	Eglingham . . . pa & to	Northumb .	Alnwick . . . 8	N. Bewick . . 3	Wooler . . . 9	315	1633
8	Egloshaile . . . . . pa	Cornwall . .	Wade Bridge 1	Bodmin . . . 4	Padstow . . . 7	239	1335
8	Egloskerry . . . . . pa	Cornwall . .	Launceston . 3	Stratton . . . 13	Bodmin . . . 18	214	535
47	Eglwys-Ael . . . . . pa	Anglesea . .	Carnarvon . 7	Aberffraw . 2	Newborough 4	255	404
54	Eglwys-Brewis . . . pa	Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . .	St. Nicholas . 4	Llantrisant . 9	173	20
49	Eglwys Cymmyrn . . pa	Carmarthen .	Llangharn . 4	Tenby . . . . 9	St. Claer . . . 4	245	373
57	Eglwys Eirw . . . . . pa	Pembroke . .	Cardigan . . 3	Whitchurch . 2	Newport . . . 6	239	563
52	Eglwys Fach . . . . . to	Denbigh . .	Llanrwst . . 6	Aberconway 5	St. Asaph . . 17	231	1108
49	Eglwys Fair Achrig, pa	Carmarthen .	Llanboidy . 3	Newcastle . 12	Carmarthen 18	245	257
49	Eglwys-Fair, Glan- Taf . . . . . pa	Carmarthen .	Narbeth . . . 8	Carmarthen 14	Llangharne . 8	249	....
54	Eglwys-Ilan* . . . . . pa	Glamorgan .	Cardiff . . . 11	Capehilly . . 4	Llantrisant . 6	155	2818
50	Eglwys-Rhos . . . . . pa	Carnarvon .	Conway . . . 3	Beaumaris . 11	Llanrwst . . 14	239	568
30	Egmonton . . . . . pa	Nottingham .	Tuxford . . . 1	Newark . . . 12	Ollerton . . . 6	137	341
27	Egmore . . . . . pa	Norfolk . .	Walsingham 3	Wells . . . . 5	Burn. Market 6	113	46
9	Egremont † . . . . . m t	Cumberland .	Whitehaven . 5	Ravenglass 12	Beckermont . 3	293	1741
49	Egremont . . . . . pa	Carmarthen .	Narberth . . 6	Llanvalteg . 5	St. Claer . . 15	255	139

this hill is Kingswood-lodge. A mansion-house, at Perford, was the residence of Sir Francis Wolley, who entertained here, for many years, his friend and kinsman, the celebrated Dr. John Donne. It afterwards became the property of Lord Onslow, who razed the house, and turned the park, which had been well stocked with deer, into farms. In the Thames, and other streams running into it, are many ozier beds, locally termed aits, which produce considerable rents. Adjoining the river is a tract of pasture land, where races are annually held. Near the western extremity of the parish is Camomile-hill, so called from the herb which grows there abundantly, and which was formerly cultivated for sale.

\* EGLWYS. In this parish is the Pont-y-Prydd, or New-bridge. The appearance of this elegant structure, which stretches over the river Taff, and rises from its steep banks like a rainbow, is exceedingly beautiful and picturesque from every point of view in which it can be seen. It consists of a single arch, 140 feet in the chord, and 35 feet in height above the level of the river at low water, and forms the section of a circle of 175 feet in diameter. The bridge, on account of the high ground on each side, is not visible from the turnpike road, and many travellers have, in consequence, passed it by unawares, and been disappointed of the pleasure of beholding it. In ascending the vale, it is approached by a road which turns abruptly to the left over the canal, a short distance above the Bridgewater Arms. The architect of this bridge, which formed, at the time of its erection, with very few exceptions, the largest arch in the world, was William Edwards, a self-taught genius, who never received the least assistance or instruction in his craft from a master. This parish includes five hamlets. The land comprises about 12,000 acres. The Taff Well is much esteemed in rheumatic complaints. The coal mines employ the population.

† EGREMONT. The origin of this town appears connected with that of the castle, which was erected here about the commencement of the twelfth century, by William, brother of Ranulph de Meschines, who bestowed on the former the whole barony of Copeland, which included all the country between the sea and the rivers Duddon and Derwent. William de Meschines caused the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland to Egremont. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and spacious street; many of them have a piazza in front, and wear the appearance of considerable antiquity. The castle seems to have been of great strength, but not very extensive; its ruins occupy the summit of an eminence on the west side of the town. The approach and principal entrance were from the south, where a drawbridge secured the passage over a deep moat, which surrounded the fortress, and was originally walled on both sides, having a rampart of earth on the exterior. The

EGHAM.

Dr. John  
Donne.William  
Edwards, a  
self-taught  
architect.

The castle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
22	Egton . . . . .to	Lancashire.	Ulverston . . . 3	Hawkeshead 10	Dalton . . . . 8	273	496
43	Egton . . . . .pa	N. R. York.	Whitby . . . . 7	Gisborough 11	Pickering . . 14	240	1071
50	Eidda . . . . .to	Carnarvon	Capel Voelas 4	Yspi Evan . . 1	Llanrwst . . . 9	220	378
60	Eirias . . . . .to	Carnarvon	Aberconway . 2	Llan Rhos . . 2	. . . . . 13	237	262
41	Eisley . . . . .pa	Wilts	Cricklade . . 1	Highworth . . 6	Purton . . . . 5	84	167
15	Elberton . . . . .pa	Gloucester	Thornbury . . 2	Chepstow . . 7	Sodbury . . . 9	124	199
42	Eldersfield . . . . pa	Worcester.	Upton on S . . 7	Tewksbury . . 6	Stanton . . . 2	111	787
13	Eldon . . . . .to	Durham	B. Auckland 3	Durham . . . 10	Staindrop . . 9	248	129
51	Elerch . . . . .to	Cardigan	Aberystwyth 2	Talybont . . . 4	Chencery . . . 8	208	179
29	Elford . . . . .to	Northumb.	Belford . . . 6	Alnwick . . . 13	Wooler . . . 14	322	149
35	Elford . . . . .pa	Stafford	Tamworth . . 6	Burton . . . 10	Rudgeley . . 10	124	483
21	Elham . . . . .pa	Kent	Folkestone . . 6	Ashford . . . 11	Canterbury . 10	66	1302
16	Eling . . . . .pa	Hants	Southampton 5	Lyndhurst . . 5	Lymington . 11	74	4624
30	Elkesley . . . . .pa	Nottingham	Tuxford . . . 4	E. Retford . . 5	Workop . . . 7	140	377
28	Elkingham . . . . .pa	Northampt.	Daventry . . 11	Welford . . . 2	M. Harboro' . 9	72	43
24	Elkington, North . pa	Lincoln	Louth . . . . 4	M. Raisin . . 14	Saltfleet . . . 13	149	100
24	Elkington, South . pa	Lincoln	. . . . . 2	. . . . . 13	. . . . . 14	147	271
15	Elkstone . . . . .pa	Gloucester.	Cirencester . 7	Gloucester 11	Stroud . . . 10	89	299
35	Elkstone . . . . .to	Stafford	Leek . . . . . 5	Longnor . . . 4	Warstow . . . 2	158	. . .
46	Ella-Kirk . . . . .pa	E. R. York.	Hull . . . . . 5	Beverly . . . 5	S. Cave . . . 6	176	974
46	Ella, West . . . . .to	E. R. York.	. . . . . 5	. . . . . 6	. . . . . 5	175	102
45	Elland . . . . .to	W. R. York	Halifax . . . 3	Huddersfield 4	Rochdale . . 13	194	5500
35	Ellastone . . . . .pa	Stafford	Ashborne . . 4	Cheadle . . . 7	Uttoxeter . . 7	139	. . .
22	Ellel . . . . .to	Lancaster	Lancaster . . 4	Garstang . . . 7	Hornby . . . 11	240	2217
9	Ellenborough . . . . to	Cumberland	Cockermouth 6	Mary Port . . 1	Ireby . . . . 12	306	713
22	Ellenbrook . . . . .ham	Lancaster	Gt. Belton . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	197	. . .
35	Ellenhall . . . . .pa	Stafford	Eccle-hall . . 2	Stafford . . . 6	Newport . . . 9	148	286

**EGREMONT.** gateway is vaulted with semicircular arches, and defended by a strong tower, which appears to be the most ancient part of the fabric. The outward wall enclosed an area of a square form, but it is now wholly decayed, and has only a postern on the east side remaining. Westward from the area, is an ascent to three narrow gates, standing in a line, and close together; these appear to have communicated with the outworks, and have each been defended by a portcullis. Beyond the gates is a lofty artificial mount, whereon stood an ancient circular tower, the western side of which was levelled not many years ago: the height of the mount is seventy-eight feet perpendicular above the moat. The construction of some of the walls is singular; they are built with large thin stones, placed in inclining positions; the courses lie different ways, and the whole has been run together with lime, pebbles, &c. In ancient times, Egremont was a borough, and possessed the privilege of returning members to parliament; it was disfranchised on petition of the burghers, who thought the expense of representation exceeded its benefits. The inhabitants were invested with many privileges, under charters granted by the immediate successors of William de Meschines, and were also enjoined the performance of many of the servile duties which distinguished the ages of feudal tyranny. The charter granted by Richard Lucy, who possessed the barony about the reign of King John, is still extant, and displays singular vestiges of the abject state of vassalage in which the people then lived. The burgesses were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle forty days at their own charge; they were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of his sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array, to hold watch and ward, and were restrained from entering the forest of Ennerdale with bow and arrow. Every burgess who kept a plough was compelled to till the lord's ground one day in the year, and also to find a man to mow and reap in autumn. If a woman belonging to the borough were seduced, the fine to be paid to the lord by the male offender was three shillings; but if a burgess seduced the daughter of a rustic, who was not a burgess, he was excused the penalty, unless it could be proved that he had promised her marriage. The wife of a burgess, guilty of using contumelious language to a neighbour, forfeited fourpence.

Fine for seduction.

Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 4th, for cattle.



<i>Miles</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
44	Ellerbeck.....to	N. R. York.	Northalerton 5	Stokesly . . . 8	Thirsk . . . 10	230	79
43	Ellerburn.....pa	N. R. York.	Pickering... 3	Middleton . . 4	Scarborough 11	228	192
46	Ellerby.....to	E. R. York.	Hull . . . . . 2	Heddon . . . . 5	Beverley . . . 6	176	64
43	Ellerby.....to	N. R. York.	Whitby . . . 7	Gisbrough 10	Hinderwell . . 2	249	64
46	Ellerker.....to	E. R. York.	S. Cave . . . . 1	Kingston . . 10	M. Weighton 6	187	278
44	Ellerton Abbey.....to	N. R. York.	Richmond . . 7	Grinton . . . . 3	Askridge . . . 4	236	44
46	Ellerton Priory.....pa	E. R. York.	Howden . . . 8	York . . . . . 9	Selby . . . . . 6	130	305
44	Ellerton-on-Swale.....to	N. R. York.	Catterick . . 1	Scorton . . . . 1	Bedale . . . . 7	229	147
5	Ellesborough.....pa	Buckingham	Wendover . . 4	Aylesbury . . 4	Thame . . . . . 9	35	665
33	Ellesmere *.....m t	Salop . . . . .	Shrewsbury 15	Overton . . . . 4	Oswastry . . . 9	178	7057
27	Ellingham.....pa	Norfolk . . .	Bungay . . . . 3	Beccles . . . . 4	Loddon . . . . 3	109	333
27	Ellingham, Great.....pa	Norfolk . . .	Attleborough 2	Watton . . . . 7	Thetford . . . 13	94	852
27	Ellingham, Little.....pa	Norfolk . . .	.....4	.....6	.....14	94	240
29	Ellingham.....pa	Northumb . .	Alnwick . . . .	Belford . . . . 6	N. Bewick . . . 9	815	1125
16	Ellingham.....pa	Hants . . . .	Ringwood . . 3	Romsey . . . 16	Fordingbridge 4	90	420
44	Ellingsbrigg.....to	N. R. York.	Middleham . . 5	Ripon . . . . . 9	Masham . . . . 2	222	228
19	Ellington.....pa	Huntingdon .	Huntingdon . 5	Spaldwick . . 2	Kimbolton . . 5	59	376
29	Ellington.....to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . .	Widrington . 3	Blyth . . . . . 8	294	270
44	Ellington, Nether, ham	N. R. York.	Masham . . . . 2	Ripon . . . . . 10	Middleham . . 5	221	148
43	Ellington, Over.....to	N. R. York.	Bedale . . . . . 6	Masham . . . . 4	.....5	225	.....
16	Ellisfield.....pa	Hants . . . .	Basingstoke . 4	N. Alresford 8	Odiham . . . . 8	45	245
36	Ellough.....pa	Suffolk . . .	Beccles . . . . 3	Hailsworth . . 3	Lowestoff . . . 9	109	146
46	Elloughton.....pa	E. R. York.	South Cave . . 2	Kingston . . . 9	M. Weighton 9	186	355
24	Ellsthorpe.....ham	Lincoln . . .	Bourne . . . . 3	Corby . . . . . 6	Folkingham . 7	100	58
6	Elm.....pa	Cambridge .	Wisbeach . . . 2	March . . . . . 6	Peterboro' . 12	88	1410
34	Elm, Great.....pa	Somerset . .	Prome . . . . . 4	Shep. Mallet 6	Wells . . . . . 10	105	427
42	Elmbridge.....chap	Worcester .	Droitwich . . 4	Bromsgrove . 4	Kidderminster 7	114	334
14	Elmdon.....pa	Essex . . . .	Saff. Walden 6	Lincoln . . . . 6	Ickleton . . . 3	45	697
39	Elmdon.....pa	Warwick . .	Coleshill . . . 5	Birmingham 7	Solihull . . . . 3	104	157
21	Elmer Isle.....pa	Kent . . . .	Queenboro' . 4	Sheerness . . 4	Milton . . . . . 7	49	29
43	Elmer.....to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge . 6	Thirsk . . . . . 3	Aldborough . 7	216	.....
27	Elmham, North.....pa	Norfolk . . .	E. Dereham . 5	Foulsham . . . 4	Reepham . . . 7	106	1153
35	Elmhurst.....to	Stafford . .	Lichfield . . . 2	Rugeley . . . . 5	Tamworth . . 8	119	37
28	Elminton.....to	Northampt .	Oundle . . . . 1	Elton . . . . . 3	Peterboro' . 12	80	.....
42	Elmley Castle.....pa	Worcester .	Evesham . . . 4	Peterborough 5	Tewksbury . 8	99	333

\* ELLESMERE. This town has its name from the great mere or lake that washes it; having the kings of England for its immediate lords, it was often given by them as a marriage portion with their sisters or daughters to the Princes of Wales, though they always reserved the right of resuming possession, because of its importance as a frontier town. This frequently happened till the reign of Henry III., after which period, we hear no more of its being in the hands of the Welsh. The castle was a fortress of some strength, and the history of Ellesmere is most interesting at those periods, when civil war raged in the nation. Governors were appointed by the crown from the time when the Welsh princes were dispossessed of it, till the reign of Edward III., when it was given to Lord Eubale le Strange, in fee, from whom it descended by heirship, or marriage, to the Earls of Derby. One of these, in the reign of Elizabeth, alienated the castle and manor to Richard Spencer, Esq. and Edward Savage, after which we hear no more of the former, and even its ruins have now disappeared; but the site of the castle has been converted into a bowling green, from which a most delightful prospect is obtained into nine different counties, including several highly interesting ruins, and a number of very lofty eminences, forming a charming contrast with the fertile vales, studded with villages, and enriched by pellucid streams. The excellence of the barley in this neighbourhood, induced the inhabitants to turn their attention to the malt trade, which is now the principal support of the town, and finds a ready sale. Commercial intercourse is facilitated by the Ellesmere canal, forming a communication between the Dee at Chester, and the Severn at Shrewsbury, which is carried over the Dee by an aqueduct of several arches. It has branches extending to various parts of Shropshire, and to the interior of Wales, and a rail-way has been made to the collieries of Plas Kynaston. This canal was constructed in pursuance of an act of parliament, passed the 34th of George III.

*Markets*, Tuesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, first Tuesday after February 2d, third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, August 26th, and November 14th, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle.

Marriage portion to the daughters of the Princes of Wales.

Commanding prospect into nine counties.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
42	Elmley Lovett.....pa	Worcester..	Kidderminst. 5	Bromsgrove . 6	Droitwich... 6	121	432
15	Elmore.....pa	Gloucester..	Gloucester... 6	Newnham... 6	Newent... 8	104	401
43	Elmsall, North.....to	W. R. York	Pontefract . 6	Barnsley... 10	Wakefield . 11	171	256
46	Elmsall, South.....to	W. R. York	Doncaster... 8	Doncaster... 4	Thorne... 10	166	494
36	Elmset.....pa	Suffolk.....	Hadleigh... 3	Bildston... 5	Ipswich... 6	67	437
21	Elmstead.....pa	Kent.....	Ashford... 8	Folkestone. 10	Dover... 12	59	502
14	Elmsted.....pa	Essex.....	Colchester... 4	Manningtree. 5	Harwich... 14	54	732
23	Elmsthorpe.....pa	Leicester... 3	Hinckley... 3	Leicester... 10	Mk Bosworth. 6	102	34
21	Elmstone.....pa	Kent.....	Wingham... 2	Monkton... 3	Sandwich... 5	62	97
15	Elmstone Hardwick, pa	Gloucester..	Cheltenham. 4	Tewksbury . 4	Winchcombe 7	102	372
36	Elmswell.....pa	Suffolk.....	Stow Market. 5	Ixworth... 6	Bury St. Ed. 9	71	694
10	Elmton.....pa	Derby.....	Chesterfield. 9	Dronfield... 10	Bolsover... 3	143	340
29	Elsdon *.....pa	Northumb...	Morpeth... 18	Bellingham 10	Rothbury... 10	300	1724
29	Elsdon Ward.....to	Northumb...	.....18	.....10	.....10	300	308
14	Elsenham.....pa	Essex.....	S Montefichet 2	S. Walden . 8	B. Stortford . 6	36	483
31	Elsfield.....pa	Oxford.....	Oxford... 3	Bicester... 10	Witney... 12	54	185
24	Elsham.....pa	Lincoln...	Glandford Br 6	Barton... 8	Castor... 8	164	471
27	Elsing.....pa	Norfolk...	E. Dereham. 5	Foulsham... 7	Reepham... 5	100	437
16	Elsing.....pa	Hants.....	Stockbridge 4	Winchester. 8	Romsey... 5	66	....
45	Elslack in Aredale. to	W. R. York	Skipton... 5	Colne... 5	Keighty... 5	216	....
37	Elstead.....pa	Surrey.....	Godalming . 5	Farnham... 5	Haslemere . 6	33	711
38	Elsted.....pa	Sussex.....	Midhurst... 5	Petersfield . 5	.....10	50	174
43	Elsternwick.....to	E. R. York	Kingst.-on-H 8	Heden... 3	Pattrington . 7	174	153
13	Elstob.....to	Durham...	Stockt.-on-T 8	Wickham... 6	Newcastle... 8	266	28
22	Elston.....to	Lancaster..	Preston... 5	Garstang... 6	Clitheroe... 13	222	64
30	Elston.....pa	Nottingham.	Newark... 4	Southwell . 5	Bingham... 6	124	552
41	Elston.....ti	Wilts.....	Amesbury... 7	E. Lavington 6	Warminster 12	77	....
3	Elstow †.....pa	Bedford...	Bedford... 2	Willington . 5	Amphthill... 6	51	561

## Skeletons.

## Antique monument.

## The giant Ella.

## Birth-place of John Bunyan.

\* ELSDON. Through which extend the river Reed, and the new Edinburgh road, by the former of which, with its many tributary streams, this parish is well watered. Limestone and ironstone, of inferior qualities, are found here in abundance, and this place, which was formerly a large forest, contains some good seams of coal. The living is a rectory in the arch-deaconry of Northumberland. The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a large and ancient cruciform structure, with north and south transepts. In clearing away the earth ecumbent against the north transept, a few years since, the bones of upwards of one hundred persons were found, regularly deposited in double rows, the skull of one alternately lying between the thigh bones of another. Behind the chancel was found a tomb-stone, with a cross and a sword carved upon it; the monument of a young man, as appeared by the beautiful freshness of his teeth. The rectory-house is a strong old tower, with a circular staircase at one corner; its lowest story is spanned with one large arch; on its front are the arms of the Hunfranvilles. The mote-hill, on the north side of the village, has been a place of assembly, on public occasions, in Saxon times. The remains of strong masonry, and two inscriptions found upon it, also prove that it has been used as an exploratory hill by the Romans. Tradition relates that a giant, called Ella, resided here, and committed great ravages. Bereness-chapel, in this parish, had been long in ruins, but was rebuilt by voluntary subscription in 1793. Elsdon-castle, now the rectory-house, was built in the reign of Henry III., by David, King of Scotland; it is a strong tower building, nearly surrounded by a fine shrubbery and plantations. Elsdon is supposed to have been a Roman town, in the time of M. Aurelius Antoninus, and to have been the first chain of forts, between Watling-street and its eastern branch, called the Devil's-causeway. At a short distance from the village, is an eminence called Moat-hill, surrounded by a ditch, which was ten yards deep, but now partly filled up. It is thought, from relics found here, that the Romans used it as a place of sepulture, and for religious ceremonies.

† ELSTOW. This village was the birth-place of John Bunyan, in 1628, the author of one of the most popular allegorical tales ever composed in any language. His productions were the fruit of natural talent and self-acquired knowledge, as he was in the early part of his life placed in cir-

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
18	Elstree *.....pa	Hertford....	Chip. Barnet 5	Watford.....5	St. Albans...8	12	300	
22	Elswick.....to	Lancaster ..	Kirkham...4	Garstang...6	Polton.....6	229	327	
29	Elswick.....to	Northumb..	Newcastle..1	S. Shields...6	Morpeth....14	274	787	

cumstances extremely unfavourable to the cultivation of his mind. He was the son of a tinker, and followed his father's employment; and for some time led that kind of wandering dissipated life, which seems incidental to the occupation. During the civil war, he served as a soldier in the parliament army, and the danger to which he was then exposed probably brought him to reflection, in consequence of which his conduct became reformed, and his mind impressed with a deep sense of the truth and importance of religion. He joined a society of Anabaptists at Bedford, and at length undertook the office of a public teacher among them. Acting in defiance of the severe laws enacted against dissidents from the established church, soon after the restoration, Bunyan incurred the sentence of transportation; which was not executed, as he was detained in prison for more than twelve years, and at last liberated through the charitable interposition of Dr. Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln. To this confinement he owes his literary fame; for in the solitude of his cell, his ardent imagination, brooding over the mysteries of Christianity, the miraculous narratives of the sacred Scripture, and the visions of Jewish prophets, gave birth to that admired religious allegory, "The Pilgrim's Progress," a work which, like Robinson Crusoe, has remained unrivalled amidst a host of imitators. Bunyan himself attempted again the same kind of composition, but by no means with equal success. His "Holy War made by Shaddai upon Diabolus," his other religious parables, and his devotional tracts, which are numerous, are now deservedly consigned to oblivion. There is, however, a curious piece of auto-biography of Bunyan extant, entitled "Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners," possessing much of the same kind of interest which attaches to some of the publications of William Huntingdon and other fanatics. On obtaining his liberty, Bunyan resumed his function as a minister at Bedford, and became extremely popular. He died during a visit in London, in 1688. His natural turn for wit and repartee appears in the following story:—Towards the close of his imprisonment, a quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of 'The Pilgrim.' He thus addressed him: "Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for these twelve years past."

*Fairs, May 15th and 16th, and November 5th and 6th.*

\* **ELSTREE.** In the church-yard of this village lies interred the body of William Weare, who was murdered by John Thurtell and his accomplices, Probert and Hunt, in a place called Gill's-hill-lane, in the parish of Aldenham, October 24th, 1823; the interment of whose body took place on the termination of the coroner's inquest, on Saturday night (Nov. 1st), at ten o'clock, followed by his brother, as chief mourner, and the jury-men in succession. The following confession of Hunt is perhaps equal to any thing recorded, for its cool-blooded atrocity. After detailing his accompanying Thurtell to buy a pair of pistols, &c., he proceeds:—"On Friday morning, October 24th, John Thurtell invited me to dine with him, after which he asked me if I knew where I could get a gig. He gave me £1 10s. for the gig. He told me not to say that the gig was going to Hertford, but to Dartford. I returned with the gig to the Coach and Horses about a quarter before five. John Thurtell immediately got into the gig, said he could not wait any longer, as he had a gentleman to meet.

ELSTOW.

Bunyan a wandering tinker.

Sentenced to transportation.

His "Progress."

His death.

Facetious to the last.

Horrid confession.







turned to us in the parlour, and said to Mr. Probert and myself, 'I have thrown the dead man into your fish-pond.' 'Then by —, Sir,' said Mr. Probert, 'I insist upon your immediately going and taking him away off my premises, for such conduct will evidently be my ruin.' Me and Mr. Probert, and John Thurtell went to the pond, where we saw the toes of a man. John Thurtell then got a line, or rope, and threw it round the feet, then dragged it to the centre of the pond. John Thurtell then said to Mr. Probert, 'Don't give yourself a moment's uneasiness, the man shall not remain here long—you well know, Probert, that I would not do any thing that would injure you or your family.' We then went into the parlour; John Thurtell threw himself upon some chairs; Mr. Probert went up to his wife, I believe; I sat in an arm-chair. Next morning, after breakfast, Mr. Probert said, 'you are going to town' (to me and John Thurtell), 'but I shall expect you will return to-morrow (Sunday) to dinner,' which I promised, and did. Mr. Probert said to John Thurtell, 'mind and bring a piece of roast beef with you, or we shall have nothing for dinner.' We then left the cottage, and went to London. I left John Thurtell at Mr. Tetsall's (the Coach and Horses) with his brother Thomas. On Sunday morning we left Mr. Tetsall's in a horse and gig, taking with us a piece of roast beef and two bottles of rum. John Thurtell said to me, when we got as far as Tyburn, 'my brother Tom is a-head, and Thomas Noyes.' (Thomas Noyes is the brother-in-law of Mr. Probert). When we got to the bottom of Maida-hill, we took up Thomas Thurtell, who joined us, for the express purpose of seeing his two children, that had been on a visit to Mr. Probert's. When we had travelled three or four miles from Maida-hill, we met Thomas Noyes. John Thurtell got out of the gig, leaving me and Thomas Thurtell together in it, to make the best of our way to the cottage, in order that Thomas Thurtell might put Mr. Probert's horse into his gig to fetch John Thurtell and Mr. Noyes. When we arrived at the cottage, the horse that we went down with was taken out of the gig, and Mr. Probert's put in. After Thomas Thurtell was gone to fetch Mr. Noyes and John Thurtell, Mr. Probert said to me, 'I have not had a moment's peace since I saw you last, in consequence of that man lying in my pond.' My reply was, 'I am sure you have not had a more restless night than myself.' Shortly after that, Thomas and John Thurtell and Mr. Noyes arrived at the cottage. We then, I mean the whole four of us (Hunt, Thomas and John Thurtell, and Noyes), walked across a ploughed field into a lane, and returned to the cottage. When we arrived at the cottage, there was a gentleman, whose name I do not know, but I believe him to be the gentleman that owns the estate, came in. Noyes, the Thurtells, and myself, walked about the grounds till we were called in by one of Thomas Thurtell's children to dinner. After dinner, we had some rum and water, and sat for the space of three hours, and then had tea. After tea we had some more rum and water, and then we went to the stable to see the horses. We then had supper. John Thurtell, myself, Thomas Noyes, and Mr. Probert, sat up till about half-past one. Mr. Probert and Thomas Thurtell then went to bed, leaving me, John Thurtell, and Noyes up. About half an hour after they were gone to bed, Thomas Noyes followed, leaving John Thurtell and myself in the parlour. I said to John Thurtell, I shall lay down on the sofa. He said he would sit up and smoke. I left him smoking by the fire, with his back towards me, and I laid down, pulling my great coat over me. About half-past six in the morning, the servant came into the room. John Thurtell asked if the boy Jem was up. The servant said, 'No.' During this time, Mr. Probert came down stairs, and the boy followed. He desired the boy to put the horse in his own gig, which was done immediately, and Thomas Thurtell and myself came to town, bringing with us the boy called Jem. When we got as far as the Bald Faced Stag, we breakfasted. From thence we went to Mr. Tetsall's, where Thomas Thurtell was informed, that the

ELSTREE.

The body deposited.

The murderers return to London.

Troubled consciences of the murderers.

Breakfast at the Bald Faced Stag.

ELSTREE.

Return to  
Probert's  
cottage.The body  
removed  
from the  
pond.Sharing the  
booty.The gam-  
blers' fate.

bail he had put in was not accepted. About half-past eleven I called at my mother's, in Cumberland-street, New-road. After I had seen her, going from the New-road towards the Yorkshire Stingo, I met John Thurtell, Thomas Noyes, and Miss Noyes, his sister. John Thurtell asked me if the bail was accepted? I said, 'No.' He then got out of the gig, and Thomas Noyes and his sister drove away. I and John Thurtell walked to Mr. Tetsall's. Thomas Thurtell asked me if I would return on that day, and inform Mr. Probert that his bail had been refused, to which I consented; about half-past four I started; as I was going along, John Thurtell came to the end of the street to me, and said, 'if you are going to Probert's I may as well go with you, and get that man away' (meaning the man that was left in the pond). I said, 'if you are going upon that business, don't expect me to aid or assist in any way.' We came and stopped at this house; and went to Mr. Probert's. I informed Mr. Probert, in the presence of his wife, that Thomas Thurtell had requested me to come down, as that evening, to know whether he could appoint any other person to become bail? Mr. Probert said, it was useless for him to write, for that he would be up in town as early as possible the following morning; we then had part of a cold duck and some ale; John Thurtell then called Mr. Probert out; Mr. Probert was absent about ten minutes, and then returned by himself; shortly after that, John Thurtell asked me and Mr. Probert if we would put his horse in the gig, and take it round to the second gate? We put the horse to, and did so. John Thurtell then came across a small field, with a dead man in a sack, with his legs hanging out; he then asked Mr. Probert to assist him to put the dead body in the chaise, which Mr. Probert refused to do; Mr. Probert immediately ran away, and said, I cannot stop any longer, my wife will think it very strange; he then asked me to assist him; I refused, saying, the sight of a dead man was quite enough, without touching it; John Thurtell then put the corpse in the chaise, and tied the feet to the dashing iron; he asked me if I would get into the gig, but I declined, and told him that I would walk on, and he would overtake me; when I got within a short distance of this house, John Thurtell told me that he had thrown the corpse into that marshy pond I had just passed. I then got into the gig, and left John Thurtell about two o'clock that morning, at the house where he then lodged, and went home myself immediately. That gentlemen, is the whole of the evidence I have to give to-night." Hunt afterwards confessed that he had purchased the sack in which the body was found, and the cord with which it was tied. That he had received six pounds from John Thurtell after the murder, which he said was for his professional services, he having been taken down to Probert's cottage to sing to the company. He likewise saw six pounds given to Probert by Thurtell, but he did not know what for. It appeared also that they had passed quite a convivial evening, though the body of the murdered man was laying within a short distance of them; eaten a hearty supper of pork chops; and he Hunt had entertained them with several songs. On Sunday evening, Hunt, it seems, had dressed himself in a suit of clothes belonging to Weare; and the whole tenor of his examination before the coroner went to prove his thorough identification with the designs of Thurtell, if he were not absolutely aiding and assisting in the deed. During the whole of the above extraordinary detail, Hunt was as cool and collected as possible, he never changed countenance, and while every one shuddered with horror at his dreadful narration, he betrayed not the least emotion. Probert was afterwards admitted as evidence against his accomplices; Hunt was transported for life, and Thurtell was executed at Hertford, on the 9th of January, 1824, dying with a firmness that would have become a better cause. It is worthy of record, as a proof how seldom vengeance fails sooner or later to escape the murderer, that Probert was afterwards hung at Newgate for horse-stealing.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Population
21	Eltham * . . . . .	pa & to Kent . . . . .	Lewisham . . . 3	Dartford . . . . 8	Bromley . . . . 4			8	2129
7	Elton . . . . .	to Chester . . . .	Frodsham . . . 4	Chester . . . . . 6	Tarvin . . . . . 6			191	210
7	Elton . . . . .	to Chester . . . .	Sandbach . . . 3	Tarpotley . . 11	Nantwich . . . 6			162	430
10	Elton . . . . .	to Derby . . . . .	Matlock . . . . 6	Winstan . . . . 1	Bakewell . . . 5			152	595
13	Elton . . . . .	to Durham . . . .	Stockt.-on-T. 3	Darlington . . 8	Yarm . . . . . 4			246	103
17	Elton . . . . .	to Hereford . . .	Ludlow . . . . . 5	Orleton . . . . . 6	Presteign . . 10			142	85
19	Elton . . . . .	to Huntingdon . .	Stilton . . . . . 5	Wandsford . . 4	Chesterton . . 4			75	780
22	Elton . . . . .	to Lancaster . . .	Bury . . . . . . 3	Bolton . . . . . 3	Manchester . 10			192	4054
30	Elton . . . . .	to Nottingham . .	Nottingham 13	Bingham . . . . 4	Newark . . . . 11			125	91
29	Eltringham . . . .	to Northumb . . .	Newcastle . 11	Corbridge . . . 9	Hexham . . . . 7			271	50
10	Elvaston . . . . .	to Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . . 4	Nottingham 12	Kegworth . . . 7			122	522
36	Elvedon . . . . .	to Suffolk . . . .	Thetford . . . . 3	Mildenhall . . 8	Brandon . . . . 6			77	248
16	Elvetham . . . . .	to Hants . . . . .	Hartford B. . 3	Odiham . . . . 5	Basingstoke 10			37	481
46	Elvington . . . . .	to B. R. York . . .	York . . . . . . 6	Pocklington . 6	Seiby . . . . . 10			198	391
57	Elvis, St. . . . .	to Pembroke . . .	Haverford . 11	St. David's . 4	Marthec . . . . 8			277	44
12	Elwell . . . . .	to Dorset . . . . .	Dorchester . . 4	Upway . . . . . 3	Abbotsbury . 5			123	232
13	Elwick . . . . .	to Durham . . . .	Stockt. on T. 8	Hartlepool . . 5	Sheraton . . . 3			254	....
45	Elwenthorpe . . .	to ham York . . . . .	Gisburn . . . . 1	Skipton . . . . 9	Clitheroe . . 10			227	....
29	Elwick . . . . .	to Northumb . . .	Belford . . . . . 2	Berwick . . . . 13	Coldstream 17			324	79
13	Elwick Hall . . . .	to Durham . . . .	Stockt. on T. 8	Hartlepool . . 5	Sheraton . . . 3			254	169
12	Elworth, East . . .	to ham Dorset . . . .	Abbotsbury . 2	Wareham . . . 22	Weymouth . . 7			124	....
34	Elworthy . . . . .	to pa Somerset . . .	Wiveliscomb 5	Watchet . . . . 6	Taunton . . . 11			152	210
6	Ely † . . . . .	to isle Cambridge . .	Cambridge 16	Mildenhall 10	March . . . . . 13			67	47152

\* **ELTHAM.** Here are the remains of a royal palace which was for several centuries a favourite retreat for the English sovereigns; the time of its erection is unknown, but it must have been prior to 1270, when Henry III. kept a grand public Christmas here, accompanied by his queen, and all the great men of the realm. This edifice, the abode of sovereigns, and the birth-place of princes, was gradually deserted on the rise of Greenwich, and the change it has since undergone is exceedingly striking: it is now a farm, and the beautiful great hall, where parliaments were held, and entertainments given in all the pomp of feudal grandeur, is now used as a barn. This hall, a most noble remain, is 100 feet long, 56 broad, and about 60 high: its windows were extremely elegant, but are now bricked up; and the roof, which is of timber, is curiously wrought in the manner of that of Westminster-hall. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a western tower, and a lofty spire. Among the remarkable persons buried here, are John Philipott, Somerset Herald, John Lilbourn, one of the grand republicans and levellers of the seventeenth century; Thomas Doggett, the celebrated actor (contemporary with Colley Cibber), whose annual coat and badge continues to be contested for on the 1st of August, complimentary to the House of Hanover's accession to the throne; Dr. James Sherard, the botanist; Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. At the north east extremity of the parish is Shooter's-hill, formerly the haunt of highway-men, and fixed on by Shakspeare as the scene of some of the exploits of Falstaff. On the summit of the hill is a triangular tower, forty-five feet high, called Severndroog-castle, from a fortress of that name, taken by Sir W. James, from Angria, a piratical Indian chief, in 1756.

Royal feastings at Christmas.

Doggett's coat and badge.

Haunt of highway-men.

† **ELY** (The Isle of), comprehending the northern part of Cambridgeshire, is a considerable portion of that extensive tract of fen or low country, which stretches from the east of Huntingdonshire to the west of Norfolk, and northwards, through the south-eastern division of Lincolnshire. The Cambridgeshire fens, strictly speaking, are not confined to the Isle of Ely, but spread with the beds of the Ouse and Cam to a small distance from Cambridge. The isle, however, is emphatically the fenny part, and is chiefly separated from the rest of the county by the old channel of the Ouse, which river flows from the Huntingdonshire to the Norfolk border, and washes the city of Ely in its course. The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of high land, encompassed with fens that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included also the villages of

The fens of Cambridgeshire.



## ISLE OF ELY

Originally  
distinct  
islands.Water  
raised by  
windmills.Immense  
flocks of  
starlings.The steeples  
of churches  
land marks.

Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal Wenham, Wentford, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stretney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about seven miles in length, and four in breadth. But the whole district, now called the isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at Tyd, on the north, to Upwere, on the south, twenty-eight miles in length; and from Abbot's or Bishop's Delf, on the east, to the river Nene, near Peterborough, on the west, twenty-five miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above-mentioned, includes several considerable towns, and villages, as Wisbeach, Whittelsey, Doddington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c. "The face of the country," observes a contemporary writer, "is one vast plain, stretching beyond the reach of sight; interrupted on the southern side by one or two ridges of comparatively high land, but in all its northern portion presenting only some small elevations, which just lift the villages seated upon them above the general level. This whole tract is naturally a marsh, subject to be laid under water in rainy seasons by the rivers which creep through it to the sea, and rendered habitable and cultivable only by means of immense labour expended in cutting drains across it in various directions. Into these the water is raised by means of windmills, which pump it up from the ditches that every where intersect the low grounds, and it is kept in by high banks which confine it on a level higher than that of the adjacent country. Among the objects presented by nature, the botanist will find a large variety of aquatic plants in great luxuriance; and the ornithologist will be entertained with a number of birds, not indeed equal to that of some of the unreclaimed fens of Lincolnshire, but sufficient to excite his attention. The heron is frequent by the sides of the drains, or in the watery splashes, and by his tall stature, and wide spread of wings, makes a principal figure among the feathered tribe. These places are also the resort of various kinds of gulls, with the tern, or sea-swallow. The pewit, or lapwing, fills the moors with its clamour. Stares, or starlings, abound throughout the fens, and often collect in such flocks as to form black clouds hovering over the ground, and amusing the spectator by their continual change of form and appearance. The common birds of prey are kites and buzzards. In winter a great variety of the duck kind, and other water-fowl, come up in the washes, and offer a valuable capture to the fowler. Of the fish, pikes and eels are the most abundant; and in the spring season, smelts run up the Bedford river in great shoals. It has been remarked, that where the energies of man are excited by circumstances of hardship and necessity, they generally proceed so far as to render his situation more abundant in conveniences than where indolence is favoured by the bounty of nature. This is the case with Holland, compared to the rest of Europe; and it appears to be that of the fens of Ely, compared to some of the more desirable counties of England. The villages in this tract are for the most part well built, and have an air of comfort not usual in the common agricultural districts. That of Earith is even provided with a flagged foot-pavement for its whole length, a valuable accommodation in a low site, which cannot fail of being very wet and miry in the winter. The pale brick and tile manufactured in these parts give a very neat appearance to the houses, and the reed thatches of the barns and cottages is extraordinarily warm and durable. Many of the churches are handsome, and have tall steeples, visible at a great distance—the landmarks of this naked tract. The cathedral of Ely, one of the largest and most remarkable edifices of the kind, is a conspicuous object to a wide circumjacent country. The inhabitants of the fens are chiefly engaged in farming, and many of the farmers are opulent. They feed numbers of cattle, and the sheep of the upland districts are frequently

<i>Altop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>
6	Ely* .....city	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6189

sent hither in the winter to fatten on the cole seed. The brewing trade is considerable in several of the towns and villages; for the people are a thirsty tribe, and avail themselves of the excuse of a moist air and bad water, to counteract the former and correct the latter, by potations of as much strong beer as they can procure. In particular, those labourers who are employed in the important task of keeping the banks in repair (provincially termed bankers) are as mighty to drink as to work. The natives in general are a stout broad set race, many of them with black hair and dark complexions. The population is scanty in proportion to the space of ground, and much of the harvest work is done by Irish labourers. Few gentlemen of large estates reside in the fens, as the country is unfit for sporting, and certainly does not abound in rural beauty. The magistrates are principally the clergy, several of whom enjoy ample livings. Although trees are now scarce in the fens, and almost confined to willows and other aquatics, yet the bodies of oaks of large dimensions, still frequently dug up in the lowest and wettest tracts, prove that the country at some remote period was well wooded, and probably in great part a forest. As it is certain that before the drainage, a century and a half ago, it was much more a morass than at present, conjecture is puzzled to determine at what remote era the soil could be capable of bearing timber-trees, where even now no one would think of planting them. Some of the trunks dug up are still serviceable wood. In the same parts very black turf or peat is cut, which is the common fuel. The ozers are an article of profit to the planter from their sale to the basket makers. The peeling of them, after steeping in pits, is one of the occupations of the poor. Such are the most prominent features of a portion of this island, which, from its strongly-marked character and peculiar circumstances, is well worthy of being visited by all who travel for knowledge or amusement, though a long residence, or a repetition of visits, is more than can be claimed for it, except from those who are particularly interested in the objects it presents. To the sentimental surveyor, it will afford a pleasure of a higher class than that which is merely taken in by the eye—the gratifying reflection, that the powers bestowed upon man are adequate to procure him a comfortable existence, even where nature appears to have multiplied her difficulties and discouragements.”

ISLE OF ELY  
Great quantities of beer brewed.

Bodies of oaks dug up.

The poor occupied in peeling ozers.

\* ELY (The City of), denominated *Suth Gureva* by the Saxons, is situated on a considerable eminence, fifteen miles and a half north by east from Cambridge, and sixty-six miles and a half north by east from London. The etymology of its present name has been variously explained. Those who derive it from *Helig*, signifying willows, in the British language, or from the Saxon *Æl*, an eel, are amongst the most plausible. The venerable Bede, who lived in the eighth century, adopts the latter derivation; and it appears by the Norman Survey, that the number of eels to which the several lords of manors in the island were annually entitled, amounted to upwards of 100,000. Wisbech alone paid 28,000, and Stuntney 27,250. The first settlement in this island appears to have been about a mile from the present city, and was called Cratendune, now Cratendonfield. Soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon king, founded a church there, but the ministers whom he had appointed to perform the divine ordinances being driven away by Penda, king of Mercia, the place was reduced to a desert. A church was afterwards established by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and Hereswitha, his queen. The history of this princess, who was born about the year 630, is somewhat curious. At

The city named from an eel.

Introduction of Christianity



CITY OF  
ELY.Etheldreda,  
a Christian  
virgin.Married to  
prince  
Egfrid.Takes the  
veil in the  
monastery  
of Colding-  
ham.Rescued by  
a miracle.Became an  
abbess.

a very early period of life, she formed the determination of devoting herself to the service of God, by retaining her virginity ; a sacrifice which, in that age, was considered as essential to Christian perfection. She appears to have accomplished her intention, under many difficulties, for she was twice married ; first by the authority of her parents, and a second time through the influence of her uncle, Ethelwold, King of East Anglia. "Tonbert, her first husband," says Gough, in his additions to Camden, "was a principal nobleman among the East Angles, being one of those eoldermen, or princes, afterwards called eorles and comites, who in the Saxon times held one or more districts hereditarily, and in fee, or by royal grant ; and with the bishops composed the supreme council of the nation." Having prevailed on him to refrain from the consummation of the marriage rites, they lived together three years, when Tonbert died, and Etheldreda came into full possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled on her in dower. The temporal jurisdiction which the Bishop of Ely now possesses, is understood to be partly the same as Tonbert was invested with, and which, on his death, descended to his virgin widow. Etheldreda intrusted its management to Ovin, "the upper eolderman of her household," and went into retirement, intending to pass the remainder of her days in acts of devotion, accompanied by a few selected friends. She had continued a considerable time in solitude, when her hand was again solicited by Prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, whom she at length married ; but, according to the narrations of Bede, and other historians, lived with him twelve years, without conceding her virginity, which she is supposed to have guarded by a private agreement made with the prince before marriage. On the death of Oswy, in 670, Egfrid succeeded to the throne ; but Etheldreda's idea of religious duties continuing the same, she requested her husband's permission to leave the court, and to retire to some monastery, where she might have more leisure to attend her pious duties. At length, wearied with her importunity, he consented, and she entered and received the sacred veil in the monastery of Coldingham ; but Egfrid's esteem for her increasing, he resolved, as persuasions were ineffectual, to remove her by force. Etheldreda obtaining a knowledge of this design, left her retirement, and fled to the Isle of Ely. The king pursued, and according to the monkish legends, overtook her near a rocky eminence, whither the queen sought refuge, and was suddenly surrounded by water, which continued to encompass her for several days. Egfrid believing this to be an interposition of heaven in her favour, retired to York, and permitted her to pursue her journey to Ely. Etheldreda at first designed to repair the old church of Ethelbert's foundation, and erect a monastery near it ; but the spot on which the city now stands being closer to the river, and more pleasant, she altered her determination, and commenced the buildings near the site of the present cathedral, about the year 673. In a little time she assembled a numerous congregation of religious persons. Her establishment was not of any particular order ; but the strictness of their manner of life may be estimated from the conduct of Etheldreda, when she became abbess, which Bede thus describes : "From her first entrance on her office, she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness ; and if her health permitted, she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the church till break of day." The high opinion entertained of her sanctity, induced several dignified persons to become her converts, and live under her direction, particularly her eldest sister, Sexburga, Queen of Kent ; Ermenilda, her daughter, Queen of Mercia ; and Ermenilda's daughter, the Princess Werburga ; who all successively held the government of the monastery, and with Etheldreda, were for many centuries regarded as saints. The society was maintained by the profits arising from the government of the isle, which had been settled on the



monastery by the royal foundress, and confirmed with all its immunities and privileges by the pope. On the death of Etheldreda, who died of an epidemic disorder, in the year 678, she was placed in a wooden coffin, and by her express order, buried in the common cemetery of the nuns. Her body, however, was removed seventeen years afterwards into the church, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin, which the monks had found near the walls of the ruined city of Grantaceaster. This removal took place on the 17th of October, 695, a day that was afterwards deemed a festival, and still retains a place in our calendar. When the body was removed, say the monks, the flesh was sound, and free from corruption. Various miracles were attributed to her wooden coffin, and the clothes in which she had been interred; and a spring famous for its healing qualities, was asserted to have burst forth from the spot where she had first been interred. The last abbess, whose name has descended to us, though the monastery continued under the order and discipline established by St. Etheldreda for 197 years, was Wurburga. Its inmates remained in peace and security till about the year 870, when it was discovered by the Danes, who invaded the isle. They were at first repulsed by the bravery of the inhabitants; but returning in great numbers, they overcame every defensive effort, marched immediately to the monastery, put the religious to the sword, set fire to the church and other buildings, and departed, loaded with the spoil, not only of the town and monastery, but also of all the neighbouring places, whose inhabitants had, for security, deposited their valuables at Ely. Beorhed, King of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, annexed the jurisdiction of the isle, and the revenues of the monastery, to the crown, by which they were retained till the reign of Edgar, who intimated an intention of restoring the ancient monastery to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. That prelate having provided monks, and ejected some seculars who had repaired the aisles of the church, and recommenced divine worship, agreed with the king for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely. The charter which was granted by Edgar, at Wlfamere, in the year 970, provides for the surrender of the isle, with all its appurtenances, privileges, power to try causes, &c., in consideration of sixty hides of land, and £100 in money, and a crucifix of gold, to be given to the king. The first abbot of the restored monastery was Brithnoth, who was appointed by Edgar. He exerted himself to complete the repairs of the church, which, when finished, was dedicated, by the celebrated Archbishop Dunstan, to St. Peter and the Virgin Mary. The abbot was assisted in the business of his office by Leo, a monk, who greatly contributed to the security of the possessions of the monastery, by procuring a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the isle and the adjoining counties, in which the rights of the society were ascertained, and the boundaries of their estates discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of the whole assembly. On this occasion, a deep ditch was made through the fens, and called Abbot's, or Bishop's Delf, as a boundary of the respective possessions. The property of the church was much augmented by several large purchases of land, which were made by the abbot, who is said to have been slain by the orders of Queen Elfrida; her servants heating sharp-pointed irons in the fire, and thrusting them into his body beneath his arm-pits. This murder was not discovered, till the contrition of Elfrida for the assassination of Edward, her son-in-law, induced her to confess it. Henceforward, till the time of the conquest, the abbey continued to flourish; its possessions being increased by the gifts of many benefactors, but particularly by those of Leofwin, a Saxon nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the church; and Duke Brithnoth, who was killed by the Danes at Malden, in Essex, and buried in the choir at Ely. The privileges of the monastery were confirmed by King Canute, and also by Edward the confessor, who received the early part of his education here. The latter monarch granted the

CITY OF  
ELY.Death and  
burial of  
Etheldreda.Miracles  
attributed  
to her coffin.Charter  
granted by  
Edgar.Murder of  
the abbot.

CITY OF  
ELY.

Edgar real  
heir to the  
crown.

Causeway  
formed of  
straw,  
wood, &c.

The maga-  
zines fired.

Ancient  
record.

Submission  
to the Con-  
queror.

abbot a new charter, enumerating all the possessions, rights, and privileges of the church, which was confirmed by Pope Victor II. At the time of the Norman invasion, the abbey was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the seventh abbot, fearful that its whole possessions would be seized by the Conqueror, resolved to support the interest of Edgar Etheling, whom he considered as the real heir to the crown, and gave assistance and shelter to several English lords, who were determined to defend their country from the domination of one whom they regarded as an usurper. The natural strength of the Isle of Ely was thought to be capable of resisting the progress of William's army; and among other noblemen, Edwin, Earl of Chester; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, sought refuge in it, while insurrections were raising in different quarters of the kingdom. Hereward was elected general, and exerted his military talents in the necessary measures to defend the isle from the expected attack of the Normans, who invested it in the summer of 1069. William commanded the assailants in person, and attempted to force a passage on the western side, by forming a causeway over the fens, of straw, wood, and bags of earth; but the work was obstructed by Hereward in several successful sallies. Some disturbances in the north of England broke out about the same period, and the king was obliged to raise the siege, to which, however, he returned in the spring of the year 1070, and encamped on a spot opposite to Aldrey, where a neck of firm land, stretching into the fen, rendered the passage into the isle narrower than any other part. From this spot he carried on the work; but the water having by its weight destroyed a dam, which he had formed across the river, he retired to Brandon, on the eastern side of the isle, where, in a council of war, it was resolved to renew the attack from the same point. Hereward, who had attended the council in disguise, returned in the habit of a fisherman, and set fire to the magazines of straw and timber which William's troops had collected, and taking advantage of the confusion, made a successful sally with his boats, and destroyed the forts which his enemies had erected. The camp, which was occupied by the Conqueror's army when he besieged the Isle of Ely, is still visible at the south end of Aldrey-Causey, within the manor o. Wivelingham, and is corruptly called Belsars-hills. "That this camp received its name from Belasius, or Belasis, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition," says Mr. Bentham, "is evident from a manuscript now in the British Museum, intituled, 'Story found in the Isle of Ely,' in which are these words: 'We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together, untill such tyme as Belasyus, generall of the kyng's army in thys service, of whom certain hylls, which at the south end of Aldreth Causey were built for the safety of the armies, took their names, which we now by corrupt speech call Belsars-hilles, &c.'" Inflamed with resentment at his repeated disasters, William proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery, situated without the isle, to his Norman followers. This was the most certain mode of extorting the submission of the monks; but as the English officers fed at their tables, with their arms in constant readiness for use, they dared not offer to make terms with the king, till they were in some distress for provisions: even then their persuasions were ineffectual; for their guests could not be prevailed on to agree to their wishes. Anxious, however, to make their own peace with the sovereign, the abbot, with several of the monks, left Ely privately, and went to William, at Warwick, where they implored his pardon. In a secret interview, the abbot informed the king of the best measures for reducing the isle, and promised to use his greatest exertions to compel its defenders to obedience. He then returned with his followers to Ely. In the following year, the islanders received reinforcements from their friends in Scotland, and the north of England; but William, resolved to crush their rising



hopes, marched a large army to recommence the siege, and gave orders for the completion of the causeway, which, after several months' severe labour, was accomplished, and strengthened by forts and military engines. The soldiers were now ordered to proceed; but they soon found their march impeded by some deep waters, which lay between them and the firm land, and were obliged to drag a number of boats through the fens, in order to make a floating-bridge, to enable them to continue their march. The besieged renewed their exertions, and disputed the passage with much firmness; but the superior skill of the Norman soldiers in the use of their military engines, overpowered resistance, and victory declared for William. Great numbers of the English were slain in the battle; and many of those who were made prisoners were cruelly mutilated; some having their eyes put out, and others their hands and feet cut off, that they might remain as living monuments of the Conqueror's vengeance, and become a terror to such as presumed to dispute his sway. He had no sooner become master of the isle, than he took possession of the monastery; but, through the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the promise of payment of 700 marks, which, on a slight pretence, was increased to 1,000, he pardoned the monks. Many of the Norman officers were now quartered on the monastery, and the most valuable furniture of the church seized by the king; but through the firmness of Theodwin, the monk of Jumiage, in Normandy, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurston, the gold, silver, and jewels were afterwards returned. On the death of Theodwin, in 1075, the administration of the affairs of the abbey was bestowed on a monk name Godfrey, who retained its entire management for several years, and had sufficient influence with the king, to obtain his permission that the rights and liberties of the monastery should be inquired into, in a great assembly, convened for the purpose at Kentford, in Suffolk. The proceedings of this meeting being certified to the king by his barons, he issued a precept, in conformity with its decision, to the sheriffs of the several counties interested, directing them to put the church of Ely in possession of all the rights, customs, and privileges it enjoyed at King Edward's death. In the year 1081, Godfrey was removed to Malmesbury, and Simeon, brother to Wolkolin, Bishop of Winchester, was appointed to the abbacy of Ely. This prelate, soon after his promotion, laid the foundation of the magnificent conventual church, which has been justly characterized as one of the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in the kingdom. It remained unfinished at the time of his decease, which happened in 1093, when he had completed his 100th year; but Richard, his successor, prosecuted the building with diligence; and the eastern side being finished in the year 1106, the bodies and shrines of the Saints Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Werburga, were removed from the old church, and deposited in the new structure before the altar. About this period, the revenues of the abbey amounted to £1400 a year. Richard, who was the last abbot, solicited Henry I. to establish a bishopric here; but this was not effected till after his death, in 1107. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new see, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose bishop had the manor of Spaldwick, Huntingdonshire, in exchange. Hervey procured many gifts and privileges for his bishopric: and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 20th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days. The conduct of this bishop appears in some particulars not to have been consistent with justice; for having obtained the king's mandate to make an equal division of the abbey estates, between the bishopric and the monks, he contrived to retain two thirds of the possessions himself. When the possessions of the bishopric and monastery were thus separated, the management of the latter devolved on the prior, who was at first chosen by the bishop, but afterwards elected by the

CITY OF  
ELY.Victory declared  
for the Con-  
queror.Magnificent  
conventual  
church.Grant of a  
fair.



CITY OF  
ELY.Nigellus  
taken pri-  
soner.Destruction  
of images  
and shrines.The bishop  
sovereign  
within the  
isle.The ca-  
thedral a  
magnificent  
structure.

monks. The prior had apartments for himself and family, distinct from those of the society, and was usually styled Lord Prior. From the year 1413 till the dissolution, the abbey was considered as a mitred one. Nigellus, the successor of Hervey, with a view to assist the Empress Matilda, during her contest with King Stephen, erected a castle at Ely, and another at Aldrey; but he was dispossessed of all his estates and revenues by the king, who suddenly passed the river with his horse, and made himself master of the isle. Nigellus, however, being soon afterwards taken prisoner at Lincoln, profited by the opportunity, and, with the aid of some forces sent him by the empress, recovered the isle, and was reinstated in his bishopric, which, with a short intermission, he retained till his death in 1164. Henry VIII., after the surrender of the monastery, by letters patent, dated September the 10th, 1541, granted a charter to convert the conventual church into a cathedral, by title of the cathedral church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a dean, a priest, and eight prebendaries, with other ministers: the dean and prebendaries to form a body corporate. Thomas Gooderich, the thirty-second bishop, who at that time held the see, was a zealous promoter of the reformation: and his injunctions to demolish images, shrines, relics, and other superstitious emblems, were executed with so much punctuality, that no trace of them remains within his diocese; though before that period it contained many objects of religious attention. An act was passed, in the first parliament of Elizabeth, which empowered her majesty to retain any lands belonging to whatever see might become vacant, and to give tenths, and impropriate rectories, instead of them. This was a great disadvantage to the bishopric of Ely, which, under this act, was deprived of manors whose revenues amounted to upwards of £1,132 yearly. The bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign within the isle, where all causes are heard and determined by a judge of his appointing, who holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions; and has proper officers under him to preserve the peace, and execute his decisions. The see of Ely is valued in the king's books at £2,134 18s. 5d. The clergy's tenth amounting to £384 14s. 9½d. The bishopric is supposed to be worth £4,000 per annum. The city of Ely, the only city in England not represented in parliament, is not incorporated, nor has it any jurisdiction distinct from that of the island. It contains two parishes—that of the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary's—and is divided into three wards, each of which has its separate constable. The spring assizes for the isle, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sessions, are holden here. The city consists principally of one long street, well paved, and containing several good houses; many of them are of stone, and some have a very ancient appearance. The inferior streets are irregular, and are neither paved, nor lighted. Ely is so encompassed with garden ground, that it sends great quantities of strawberries, cherries, greens, asparagus, &c. to Cambridge and London. Excepting some potteries of coarse ware, there are no manufactures either in or near the city. Of the first Saxon church, which was built here, in 673, there are very considerable remains, now converted into prebendal houses, and the area of the nave left clear between them. It was 169 feet long, by 40 broad. The east end was lengthened in the year 1102. The present cathedral is the workmanship of various periods, and displays a singular admixture of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded as a very magnificent structure. The north and south transepts, which are the oldest parts of the cathedral, were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. The arches are circular here, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of Henry I., and completed before the year 1174. Between 1174 and 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west

tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but it either fell, or was taken down, and another building was begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower, which is decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows, is extremely beautiful. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfry, with other cumbrous obstructions, was removed a few years ago, through the munificence and taste of the right Rev. James Yorke, the bishop, who also enabled the dean and chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendour. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called the Gallilee, which was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius, has also been repaired; and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent of three or four steps at the entrance, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step. In the year 1234, Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, laid the foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but which was originally the presbytery; it was finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 12th of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent any similar accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, surmounted by a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, intended to represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. The stone-work of this octagonal tower, which is probably unequalled by any other of the kind, was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was completed in the year 1342, at the expense of £2,406 4s. 11d. About the same period, the three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, very skillfully executed. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed to its present situation. This was an important improvement, contributing greatly to the beauty of the cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally constructed by Alan de Walsingham. The east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece, which is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from prison by the angel, was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the dean and chapter of Ely, by Dr. Yorke. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbech, in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigies lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel, erected by Bishop West, about the year 1530, and highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and carving. The bones of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; of Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; and of the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in this

CITY OF  
ELY.Extremely  
beautiful  
tower.Fall of the  
lofty stone  
tower.A fine altar-  
piece in the  
cathedral.



CITY OF  
ELY.Curious  
tomb to the  
memory of  
the Earl of  
Worcester.Sculpture  
defaced by  
the soldiers  
of the com-  
monwealth.Grammar-  
school  
founded by  
Henry VIII.

chapel, in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. These chapels were greatly dilapidated by the fanatical reformers of the civil wars, who seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every elegant or tasteful religious edifice. In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving are filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. Among the monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard III. The font, which is of very elegantly wrought marble, adorned with several small statues, was given to the church by Dean Spencer. The outward extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170, the extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120, the length of the nave 203, the height of the roof over it 104, and the height of the eastern front to the top of the cross 112. On the north side, near the east end of the cathedral, is St. Mary's-chapel, now Trinity-church; it having been assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish soon after the restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure, which was commenced in the reign of Edward II., is one of the most perfect buildings of the age. Its shape is oblong; the interior length about 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. Formerly the spaces over the east and west windows were decorated with statues, and a variety of other well executed sculpture. The interior was also embellished with niches, highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work; but the fanatical soldiers of the commonwealth defaced the beauty of the sculpture, and what escaped their hands has been so miserably clogged and obscured by white-wash, that none of the finer parts of the carving are distinct. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady-day, 1321. This chapel has undergone a complete repair. The bishop's palace, a very neat brick structure, was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich, and much improved by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expense, and partly with the large sums recovered from the executors of his predecessor, Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely were greatly indebted. There are two manors in Ely, called Ely-Barton, and Ely-Porta: the former belongs to the bishop, the latter to the dean and chapter. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Henry VIII., appendant to the cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty-four boys, commonly called king's scholars; and a charity-school for twenty-four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed by Mrs. Needham, in the year 1740. In 1675, Bishop Laney left lands, which produce upwards of £250 a year, for apprenticing poor children of Ely and Soham. The premiums are limited to £10 each. Several small estates, amounting altogether to upwards of £270 a year, are vested in "the governors of the lands and possessions of the poor of the city or town of Ely," who were incorporated by that name, in the reign of Charles I. These governors consist of the bishop, dean, archdeacon, and nine of the principal inhabitants. They distribute the rent to the poor, in sums not exceeding eight shillings each; every poor inhabitant having also the privilege of cutting 5,000 turves for fuel, from a tract of land appropriated to that purpose.

*Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Ascension-day, for horses; and October 29th, for horses, cheese, and hops.*



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
36	Ely Brent * . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Bildeston . . . 3	Clare . . . . . 12	Sudbury . . . . 8	62	1298	
34	Ely-Green . . . . . ham	Somerset . .	Bridgewater . 7	Watchet . . . . 8	Wivelscombe . 9	149	....	
29	Elyhaugh . . . . . to	Northumb. .	Alnwick . . . . 9	Rothbury . . . 6	Morpeth . . . . 10	298	16	
36	Ely-Monks . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Bildeston . . . 2	Hadleigh . . . . 7	Sudbury . . . . 9	63	713	
5	Emberton . . . . . pa	Buckingham	Olney . . . . . 2	N. Pagnel . . . 3	S. Stratford . . 9	53	598	
9	Embleton . . . . . to	Cumberland	Cockermouth . 3	Keswick . . . . 7	Market Ireby . 8	303	442	
13	Embleton . . to & chap	Durham . . .	Stockton on T8	Sedgefield . . 4	Sheraton . . . . 4	253	102	
29	Embleton † . . . . pa	Northumb. .	Alnwick . . . . 7	Belford . . . . 10	Wooler . . . . . 16	314	1923	
16	Embley . . . . . ti	Hants. . . .	Romsey . . . . 2	Salisbury . . . 14	Southampt. . 10	75	....	
34	Emborrow . . . . . to	Somerset . .	Wells . . . . . 6	Frome . . . . . 11	Pensford . . . . 8	114	207	
45	Embsey . . . . . pa	W. R. York	Skipton . . . . 2	Addingham . 5	Broughton . . . 7	220	891	
13	Emley . . . . . pa & to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 5	Barnsley . . . . 7	Wakefield . . . 7	178	1445	
31	Emmington . . . . pa	Oxford . . .	Thame . . . . . 3	Watlington . 6	Oxford . . . . . 16	42	80	
31	Emmotland . . . . ham	York . . . . .	Gt. Driffield 6	Bridlington 10	Rudstone . . . . 10	194	....	
27	Emmeth . . . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Wisbeach . . . 2	D. Market . . . 3	Lynn Regis 12	83	995	
32	Empingham † . . . pa	Rutland . . .	Oakham . . . . 6	Stamford . . . 6	Cottismore . . . 5	95	913	
16	Empshot . . . . . pa	Hants . . . .	Petersfield . 5	Halsmere . . . 11	Alton . . . . . 7	53	149	
39	Emscote . . . . . ham	Warwick . . .	Warwick . . . . 1	Kenilworth . 4	Southam . . . . 10	91	....	
43	Emswell . . . . . to	E. R. York .	Gt. Driffield 2	York . . . . . 21	Rudstone . . . . 9	194	102	
16	Emsworth § . . ti & chap	Hants. . . .	Havant . . . . 2	Chichester . . 8	Portsmouth . . 9	67	....	
5	Enborne ¶ . . . . . pa	Berks. . . .	Newbury . . . 2	Hungerford . 7	Lambourne . 11	58	420	
12	Encombe ¶ . . . . . ham	Dorset . . . .	Kingston . . . 1	Wim Minster 5	Poole . . . . . 6	104	....	

\* ELY BRENT, or Brent Ileigh, now a village, was once a market-town, and long the seat of the Colman family, one of whom built, and furnished with books, a parochial library, and another endowed a neat alms-house for six persons.

† EMBLETON is an irregular village, the property of the Earl of Tankerville. There is a public school here, built by subscription, in 1825.

‡ EMPINGHAM. It is said by tradition that this place, now little better than a village, once contained seven parishes. The church is ancient, with a curious and elegant Gothic tower. There are several public charities, one especially, called the house of protection, founded by Sir William Heathcote, in 1793. This parish also shares in the benefits of the bequest of Mr. Henry Foster, for the education of poor children.

§ EMSWORTH, a tithing and chapelry in the parish of Warblington and hundred of Bosmere, is pleasantly situated on an inlet of the sea, opposite to Thorney Isle. Ship building, rope making, &c., are the principal occupations of the inhabitants, and there are many small vessels employed in the trade of the port. Emsworth is also noted for the fine flavoured oysters taken on the coast.

¶ ENBORNE. There was formerly a curious custom of the manor in this parish, which is humorously described in one of the papers of the "Spectator," that when a copyhold tenant died, his widow should have her free bench in all her customary lands; but if she should be detected in incontinency, she should forfeit her estate, unless she would come into the court of the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and repeat certain not very decorous doggerel verses, when the steward was bound to re-admit her into possession. A pecuniary consideration is now substituted for this custom.

¶ ENCOMBE is a hamlet, situated in a deep vale, opening to the British Channel, and gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Eldon. It was on the rocks near this place, that the disastrous wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman took place, in January, 1786. This vessel, one of the finest in the service of the East India Company, was commanded by Captain Pierce, an officer of distinguished ability and exemplary character, sailed from the Downs on the 1st of January; and after being driven about by contrary winds for some days, at length struck on the rocks, at a part of the shore where the cliff is of vast height, and rises almost perpendicularly from its base. At the particular spot where the unfortunate Halsewell was driven, the foot of the cliff is excavated into a cavern of ten

Seat of the Colman family.

Curious and elegant Gothic tower.

A humorous custom.

Wreck of the Halsewell East Indiaman.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation
8	Endellion, St. .... pa	Cornwall ...	Wadebridge 4	Camelford ... 8	Bodmin ..... 9	236	1218	
23	Enderby ..... pa	Leicester ...	Leicester .... 4	Lutterworth 10	Hinckley .... 8	99	1141	
24	Enderby Bag ..... pa	Lincoln ....	Spilsby ..... 4	Tattershall 11	Horncastle ... 7	136	114	
24	Enderby Mavis ... pa	Lincoln ....	..... 4	..... 10	..... 8	135	189	
24	Enderby Wood ... pa	Lincoln ....	Horncastle ... 4	..... 5	Spilsby ..... 10	133	283	
7	Enderton ..... ham	Cheshire ...	Gt. Neston ... 1	Chester ..... 9	Eastham ..... 3	192	...	
41	Enford ..... pa	Wilts .....	Ludgershall ... 9	Devizes ..... 8	Marlborough ... 8	81	961	
40	Endmoor ..... ham	Westmoreld	Kendale ..... 5	Milthorpe ... 4	Burton ..... 6	257	...	
35	Endon ..... to & chap	Stafford ....	Leek ..... 5	Newcastle ... 7	Cheadle ..... 8	153	487	

## ENCOMBE.

Captain  
Pierce's re-  
signation and for-  
titude.

Twenty-  
seven per-  
sons reached  
the rock.

Tremendous  
precipice.

Numbers  
perished  
within sight  
of safety.

or twelve yards in depth; and of breadth, equal to the length of a large ship. The sides of this cavern are so nearly upright, as to render it extremely difficult of access, and the bottom is strewn with sharp and uneven rocks. The Halsewell lay with her broadside opposite to the mouth of the cavern, her whole length stretching from side to side of it. Besides the officers and crew of this ill-fated vessel, there were on board a body of soldiers and a number of passengers, among whom were Captain Pierce's two daughters, his niece, and several other ladies of great beauty and accomplishments, who had been sent to England to be educated, and were now on their return to their parents in India. Among these, Captain Pierce, when no hope remained of saving the vessel, sat down in the round-house, calm and collected; but vainly striving to suppress the tear of parental anguish at the poignant sufferings of those so dear to him. The crew, who it appears had been very remiss in their efforts, now quitted the vessel in great numbers, some of them reached points of the projecting rocks, from which they afterwards fell, being unable to keep their footing, while many were at once dashed to pieces against the sides of the cavern. Twenty-seven persons, among whom was Mr. Meriton, the second mate, succeeded in scrambling beyond the reach of the returning tide. There was now only one hope, that the vessel would remain entire till daybreak, when there would be a possibility of rescuing the hapless females from their impending fate. But every sea that broke, increased the apprehensions of those who had gained security on the rock for their unhappy fellow sufferers. Alas! their apprehensions were too fatally realized, and within a very few minutes of the time that Mr. Rogers, the third mate, reached the rock, an universal shriek, in which the voice of female distress was lamentably distinct, announced the fatal catastrophe. In a few moments all was hushed, except the roaring of the winds and waves, the wreck was buried in the deep, and not an atom remained to mark the scene of this dreadful event. After three hours dreadful suffering, the break of day showed to the unhappy survivors their wretched situation, in its utmost horrors. The only prospect of saving themselves was to creep along the side of the cavern to its utmost extremity, and on a ledge, scarcely as broad as a man's hand, to turn the corner, and endeavour to scramble up a precipice almost perpendicular, and nearly 200 feet from the bottom. Some few made the attempt, and succeeded, while others, unnerved by fear, and exhausted by their preceding sufferings, lost their footing, and were dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. The two first persons who gained the summit, hastened to the nearest habitation, and made known the condition of those who still remained in the cavern, and Mr. Garland, the steward to the Purbeck Quarries, immediately collected his workmen, and hastened with ropes to their relief. Even this, however, though the most skilful and zealous exertions were made for the relief of the survivors, proved a task of great difficulty, as the rocks projected over the mouth of the cavern so much, that many persons in attempting to catch the rope, missed it, and fell forward, and perished. Out of the whole number that sailed on board the Halsewell from the Downs, which amounted to more than 240, 74 only were saved, and mustered at the house of Mr. Garland. An instance



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
25	Enfield * . . . . pa & to	Middlesex . .	Tottenham . . 4	Chip. Barnet 6	Edmonton . . 3	10	8812
4	Englefield . . . . . pa	Berks . . . .	Reading . . . 6	Newbury . . . 6	Wallingford 12	44	411
4	Englewood . . . . . ham	Berks . . . .	Hungerford . 1	..... 8	Lambourne . 8	63	
34	English Combe . . . pa	Somerset . .	Bath . . . . . 3	Frome . . . . 10	Pensford . . 6	110	388
16	Enham Knights . . . pa	Hants . . . .	Andover . . . 2	Luggershall . 7	Whitchurch 7	63	123
16	Enham Kings . . . . ham	Hants . . . .	..... 5	Whitchurch . 8	Kingsclere . 8	64	
34	Enmore . . . . . pa	Somerset . .	Bridgewater . 4	N. Stowey . . 4	Taunton . . . 8	143	294

of private charity must not here be omitted, though our record unfortunately has not preserved the name of the worthy individual. The master of the Crown-inn, at Blandford, sent for all the distressed seamen to his house, where he supplied them most liberally with refreshments, and presented each with half a crown at his departure.

\* ENFIELD, a parish and town in the hundred of Edmonton. Edward I., in 1304, granted a charter for a weekly market, and two fairs; but the market has long been disused. The parish is divided into three districts: Town quarter, Green-street quarter, and Bull-cross quarter, each having a separate church-warden and overseer. The church is a handsome and venerable edifice, in the Gothic style, and contains many monuments to distinguished persons, both of ancient and modern date. The manor-house at Enfield was a royal residence in the sixteenth century; Edward VI. having kept his court there shortly after his accession to the throne. It was also the abode of the Princess Elizabeth, before she became queen. Enfield-chase is chiefly the property of the crown, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1777, an act of parliament was passed for enclosing this waste with a view to cultivation. This place became, about the middle of the last century, the object of much curiosity and interest, as the scene of an alleged outrage, committed upon Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl, who swore that at an early hour of the evening, she was met in Moorfields by two men, and compelled by threats and force to accompany them to a lone house at Enfield, kept by Susannah Wells, who, together with Mary Squires, a gipsy, stripped her nearly naked, and then forced her into an adjoining loft, or lumber-room, where she remained a prisoner, with scarcely any clothing, except an old bedgown, which she found in the loft, and no nourishment, but some dry crusts of bread, and some water, and a tart, which she had in her pocket, for more than three weeks, without seeing a human face. That at the end of that time, she escaped by pulling down some boards that had been nailed up against a window, and getting upon a shed, from which she jumped down, in a most deplorable state made her way home to London. This was corroborated by her ragged and emaciated appearance, and in part by the testimony of Virtue Hall, another gipsy, who swore to seeing Elizabeth Canning there on the night she mentioned, with many other particulars. The house, it was proved, was a notorious resort for bad characters, and the public indignation was at its height at such a barbarous outrage. Mary Squires and Susannah Wells were tried, and the former being convicted by the positive oath of Canning, who with violence took her gown, stays, &c., from her, was condemned to death; but it appearing to the learned and discerning judge, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, who presided, that there were many glaring discrepancies in the evidence of Canning, and Squires persisting in her innocence, and that she could bring witnesses to prove that she was in a distant part of the kingdom, if time were allowed her, she was reprieved, and a lengthened investigation instituted into all the circumstances of the case. The whole town was in a ferment, and the daily papers were filled with the controversy between the partizans of Canning and those who considered her as an impostor, of which every day brought forward fresh proofs, until at length Mary Squires received a free pardon; and Elizabeth Canning being tried for perjury, was convicted on

ENCOMBE.

Benevo-  
lence in a  
humble in-  
dividual.

Abode of  
Princess  
Elizabeth.

Pretended  
robbery of  
Elizabeth  
Canning.

Mary  
Squires con-  
demned to  
death.



<i>Altop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
9	Ennerdale . . . to & chap	Cumberland	Egremont . . . 5	Whitehaven. 6	Keswick . . . 13	297	192
9	Ennerdale, Hig End. . .	Cumberland	Penrith . . . 16	St. C. Major 5	Truro . . . 10	280	419
8	Enoder, St. . . . . pa	Cornwall . . .	St. Michael . . 3	Camelford . . 13	Bodmin . . . 12	248	1124
8	Enodock . . . . . chap	Cornwall . . .	Padstow . . . 2	Oxford . . . 6	Woodstock . 6	242	
31	Ensham* . . . . . pa	Oxford . . .	Witney . . . 4	Stone . . . 4	Eccleshall . . 7	57	1858
35	Enson . . . . . to	Stafford . . .	Stafford . . . 4	Chip. Norton 5	Deddington . 8	144	
31	Enstone, Neat . . . ham	Oxford . . .	Ch. Enston . 1	Haslingden . 4	Bury . . . 4	72	742
22	Entwistle . . . . . to	Lancaster . .	Gt. Bolton . . 6	Hales Owen 10	Dudley . . . 9	203	701
25	Enville . . . . . pa	Stafford . . .	Stourbridge . 4	Mansfield . . 11	Nottingham . 8	126	766
30	Epperston † . . . . . pa	Nottingham .	Southwell . . 5	Bis Stortford 13	Brentwood . 10	132	518
14	Epping † . . . . . m t	Essex . . .	Chip. Ongar 6	Chip. Ongar 6	Chip. Ongar 6	17	2313
14	Epping Upland . . . pa	Essex . . .	Epping . . . 2	Chip. Ongar 6	Chip. Ongar 6	19	427

ENFIELD.  
Canning  
convicted of  
perjury.

the clearest evidence, and sentenced to transportation for life. A great number, however, of those whom she had duped into a belief of her innocence, and the truth of her statement, still espoused her cause, and it was even said that after her conviction, one of her benefactors secured to her a handsome annuity in the new world to which she was banished. In this chase rises the stream called Enfield-wash, which falls into the river Lea. The new river also takes a circuitous route through the parish of Enfield.

*Fairs, September 23d, for hiring servants; St. Andrew's Day, and November 3d, for horses, cattle, and cheese.*

Handsome  
stone bridge  
across the  
Isis.

\* ENSHAM, or Eynsham, is a parish in the hundred of Wootton. It is of great antiquity, having formed a royal villa in the reign of King Ethelred, and is situated in a most delightful part of the country. The approach to it on the Oxford side is over two stone bridges, the first of which, across the Isis, is a very handsome structure, built by the Earl of Abingdon. There was a curious ancient custom of the royalty of Eynsham, where it was formerly allowed to the towns-people on Whit-Monday to cut down, and bring away, wherever the churchwardens pleased to mark it out, by giving the first chop to as much timber as could be drawn by men's hands into the abbey yard, whence if they could draw it out again, notwithstanding all the impediments which could be given by the servants of the abbey (and since that by the family of the lord), it was then their own, and went in part at least to the reparation of the church. After the dissolution, the abbey site became the property of the earls of Derby. The only remains of the building are two windows, now used as doorways, one of which is in the vicarage garden, and is adorned with a coat of arms, and the date 1300. The monks of Eynsham had a market, allowed by King Stephen to be held on "every Lord's day."

A market  
held on Sun-  
day.

† EPPERSTON.—*Bankers, Hardy and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.*

A royal  
chase.

‡ EPPING is a market-town, pleasantly situated on rising ground, in the direct road from London to Newmarket, and in the middle of a forest, which bears the same name. Epping-forest is a royal chase, extending from the town of Epping to the vicinity of the metropolis, and was formerly so extensive as to include a great part of the county of Essex. To the south-east of this is situated Hainault-forest. Both districts display great rural beauty, and are thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, villas, and plantations. The forest was anciently the favourite resort of the citizens of London, to enjoy the pleasures of archery, shooting with the cross bow, &c.; and it is still the scene of an annual festival on Easter Monday, when a royal stag is turned out, to be hunted by the civic sportsmen. The town of Epping and the surrounding district, which is fertilized by the river Rodden, is famous for the richness of their cream and butter, the latter of which is nearly all consumed in London. Epping sausages are also a considerable article of consumption in London. In Hainault-forest formerly stood the famous oak, called the Fairlop oak, which, after having for nine or ten centuries withstood the assaults of time

Easter hunt.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Eppleby . . . . . to	N. R. York.	Richmond . . 9	H. Conslif . 1	Darlington . 3		243	206
13	Eppleton, Great . . to	Durham . . .	Durham . . . 7	Newcastle . 8	Sunderland . 7		269	47
13	Eppleton, Little . . to	Durham . . .					268	17
37	Epsom * . . . . . pa	Surrey . . .	Ewel . . . . 2	Kingston . 6	Dorking . . 8		14	3231
31	Epwell . . . . . ham	Oxford . . .	Banbury . . 7	Bloxham . 6	ChipNorton 10		79	367
24	Epworth † . . . . . to	Lincoln . .	Gainsboro' . 9	Burton . . 11	Glan. Bridge 2		160	1825
52	Erbstock . . . . . pa	Denbigh . .	Ellesmere . 5	Wrexham . 6	Chirk . . . 5		183	398
33	Ercall Magna . . . pa	Salop . . .	Wellington . 5	Wem . . . . 3	Shrewsbury . 8		149	2048
39	Erdbury . . . . . pri	Warwick . .	Nuneaton . 1	Hinkley . . 6	Coventry . 7		103	...
39	Erdington I. . . . . pa	Warwick . .	Birmingham 5	Coldfield . 3	Coleshill . 7		120	...

and weather, was a few years since condemned, as being in a dangerous state, and cut down, and part of the timber converted into a pulpit, &c. for the new church of St. Pancras, Euston-square. Around this tree was held the annual assemblage called Fairlop fair, which originated in a social meeting, commenced by Daniel Day a block-maker, at Wapping, who used to entertain his friends with beans and bacon under the shade of this venerable tree, and at his death left an annual sum to perpetuate the custom. In compliment to the founder, large parties annually proceed to the spot in boats, placed on wheels, and accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c., and rendezvous in different spots in the romantic glades and alleys of the forest. Up to the middle of the last century, Epping-forest was a noted resort for gipsies; but the rapid increase of buildings and traffic has long broken up their haunts.

*Market, Friday.—Fairs, Whit-Tuesday, and November 30th, for horses, cows, and sheep.*

\* **EPSOM.** This place, anciently called Ebbishan, is delightfully situated in the vicinity of Banstead-downs, on the road from London to Dorking and Guildford. It appears to have been an insignificant village, previously to the discovery of a medicinal spring, in 1618, which issues from a hillock to the south-east of the town, near Ashted. Its properties are aperient, and the sulphate of magnesia still retains the appellation of Epsom salts, from having been at one time to a great extent prepared from the waters of this spring. Epsom was long noted after the discovery of the spa as a watering-place; but like other places of fashionable resort, it gradually became neglected and deserted, and the public rooms having fallen to ruin, were pulled down in 1804. Epsom, however, still possesses a considerable fund of emolument and attraction in the races, which are annually held on the neighbouring downs, and which never fail to be numerous and fashionably attended. For the accommodation of the company, a new grand stand was erected on the race-course at a great expense. The market, formerly held here, has been long disused. In the church, among other monuments, is one by Flaxman, to the memory of the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew lexicon, and in the church-yard is this whimsical inscription for another of that family:

"Here lieth the carcass,  
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,  
Who ne'er could dance or sing,  
But always was true to  
His Sovereign Lord the King—  
Charles the First.

Ob. Dec. XX., MDCCIV. Ætat LXXXVI."

*Fair, August 5th.*

† **EPWORTH.** This was the living of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, father of John Wesley, the founder of the society of Methodists, who was born here, 17th June, 1703, and who, in his memoirs, relates a wonderful escape he had when the parsonage-house was burnt down, having been left in his cradle, and forgotten when all the rest of the family had escaped; but was afterwards rescued at the moment the roof fell in.

‡ **ERDINGTON.** This place, of itself insignificant, became the scene of much public interest in 1817. Mary Ashford, a very beautiful young

**EPPING.**

The origin of  
Fairlop fair

Epsom races  
and grand  
stand.

Escape of  
John Wesley  
from fire.



ERDING-  
TON.Murder of  
Mary Ash-  
ford.Appeal to  
trial by  
battle.Form of  
oath.The oath  
against  
witchcraft  
and sorcery.Penalty if  
appellant is  
defeated.

woman, the daughter of a cottager at Erdington, left her home to attend a dance at a neighbouring village. She was accompanied part of the way back by some female companions, who at a short distance from her father's cottage, turned off to their respective homes, leaving her in company with Abraham Thornton, a bricklayer, then living in the neighbourhood. On the following morning, this unfortunate young woman was found dead in a well, and to all appearances, murdered with circumstances of great atrocity. Thornton being the last person seen in her company, was apprehended, and tried at Warwick for the murder; and after a trial which lasted twelve hours and a half, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. So strong, however, was the presumption of his guilt in the minds of the unfortunate girl's relatives, as well as the public in general, that this verdict was received with the greatest dissatisfaction; and William Ashford, the elder brother and heir of the deceased, under the influence and advice of some persons of high consideration, had recourse to an ancient statute, by which he *appealed* Thornton of the murder of his sister. To this charge, Thornton pleaded that he was not guilty, and that he was ready to defend the same by his body, and then threw down his glove in open court, according to the ancient form as a gage of battle. Most intense interest was of course excited as to whether the judges would allow of this barbarous mode of trial by battle, and the following curious document was published at the time, as the form in which such trial must be conducted. "If the appellant accepts the challenge of the defendant, and takes up his glove, the parties must be put to their oaths. And first the defendant laying his right hand on the Gospels, and taking hold of the appellant's right hand with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself William, by the name of baptism, that I who call myself Abraham, by the name of baptism, did not feloniously murder thy sister, Mary by name, nor in any way guilty of the said felony, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will defend against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' Then the appellant laying his right hand on the book, and taking the defendant's right with his left, will swear to this effect:—'Hear this, O man, whom I hold by the hand, who callest thyself Abraham, by the name of baptism, that thou art perjured, and therefore because thou feloniously didst murder my sister Mary, by name, so help me God (and then he shall kiss the book, and say), and this I will prove against thee by my body, as this court shall award.' The court must then appoint a day and place for the combat, and the lists must be prepared by inclosing a piece of ground, sixty feet square, the sides to be due north, south-east, and west. Places just without side the lists to be provided for the judges, and also for the bar. On the day fixed, the court is at sun-rise to proceed to the spot from Westminster-hall, the judges being in their full robes; and when they are seated, proclamation is made for the combatants, who appear with bare heads, arms, and legs, each led by a person carrying his baton, of an ell long, tipped with iron, and preceded by another, carrying his target, made of double leather, and square. Each, on entering the lists, make *congtes* to the several persons present, and before they engage, they respectively take an oath against witchcraft and sorcery to this effect: 'Hear this, ye justices, that I (Abraham Thornton, or William Ashford) have this day neither eat nor drunk, nor have upon me bone, stone, or grass, nor have done any thing nor any others for me, whereby the law of God may be depressed, and the law of the devil be exalted, so help me God.' And then after proclamation of silence, under pain of imprisonment for a year and a day, the combat is to begin, and to continue until the stars appear in the evening, if it so need. If the appellant is defeated, he is subject to a year's imprisonment, and a fine, and must besides make restitution in damages; but if he turns *craven*, that is, gives up the battle from cowardice, he becomes infamous and loses the



# HISTORICAL, ENTERTAINING, AND COMMERCIAL.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
36	Eriswell.....	pa	Suffolk	Mildenhall .3	Brandon .7	Elvedon .8	76	403
21	Erith *	pa	Kent	Crayford .2	Dartford .4	Woolwich .5	11	1533
8	Erme, St.....	pa	Cornwall	Truro .3	St. Michael .3	Grampound .6	255	586
11	Ermington.....	hun	Devon	Modbury .2	Plym. Earls .5	Ashburton .12	209	10524
11	Ermington.....	pa	Devon	Modbury .2	Plym. Earls .5	Ashburton .12	209	1471
27	Erneford.....	ham	Norfolk	Swaffham .5	Stoke Ferry .11	Watton .3	93	...
39	Ernesford.....	lib	Warwick	Coventry .3	Binley .1	Rugby .9	89	...
27	Erney, St.....	chap	Cornwall	St. Germans .2	Callington .7	Liskard .9	221	...
27	Erpingham.....	pa	Norfolk	Aylsham .3	Holt .10	Worsted .9	121	434
27	Erpingham, North, hun	...	Norfolk	...	...	...	...	10160
27	Erpingham, South, hun	...	Norfolk	...	...	...	...	14898
45	Errington.....	to	W. R. York	Halifax .7	Burnley .8	Colne .9	203	1933
8	Erth, St.....	pa	Cornwall	Marazion .4	Camborne .7	Penzance .6	278	1922
8	Ervan, St.....	pa	Cornwall	Padstow .4	St. C. Major .5	Bodmin .12	246	453
36	Erwarton.....	pa	Suffolk	Ipswich .7	Harwich .5	Stretton .2	63	179
52	Erywrys.....	to	Denbigh	Ruthin .5	Corwen .11	Mold .7	201	...
44	Eryholme.....	to	N. R. York	Darlington .4	Yarm .9	Gt. Smeaton .3	237	172
52	Esclusham.....	to	Denbigh	Wrexham .2	Llangollen .9	Trevor .6	192	919
13	Escombe.....	chap	Durham	Bis Auckland .2	Walsingham .8	Staindrop .9	220	282
46	Escrick †.....	pa & to	E. R. York	York .7	Pocklington .4	Mk Weighton .9	195	1613
13	Esh, or Ash.....	to	Durham	Durham .5	Walsingham .10	B. Auckland .10	257	486
36	Esham.....	ham	Suffolk	Harleston .3	Scote .4	Debenham .12	96	...
37	Esher †.....	pa	Surrey	Kingston .4	Epsom .6	Ewell .6	16	1215

privileges of a freeman. On the other hand, if the defendant is defeated, he is to be executed instantly, nor can the king pardon him; but if he is victorious, or can maintain the fight till the evening, he is to be honourably acquitted." The proceedings in this case, however, after having long occupied the public mind, and excited the most intense curiosity and expectation, were dropped, and the appeal of murder, and trial by battle, was soon after, by our legislators, rescinded from the statutes of England. It remains only to be said, that Thornton, pursued by universal obloquy and suspicion, quitted England, and, it is said, died a few years since in America.

\* ERITH is a parish seated on the banks of the Thames, and open to the upper part of Long-reach. The East India shipping, in coming up the river, often stop here to discharge a part of their cargo, which occasions the place to be much frequented.

† ESCRICK. Near this place is situated Escrick-hall, which was formerly possessed by Sir Thomas Knivet, gentleman of the privy chamber to James I. He was sent to examine the vaults under the parliament house, and there discovered the barrels of gunpowder, with Guy Fawkes, who was to have fired the train. For this service, Sir Thomas was afterwards created Baron of Escrick.

‡ ESHER. Claremont, sadly celebrated as a favourite residence of a princess, in whom death deprived the nation of its fondest, most promising hope, and domestic life of its brightest ornament, is situated in the parish of Esher. A mansion-house was first built here by Sir John Vanburgh, who sold it to the Earl of Clare, afterwards Duke of Newcastle. That nobleman added a magnificent apartment, and enlarged the grounds by enclosing the adjoining heath, which he adorned with plantations. He also erected a castle on a mount in the park, and called it, after his own name, Claremount. At his death it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror of India, who, on leaving England, for the last time, gave directions to Browne, well known for his taste in laying out pleasure grounds, to build him a magnificent residence, without regarding the expense. Browne performed the allotted task in a masterly manner. The form is oblong, forty-four yards by thirty-four; the ground-floor contains eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance, and the great staircase. The principal entrance is by a flight of thirteen steps, under a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. The site was well chosen, and commands beautiful views on all sides. It was worthy to be the abode of royalty, and the scene of connubial happiness. After the death of Lord

ERDING-  
TON.

Appeal of  
murder  
rescinded  
from the  
statutes.

The dis-  
coverer of  
the gun-  
powder plot

Erected by  
Sir John  
Vanburgh.

Improved by  
Capability  
Brown.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
45	Esholt . . . . .to	W. R. York	Otley . . . . .4	Addingham . 7	Bradford . . . 3	199	404	
29	Eshott . . . . .to	Northumb.	Morpeth . . . . 8	Rothbury . . . 6	Alnwick . . . 11	297	132	
45	Eshton . . . . .to	W. R. York	Skipton . . . . 5	Broughton . . . 4	Clitheroe . . 14	223	82	
9	Eskdale . . . . .ward	Cumberland	Egremont . . . 1	Whitehaven . 4	Keswick . . . 18	293	23991	
9	Eskdale . . . . .to	Cumberland	Ravenglass . . 6	Egremont . . 12	Wythburn . . 13	290	...	
43	Eskdaleside . . .to	N. R. York	Whitby . . . . 6	Gisborough . 12	Pickering . . 13	239	277	
46	Eske . . . . .to	E. R. York	Beverley . . . 3	Leaven . . . . 3	Hornsea . . . 8	186	17	
29	Espershields * .to	Northumb.	Bywell . . . . 8	Hexham . . . . 5	Corbridge . . 7	280	195	
13	Esp Green . . . .ham	Durham	Durham . . . . 7	Burnhope . . 5	Newcastle . . 10	266	...	
32	Essendine . . . .pa	Rutland	Stamford . . . 4	Pickworth . . 4	Greetham . . . 9	93	156	
48	Essendon . . . .pa	Hertford	Hatfield . . . . 3	Hertford . . . 5	Welwyn . . . . 7	19	672	
11	Essex † . . . . .co						317233	

## ESHER.

Chosen residence of the Princess Charlotte.

Gothic mausoleum commenced by the princess.

A wood burnt down by the proprietor.

Clive, in 1774, it was purchased by Viscount Galway, who disposed of it to the Earl of Tyrconnel; and he again sold it to Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. of whom it was purchased as a fit residence for the presumptive heiress of the British empire, and her august consort. Her history, her beauty, and her virtues, live in the recollection of all, and her unfortunate death is, and ever will be, deeply regretted. Under the tasteful superintendence of the august pair, Claremont assumed new beauties. The hall contains a handsome billiard table. The first room on the right of the entrance, is a parlour, in which are many cabinets; portraits of our lamented princess and her husband; and her royal highness's harp and piano-forte. Adjoining this is the dining-room, of which the furniture is plain, and the chimney-piece adorned with a portrait of his majesty. The library contains some busts, among which is one of the princess. Another withdrawing-room is hung with bright yellow, and embellished with some fine portraits. The other rooms on this floor are the bed-room in which her royal highness breathed her last, on the 6th of November, 1817; her dressing-room; that of the prince; and a breakfast-room. A lawn behind the house terminates with a rural cottage, near which is a pond stocked with aquatic birds. The view from the hill, on which stands the building called Claremont, is very fine, and extends over a great part of Surrey. A small Gothic mausoleum, begun by the princess, and finished by her husband, is an interesting object. From this spot, a path leads through a grove of evergreens to an extensive lake, in the middle of which is an island, so thickly covered with matted foliage, as hardly to admit the rays of the sun. Near this lake is a cottage, after a design of the princess, and inhabited by one of the objects of her extensive beneficence. In the parish of Esher was formerly a manor belonging to the bishops of Winchester, one of whom built a stately house on the banks of the Mole, to which Wolsey made large additions, and retired hither after his disgrace. It was afterwards alienated, and often in the hands of the sovereign, till it was sold in parcels by Lord Sondes, in 1805. On one of these, a new mansion has been erected by John Spicer, Esq. On the site of Sandon-farm, was formerly a priory, which was well endowed by different persons in the reigns of Henry II. and III., but having become reduced, it was united, in 1436, to the hospital of St. Thomas, Southwark.

\* ESPERSHIELDS. A short distance from this township is Winnis-hill, where the Society of Friends built a meeting-house in 1775, the land being given by Sir Thomas Clavering, subject to a yearly rent of one shilling. A wood anciently extended from this township to Newbiggin, Durham, which is said to have been burnt down by the owner, known by the appellation of mad Maddeson. He was afterwards hanged at Durham.

† ESSEX. The maritime county of Essex is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, by Hertfordshire and Middlesex on the west, by the Thames on the south, and by the German ocean on the east. The coast is lined by extensive salt marshes, the greater part of which are embanked. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, and the hundreds of Essex,



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
35	Essington . . . . . lib	Stafford . . . .	Wolverhampt 4	Brewood . . . . 4	Cannock . . . . 4	126	598	
33	Estaston . . . . . ham	Shropshire . . .	Wem . . . . . 2	Whitchurch 7	Ellesmere . . . 8	174	...	
28	Estcote . . . . . ham	Northampt. . .	Towcester . . . 4	Northampton 6	Daventry . . . 11	60	...	
55	Estimaner . . . . . hun	Merioneth . . .					4631	
43	Eston . . . . . to	N. R. York . . .	Gisborough . . 5	Whitby . . . . 21	Wilton . . . . . 2	255	334	
9	Eston . . . . . ham	Cumberland . .	Stamford . . . .	Mkt Deeping 9	Peterboro' . . . 15	87	...	
29	Etal . . . . . to	Northumb. . . .	Wooler . . . . . 9	Coldstream . . 5	Berwick . . . . . 8	335	...	
7	Etchells . . . . . to	Cheshire . . . .	Stockport . . .	Altringham . . 4	Knutsford . . . 8	176	1443	
41	Etchilhampton . . pa	Wilts . . . . .	Devizes . . . . . 3	E. Lavington . 5	Melksham . . . 10	86	270	
38	Etchingham . . . pa	Sussex . . . . .	Wadhurst . . . 5	Mayfield . . . . 4	Hailsham . . . 13	45	631	
15	Etloe . . . . . ti	Gloucester . . .	Newnham . . . . 6	Coleford . . . . 9	Dursley . . . . . 5	116	...	
5	Eton * . . . . . to	Bucks. . . . .	Windsor . . . .	Maidenhead 6	C Inbrook . . . 4	22	3232	

which are on the south coast, are proverbially unhealthy, from their being exposed to the easterly winds and sea fogs, which, together with the unwholesome exhalations from the marshes, and the constant dampness, give rise to intermittent fevers, and other diseases. The extent of the county, from east to west, is estimated at 60 miles, and from north to south about 50. Its circumference is computed at 225 miles, and contains 980,480 acres. Agricultural improvements have been very extensively carried on in this county, and by means of draining, embanking, &c., many lands have been reclaimed and rendered productive. Essex derives many commercial advantages from its maritime situation, for though Harwich is the only sea-port of any importance in the county, Colchester and Maldon communicate with the sea by means of the rivers, of which the most considerable are the Coln, the Blackwater, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Rodden; the latter of which is a small river, at the mouth of which are creeks and pits, producing the celebrated Walfleet and Burnham oysters. There are fourteen territorial divisions, which are called the hundreds of Essex, viz.: Barnstable, Chafford, Chelmsford, Dengy, Dunmow, Hinckford, Lexden, Ongar, Rochford, Tendring, Thurstable, Uttlesford, Winstree, and Witham; and five are called half hundreds, viz.: Beacontree, Clavering, Freshwell, Harlow, and Waltham, to which is added the royal liberty of Havering. The borough and market-towns are Colchester, which is the county town, Harwich, Maldon, Barking, Billericay, Braintree, Brentwood, Chipping-Ongar, Chelmsford, Coggeshall, Dunmow, Epping, Grays-Thurrock, Halsted, Hatfield, Broad-oak, Ingatestone, Manningtree, Rayleigh, Rochford, Romford, Thaxted, Walden, Waltham-abbey, and Witham, besides Bradfield, Dedham, and Horndon, the markets of which are now disused. There are two members returned for North Essex, and two for South Essex, two for Colchester, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon. This county gives the title of earl to the family of Capel Coningsby. Four members are returned for this county.

ESSEX.

Extensive  
agricultural  
improvements.Celebrated  
for oysters.

\* ETON. This town is situated on the north side of the Thames, with which it is connected by a neat iron bridge, and owes all its importance to its school, which was founded in 1440, by Henry VI., under the title of "The Kyng's-college of our Ladye, at Etone, by syde Windore." In the centre of the first court is a statue of the royal founder, erected by Dr. Godolphin, provost of Eton. The inner court contains the noble college library. This establishment, though deprived of some of the revenues granted by its royal founder, is still in a flourishing state, and maintains a provost, vice-provost, and six fellows, with seventy scholars, besides two masters, who have each four assistants, two conductors or priests, an organist, eight lay clerks, two choristers, with subordinate officers. Besides those scholars who are on the foundation, there are always a great number of the sons of persons of rank and fortune, who board with the masters, and receive instruction as stipendiary pupils. The ceremony called the Eton montem takes place triennially on Whit Tuesday, when all the scholars march in procession, headed by their captain, and attired in fanciful dresses, with flags and music, to the village of Salt-hill. A

A statue of  
the royal  
founder.The mon-  
tem.



Eton. Contribution of salt-money.	<p>collection is made, which is called salt money, from all who are met, whether casual travellers, or persons drawn together by curiosity, or other motives. The collectors are called salt-bearers, and in return for the contributions they levy, they deliver to the donors a small ticket, on which is printed a Latin motto, which is considered a security from farther importunity. This custom is often sanctioned by the presence of the royal family, and great numbers of the nobility, and as much as £800 has been known to be collected, which is appropriated to the maintenance of the captain, or senior scholar, at King's-college, Cambridge. The power of the provost of Eton is very extensive, for by an act of parliament, passed in the 25th year of Henry VI., no person is allowed to take a lodger within the place without leave of the provost, and any person either letting or engaging lodgings without such sanction, is liable to a fine of £10. There was formerly a market here, which has been long disused. In the chapel of Eton-college lies buried the remains of two celebrated individuals, Sir Henry Savile, and Sir Henry Wotton, who were both provosts of the college. Sir Henry Savile, who was knighted by James I., in 1604, was one of the most profound and elegant scholars of the age in which he lived. He was of an ancient family, long settled in Yorkshire, and in his twenty-ninth year was appointed tutor in Greek and mathematics to Queen Elizabeth, who held his abilities in great estimation. Seven years after, the wardenship of Merton-college, Oxford, of which he was a fellow, becoming vacant, he was elected to fill that situation, which he held for six and thirty years, the provostship of Eton being added to it in 1596. On the accession of James to the throne, several dignified offices were offered to his acceptance; but the loss of an only son made him indifferent to promotion of any kind, and he appears from that moment to have devoted his time and fortune solely to the advancement of literature. He was the author of several learned works; but that by which he is principally known, is his celebrated edition of the writings of St. Chrysostom, in eight folio volumes, which, including the sums paid by him for the collation of different manuscripts, both in England, and on the Continent, was not produced at a less expense than £8,000. Sir Henry Savile was the intimate friend and correspondent of Isaac Causabon, J. Scaliger, Meibomius, and most of the learned men of his time. Sir Henry Wotton was the youngest son of Sir Robert Wotton, of Bocton, or Boughton-hall, Kent; and on his return from his travels on the Continent, was appointed secretary to the Earl of Essex, whom he accompanied in his expedition against the Spaniards, and afterwards to Ireland. On the fall of Essex, though not implicated in his treason, Wotton thought proper to quit England, and reside at Florence, where he wrote a treatise, entitled the "State of Christendom." While thus employed, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, having intercepted some letters, disclosing a plot to take away the life of James, King of Scotland, he engaged Wotton to carry intelligence of it to that prince, which service he dexterously performed, in the disguise of an Italian, and returned to Florence. On James's accession to the English throne, he sent for Wotton home, knighted him, and in 1604, employed him as an ambassador to the republic of Venice. As he passed through Augsburgh, he was requested by a literary character to write something in his album, and being a man of humour, he wrote in Latin, that "an ambassador is a good man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country." This innocent sally of wit was, by the malice of one of his contemporaries, published as a state maxim, sanctioned by the religion professed by the King of England; and James, who thought neither king-craft or state-craft fit subjects to be sported with, was in consequence so highly displeased, that Sir Henry Wotton, after his return, remained five years unemployed. However, he subsequently regained the king's favour, and was employed on various embassies, until the death of James closed his diplomatic labours. He afterwards took deacon's orders, was made</p>	
Restriction on house-keepers.		
Expensive publication.		
Plot against King James of Scotland.		

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
35	Etruria* . . . . . ham	Stafford . . . .	Newcas-un-L1	Stone . . . . . 10	Burslem . . . . 2	151	...	
9	Etterby . . . . . to	Cumberland,	Carlisle . . . . 1	Longtown . . . 9	Wigton . . . . . 9	302	...	
35	Ettingshall . . . . ham	Stafford . . . .	Wolverhamp 3	Dudley . . . . . 3	Stourbridge . 6	129	...	

provost of Eton-college, as a reward for his various services, and spent the remainder of his life in literary leisure, the first fruits of which were his "Elements of Architecture," considered the best work of the kind which had then appeared. Sir Henry Wotton was a person of sound understanding, a lively fancy, and great accomplishments. In addition to the works already mentioned, there is a collection of miscellanies, which were published after his death, entitled "Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." It consists of lives, characters, letters, and poems. Of the latter, one entitled "A Hymn to God in a Night of my latter Sickness," is much admired. He died, December, 1689, in the seventy-second year of his age. The oldest printed account of the Eton montem is in the "Public Advertiser," of 1778, which we transcribe. It appears the ceremony was then biennial. "On Tuesday, being Whit Tuesday, the gentlemen of Eton-school went as usual in military procession to Salt-hill. This custom of walking to the hill returns every second year, and generally collects together a great deal of company of all ranks. The king and queen, in their phaeton, met the procession on Arbour-hill, in Slough-road. When they halted, the flag was flourished by the ensign. The boys went, according to custom, round the hill, &c. The parson and clerk were then called, and these temporary ecclesiastics went through the usual Latin service, which was not interrupted, though delayed some time by the antiquated appearance of the clerk, who had dressed himself according to the ton of 1745, and acted his part with as minute consistency as he had dressed the character: the procession began at half-past twelve from Eton. The collection was an extraordinarily good one, as each of their majesties gave fifty guineas." It was anciently a custom for the butcher of the college to give on the election Saturday, a ram, to be hunted by the scholars, but the long runs being considered injurious to the health of the students, the ram was hamstrung and knocked on the head with large clubs in the stable-yard. This barbarous custom was at length discontinued, and the ram, killed by the butcher, is now served up in pasties. In "The Gentleman's Magazine," for August 1731, is the following notice of the usage:—"Monday, August 2d, was the election at Eton-college, when the scholars, according to custom, hunted a ram, by which the provost and fellows hold a manor."

*Fair, Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle.*

\* ETRURIA is a hamlet, situated in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, and is celebrated as the seat of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., the introducer of several considerable improvements in the manufacture of Staffordshire ware, and the original inventor of the beautiful description of ware which bears his name. The village itself obtains its name of Etruria, from Mr. Wedgwood's beautiful imitations of Etruscan vases. To the same ingenious gentleman's experiments, we are indebted for the invention of several other species of earthenware and porcelain, adapted to various purposes of ornament and use. These, with the queen's ware, expanded by the industry and ingenuity of the different manufacturers, into an infinity of forms for ornament and use, variously painted and embellished, constitute nearly the whole of the present fine English earthenwares and porcelain, which are the source of a very extensive trade, and which, considered as objects of national art, industry, and commerce, may be ranked among the most important manufactures of the united kingdom. The evidence given by Mr. Wedgwood to the committee of the privy council, and at the bar of the two houses of parliament, when a commercial arrangement with

ETON.

The oldest printed account of the montem.

An ancient custom of hunting a ram.

The original inventor of Wedgwood ware.

Extensive trade.



## ETRURIA.

Orders in  
council.Number of  
vessels em-  
ployed.Ingenious  
invention of  
a thermo-  
meter.

Ireland was in agitation in 1785, will give some idea of the extent of this manufacture, and of its value to our maritime and landed, as well as commercial interests; and the evidence of the present Mr. Wedgwood, to the committee of the House of Commons, on the celebrated orders in council, passed a few years ago, shews the ruinous effects which any restrictions on the American trade has upon this manufacture. Mr. Wedgwood was of opinion, that through the manufacturing part alone in the potteries and their vicinity, they gave bread to 15 or 20,000 people, including the wives and children of those who were employed in it; yet that this was a small object, when compared with the many others which depend on it: namely, 1, The immense quantity of inland carriage it creates throughout the kingdom, both for its raw materials, and its finished goods: 2, The great number of people employed in the extensive collieries for its use: 3, The still greater number employed in raising and preparing its raw materials, in several distant parts of England, from near the Land's-end, in Cornwall, one way, along different parts of the coast, to Falmouth, Teignmouth, Exeter, Pool, Gravesend, and the Norfolk coast; the other way, to Biddeford, Wales, and the Irish coast: 4, The coasting vessels, which, after being employed at the proper season in the Newfoundland fishery, carry these materials coast-wise to Liverpool and Hull, to the amount of more than 20,000 tons yearly, at times when they would otherwise be laid up idle in harbour: 5, The further conveyance of them from those ports, by river and canal navigation, to the potteries situated at one of the most inland parts of this kingdom: and 6, The re-conveyance of the finished goods to the different parts of this island, where they are shipped for every foreign market that is open to the earthenwares of England. Mr. Wedgwood further observed, that this manufacture was attended with some advantageous circumstances, almost peculiar to itself; viz. that the value of manufactured goods consisted almost wholly in labour, that one ton of raw materials produced several tons of finished goods for shipping, the freight being then charged, not by the weight but by the bulk: that scarcely a vessel left any of our ports, without more or less of these cheap, bulky, and therefore valuable articles to this maritime country; and, above all, that not less than five parts in six, of the whole produce of the potteries, were exported to foreign markets. Mr. Wedgwood was born near Bradley, the eastern extremity of the potteries. By the united efforts of himself and his partner, Mr. Bentley, the pottery art has been carried to a greater degree of excellence, both as to utility and ornament, than any works of the kind, either ancient or modern, ever experienced. Mr. Wedgwood's communications to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, shew a mind enlightened by science, and contributed to procure him the esteem of scientific men at home, and throughout Europe. His invention of a thermometer, for measuring the higher degrees of heat employed in the various arts, is of the utmost importance to their promotion. Mr. Wedgwood was the younger son of a potter, but derived little or no property from his father, whose possessions consisted chiefly of a small entailed estate, which descended to the eldest son. At an early period of his life, seeing the impossibility of extending considerably the manufacture he was engaged in, without the advantages of inland navigation, he was the proposer of the Grand Trunk canal, and the chief agent in obtaining the act of parliament for making it, against the prejudices of the landed interest. Having acquired a large fortune, his purse was always open to the cause of charity and to the support of every institution for the public good. To his relations, friends, and neighbours, he was endeared by many private virtues; and his country will long remember him, as the steady patron of every valuable interest of society. He died at his beautiful villa, Etruria, aged sixty-four. The business of the pottery has since been carried on by his son, the present Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., member of parliament for Stoke-upon-Trent.



Map.	Names of Places.		County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population	
46	Etton . . . . .	pa	E. R. York.	Beverley . . . . .	4	M. Weighton 5	South Cave . . . . .	187	407
28	Etton . . . . .	pa	Northampt.	Mkt. Deeping 3		Croyland . . . . .	Peterborough 6	87	118
10	Etwald . . . . .	pa	Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	6	Uttoxeter . . . . .	Burton . . . . .	131	471
10	Etwall . . . . .	to	Derby . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	5			130	605
45	Eurely . . . . .	ham	York . . . . .	Skipton . . . . .	6	Clitheroe . . . . .	Colne . . . . .	223	...
36	Euston *	pa	Suffolk . . . . .	Thetford . . . . .	3	Ixworth . . . . .	Bottesdale . . . . .	77	202
22	Euston . . . . .	chap	Lancashire	Chorley . . . . .	2	Blackburn . . . . .	Preston . . . . .	210	1501
8	Eval, St. . . . .	pa	Cornwall . . . . .	St. Columb M 5		Padstow . . . . .	Bodmin . . . . .	246	354
24	Evedon . . . . .	pa	Lincoln . . . . .	Sleaford . . . . .	2	Grantham . . . . .	Swinehead . . . . .	117	86
58	Erenjobb . . . . .	to	Radnor . . . . .	Rhayader . . . . .	3	Builth . . . . .	Lantyre . . . . .	178	369
28	Evenley . . . . .	pa	Northampt.	Brackley . . . . .	1	Banbury . . . . .	Towcester . . . . .	62	506
42	Evenload . . . . .	to	Worcester . . . . .	Moreton in M 4		Shipston . . . . .	Tidmington . . . . .	81	312
13	Evenwood . . . . .	to	Durham . . . . .	Bis Auckland 5		Staindrop . . . . .	Barnard Cas 10	244	1019
34	Evercreech . . . . .	pa	Somerset . . . . .	Shep. Mallet 4		Bruton . . . . .	Castle Cary . . . . .	113	1490
28	Everdon . . . . .	pa	Northampt.	Daventry . . . . .	4	Northampt. 12	Towcester . . . . .	68	745
28	Everdon, Little . . . . .	ham	Northampt.		3			69	...
46	Everingham f. . . . .	pa	E. R. York.	M. Weighton 5		York . . . . .	Pocklington . . . . .	198	276
4	Everington . . . . .	ham	Berks . . . . .	East Ilsley . . . . .	6	Reading . . . . .	Newbury . . . . .	48	...
41	Everley f. . . . .	pa	Wilts . . . . .	Ludgershall . . . . .	4	Amesbury . . . . .	Marlboro' . . . . .	74	352

\* EUSTON is a pleasant village, situated on the river Ouse, and contains the mansion of the Duke of Grafton, called Euston-hall. This residence is constructed of red brick, in the ancient style of building, and is surrounded by the most delightful scenery. A banqueting-house, called the temple, in the Grecian style of architecture, was erected by the celebrated Kent, on an eminence in the park, and is the most attractive object on the demesne.

A Grecian temple.

† EVERINGHAM. At Everingham-park, the seat of W. C. Maxwell, Esq., art has created a scene which nature has denied to the level character of the soil. The mansion is lofty, built of brick, with three fronts; the gardens are well laid out, and decorated with some very fine trees and rare plants and shrubs. There is a fine canal, with an artificial island of considerable extent, and the demesne is adorned with some rare specimens of antiquity. In the picture gallery is a fine portrait of Charles I. by Vandyke, valued at 1,000 guineas.

Valuable portrait of Charles I.

‡ EVERLEY. East Everley, which, with Elstub, gives name to the hundred in which it is situated, was, according to tradition and some unauthorized records, the residence of Ina, a West-Saxon king. The manor-house, now the property of Francis Astley, Esq., contains a picture similar to one described in our account of Arbury-hall, Warwickshire; representing several events in the life of Sir John de Astley. In the month of October, 1814, the new parish church of Everley, raised at the sole cost of Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq., the munificent patron of the living, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. It is a beautiful Gothic fabric of Bath stone, built crosswise on the venerable model of the old parish church, furnished with tower, chancel, and vestry; the inner roof of vaulted oak, and the whole interior completed in a style of unusual taste and elegance. His lordship expressed his admiration of the zealous industry of the founder, and the skill of Mr. Morlidge, the architect; when he recollected that he had granted the faculty for raising this beautiful church for the short space of eighteen months. Adjoining to the church, the liberality of Mr. Astley had still further exerted itself in raising a commodious parsonage-house, thus completing an example of co-operation with the legislature, which, it were to be wished, all lay patrons would follow. In further addition to his liberality, Mr. Astley has also presented to the church a complete peal of six bells. These bells, a peal from which was opened on the 1st of November, 1815, by the Milton ringers, are considered by those who have heard them, the finest and best peal of six in England. Several eminences in the neighbourhood, as Godsbury, Milton-hill, and Comb-hill, are crowned with vestiges of earth-works, and scattered with barrows. One of them, called Lidbury, measures 330 yards in circumference, and is defended by a vallum, 40 feet in height.

Liberality of F. D. Astley, Esq.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
43	Everley.....to	N. R. York.	Scarborough 15	Whitby.....3	Lythe.....3	242	....
41	Evedley, West.....ham	Wilts.....	Ludgershall..6	Amesbury...6	E. Lavington 11	76	....
5	Eversau.....ham	Bucks.....	Buckingham..5	Brackley...3	S. Stratford 11	60	....
6	Eversden, Great...pa	Cambridge..	Caxton.....7	Cambridge..5	Royston.....9	46	316
6	Eversden, Little...pa	Cambridge..	.....5	.....6	.....10	45	196
3	Eversholt.....pa	Bedford.....	Woburn.....3	Leighton Buz 4	Toddington..3	45	901
12	Evershot*.....pa	Dorset.....	Crewkerne..10	Sherborn...10	Beaminsten..7	127	569
16	Eversley.....pa	Hants.....	Hartford Br. 3	Odiham.....7	Basingstoke 11	35	755
4	Eversley.....ham	Berks.....	Oakingham..5	Bagshot.....9	Reading.....9	36	....
46	Everthorpe.....to	E. R. York.	South Cave..1	M. Weighton 7	Kingston...10	188	....
3	Everton, or Everdon, pa	Bedford.....	Biggleswade 5	Tempsford..3	Potton.....2	61	213
22	Everton†.....to	Lancaster...	Liverpool...1	Preston.....7	Ormskirk...11	206	2109
30	Everton.....pa	Nottingham..	Bawtry.....8	Gainsborough 5	E. Retford..5	149	736
17	Evesbatch.....pa	Hereford.....	Bromyard...8	Ledbury.....8	Hereford...13	122	84
42	Evesham†.....to	Worcester...	Alcester...10	Worcester..14	Tewksbury..12	100	3991

The church,  
an ancient  
edifice.

\* **EVERSHOT.** This parish, situated near the head of the Frome, on the borders of Somersetshire, was formerly a market-town. The church, dedicated to St. Osmond, is a very ancient edifice, with a high tower. There are many elegant seats in this parish, the principal of which is Melbury-hall, belonging to the Earl of Ilchester. It is an ancient building, partly in the Gothic, and partly in the Grecian style of architecture, and is surrounded by a large park, in which is situated a fine Gothic chapel.

*Fair, May 12th, for bullocks and toys.*

Mansion  
built from  
the proceeds  
of a French  
prize.

† **EVERTON.** The village of Everton is one mile from Liverpool, and very pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the mouth of the Mersey, opening into the estuary of Bootle's-bay and of the Irish channel, as well as the opposite coast of Chester and northern part of Wales; whence also may be seen the road of Hayle-lake, remarkable for being the rendezvous of the army and fleet under King William, for the conquest of Ireland, in 1689. Everton is of greater antiquity than Liverpool, but its present consequence is of recent date. From its contiguity to this great commercial town, it has become the favourite residence of the Liverpool merchants, and numerous elegant villas have been built along the western declivity of the hill. One of these, a spacious mansion, called St. Domingo, is built on an estate purchased with the proceeds of a French prize-ship, from the island of that name. The church, dedicated to St. George, is a modern and elegant Gothic structure, with a roof and window frames of cast-iron.

The battle  
of Evesham.

† **EVESHAM** is situated on a spot almost surrounded by the Avon. The object which, in its history and its existing features, claims the greatest share of our attention, is the abbey. This noble edifice, founded, according to Leland, by St. Egwin, Bishop of the Wicci, and by him dedicated to the Virgin, is stated, on the authority of Browne Willis, to have possessed at one time twenty-two towns, to have maintained seventy-five religious, and sixty-five servants; and to have enjoyed a revenue, at the dissolution, of £1,200. Perhaps the most interesting event in the history of Evesham and its monastic institution, was the battle, by which the most glorious of our sovereigns freed the monarchy and the nation from the ambition of an insolent subject. In the turbulent reign of Henry III., when Simon Montford stood at that stage of successful treason, at which it is dangerous to arrive or to rest, Prince Edward having, by the assistance of Mortimer, eluded the vigilance of the spies every where stationed around him, and having struck the blow at Kenilworth, which, by the defeat of the younger Montfort, gave hope to the people and confidence to his followers, advanced to measure his youthful forces with those of the traitor who detained his sovereign a captive. Montford lay at the abbey; and was at first re-assured by the appearance of the banners, which Edward had taken from his son, and which he caused to be carried in front of his army; but, informed of the reality, he lost the guilty confidence which till then animated him, and



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
15	Evington.....ham	Gloucester	Gloucester..6	Tewksbury..4	Winchcombe 9	101	....
23	Evington.....pa	Leicester...	Leicester...3	Thurmaston .5	Billesden...6	93	260
50	Evionydd.....hun	Carnarvon...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6146
29	Ewart.....to	Northumber	Wooler.....5	Coldstream 10	N. Bewick..9	325	173
8	Ewe, St.....pa	Cornwall...	Tregony.....4	St. Austle...3	Grampound..3	248	1699
21	Ewell.....pa	Kent.....	Dover.....3	Canterbury 12	Folkestone..6	69	425

exclaimed, "May God receive our souls; our bodies are in the hands of our enemies!" He placed the captive Henry in front of his own line, in armour resembling his own: thus creating a peril to his royal person, which, but for the promptitude and efficient valour of the prince, would have proved fatal. The battle was fought in a contracted field; and no quarter was given. Leicester, with a surviving son, and a few desperate followers, fought bravely on foot; but a long summer's evening closed upon his defeat, and the slaughter of 3,000 persons, among whom he was numbered. The little remnant of his forces fled towards the Avon; but the bridge being destroyed by their enemies, they were cut off to a man. Evesham, however, suffered little by the civil contests which agitated the neighbourhood; the first blow was given to its prosperity, by the dissolution of its opulent religious establishment. This event took place under rather unusual circumstances. Clement Lychfield had expended considerable sums in adorning and repairing the edifice, and resolved to resist its surrender for profane uses; but, by the machinations of Thomas Cromwell, he was overpersuaded to resign his staff into the hands of a young monk, named Hawford, or Ballard, who soon called in the commissioners, and was rewarded with a considerable pension, and the deanery of Worcester, whilst Lychfield himself lingered out the remainder of his existence in obscurity. Leland, who wrote soon after this occurrence, observes, that "in the towne is no hospitall, or other famous foundation, but the late abbey," and "two parish churches, whither the people of the towne resort;" and that even the profit of these, "savinge the vicarage of one church, was appropriated to the abbey." On the 26th of May, 1644, Evesham was taken by Massey, at the head of the parliamentary army, with the loss of only twenty men killed, and a few wounded; at which time its small garrison of only 300 men was commanded by Colonel Legge, ancestor of the present family of Dartmouth. Clarendon relates, that Charles, hearing of the ready reception of Waller by the inhabitants of Evesham, marched thither with all haste; and, breaking down the bridge, raised a contribution of £200 with a 1,000 pair of shoes for the use of his men. Of the abbey church, we have this brief notice; that it was a magnificent building of more than ordinary length; that on its south side were cloisters, with a spacious and curious walk, which communicated with the church of St. Lawrence; and that both the church and cloisters were of the most superb Gothic workmanship, adorned with no less than one hundred and sixty-four pillars, and fifteen altars, besides the high altar. The stately tower, which still remains proudly aspiring over the humble edifices around it, is that which is described as founded by Clement Lychfield. This only ornament of the town would have fallen amid the ruins of the edifices which it was raised to embellish, had not Hawford and the inhabitants purchased it for their own use. The most curious remain of the abbey is the ancient gateway, happily preserved in the wall of a garden, planted on the very pavement of the abbey church. Near the abbey gardens and the majestic tower, are the venerable ruins of the church of St. Lawrence, which, judging from the remains, must have been a building of great beauty. Above all, its eastern window deserves admiration for its florid Gothic tracery; Clement Lychfield's chapel for its finished elegance; and some Gothic pillars, which still rear their heads amid the rank weeds of desolation, for their pointed arches, and richly clustered capitals. The parish church of Evesham has nothing

EVESHAM.

Treachery of a monk.

Contribution of a thousand pair of shoes.

Garden planted on the pavement of the abbey church.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
37	Ewell * . . . . .	pa Surrey . . . . .	Gatton . . . . .	8	Kingston . . . . .	5	Epsom . . . . .	2	13	1851
31	Ewelme . . . . .	hun Oxford . . . . .								6225
31	Ewelme . . . . .	pa Oxford . . . . .	Wallingford . . . . .	3	Watlington . . . . .	3	Abingdon . . . . .	10	49	619
41	Ewen . . . . .	ti Wilts . . . . .	Malmesbury . . . . .	7	Cricklade . . . . .	4	W. Basset . . . . .	4	88	...

## EVESHAM.

An injunction to pray for the soul of the founder.

Ten children born in Newgate.

A physician promoted to a cardinalship and poisoned.

to render it interesting but its antiquity. There are four conventicles, for as many sects of dissenters; and of two free schools within the limits of the borough, one in Bengeworth, the other in Evesham, the latter claims Lychfield for its founder; an injunction to pray for whose soul is still seen over the door of the building, which is of wooden frame-work. The bridge appears to have been partly rebuilt, since it was broken down by the royal army, in 1644; and the town-hall, supported by arches, is a handsome apartment, used for public meetings, as a sessions house, and also as an assembly room. Much of the trade of Evesham results from the cultivation of extensive gardens, the produce of which is sent as far as Bath, and even into Yorkshire. Other sources of commerce are a manufacture of stockings, smitheries for the making of drills, &c., and several mills, by one of which oil is expressed. Evesham has had the honour of producing three or four persons who have distinguished themselves on the theatre of life. Of these was Bernardi, notorious for his implication in the plot to assassinate William III. He was the son of Francis Bernardi, who had been consul for the republic of Genoa, but who, giving up that office, settled with a handsome property at Evesham. John, being of a restless temper, ran away from home, and enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. In this situation, having displayed considerable talents, he gradually gained a captain's commission: but, on the recal of the regiments in the Dutch service by James II., he would not sign the association proposed by the prince, and consequently lost his favour. Having no other alternative, he followed the abdicated James into Ireland, by whom he was employed on a mission in Scotland; which being rendered nugatory by the ruin of that infatuated king, he once more returned to Holland. Venturing, however, to appear in London in 1695, he was committed to Newgate on suspicion of being the abettor of the plot to assassinate King William; and as sufficient evidence could not be brought of the fact, he was continued in prison by the express decree of six successive parliaments, under four sovereigns, for a period of forty years; a case without precedent. This extraordinary captive married during his confinement, and had ten children born to him while in Newgate. Bernardi was a little, brisk, and active man, of extraordinary vivacity and fortitude. Hugh de Evesham, so called from this his native town, was a physician of the thirteenth century, promoted by Martin IV. to a cardinalship, and said to have been poisoned in Italy. William Hopkins, born here, August 28th, 1647, was prebendary of Worcester. This gentleman possessed a profound knowledge of the ancient classical, oriental, and northern languages, and not only assisted Dr. Hicks in his Septentrional grammar, but was himself the author of several learned, though anonymous tracts. His antiquarian knowledge, and patient perseverance in research, were very remarkable, as well as the laborious diligence with which he toiled through the barren fields of barbarian literature. After having been twice married, he died in 1700, leaving no issue by either of his wives. John Watson, Bishop of Winchester, in 1580, was promoted to that dignity for the singular humility with which he declined it; having offered £200 to be excused. Evesham returns two members to parliament.

*Market, Monday.—Fairs, Candlemas-day, Monday after Easter week, Whit-Monday, and September 21st, for cattle and horses.—Bankers, Hartland and Co., draw on Williams and Co.*

\* EWELL. This was formerly a market-town, but having fallen into

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
54	Ewenny * . . . . .	pa Glamorgan .	Cowbridge . . 4	Bridgend . . 3	Llantrisant . 7	178	239	
24	Ewerby . . . . .	pa Lincoln . . .	Sleaford . . . 4	Tattershall . 9	Swinehead . 9	116	345	
29	Ewesley . . . . .	to Northumber	Morpeth . . 11	Rothbury . . 2	Alnwick . . 8	303	22	
16	Ewhurst . . . . .	pa Hants . . . .	Basingstoke . 6	Kingsclere . 3	Whitchurch . 9	54	28	
37	Ewhurst . . . . .	pa Surrey . . .	Dorking . . . 8	Guildford . . 9	Alford . . . 6	31	828	
38	Ewhurst . . . . .	pa Sussex . . .	Robert's Brid 4	Battle . . . . 7	Winchelsea 10	53	1200	
53	Ewloe and Ewloe . }	Flint . . . . .	Hawarden . . 2	Northop . . . 3	Mold . . . . . 4	191	1328	
	Wood . . . . . }							
22	Ewood . . . . .	ham Lancaster . .	Blackburn . . 2	Clitheroe . . 12	Haslingden . 10	214	....	
16	Ewshott . . . . .	ti Hants . . . .	Odiham . . . 4	Basingstoke 12	Farnham . . 4	38	526	
17	Ewyas Lacy . . . .	hun Hereford . .					3435	
17	Ewyas Harrold . .	pa Hereford . .	Hereford . . 12	Hay . . . . . 14	Ross . . . . . 14	143	344	
11	Exbourne . . . . .	pa Devon . . . .	Hatherleigh . 4	Chumleigh . . 9	Oakhampton 5	199	509	
16	Exbury with Leap .	pa Hants . . . .	Lymington . . 8	Titchfield . 10	Southampton 9	81	325	
11	Exe Bridge . . . .	ham Devon . . . .	Bampton . . 3	Dulverton . . 2	S. Moulton . 13	164	....	
43	Exelly, Leening and }	N. R. York .	Bedale . . . . 2	Northallerton 6	Masham . . . 6	221	633	
	Newton . . . . . }							
11	Exeter † . . . . .	city Devon . . . .	Sidmouth . . 8	Topsham . . 5	Exeter . . . 10	173	28201	

disuse, the market-house was removed some years ago in order to widen the roads. At the spot where the London and Kingston-roads intersect each other, rises a beautiful spring of clear water, which forms a stream called Hog's-mill river, and in its way to the Thames gives motion to several corn and gunpowder mills. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice built of flints and chalk, in which there are monuments to eminent persons, among these are Sir Richard Bulkeley and his lady, Sir William Lewer, Lord-mayor of London, in 1717, Sir Richard Glyn, who held the same high office in 1758, and his lady and son. Ewell was the birth-place of Richard Corbet, an English poet and divine of the seventeenth century, he was chaplain to James I. and afterwards raised to the bishopric of Norwich. His poems, which were published under the title of "Poetica Stromata," are amusing compositions, such as might be expected from a man of learning and genius, possessed of a superabundance of constitutional hilarity. The latter seems to have drawn him into some excesses not very consistent with the gravity of his profession. After he was a doctor of divinity, he is said to have sung ballads at the high cross at Abingdon. The occasion was this: being at a tavern in that town, a ballad-singer came into the house, complaining that he could not dispose of his stock; the doctor in a frolic took off his gown, and assuming the ballad-singer's leather jacket, went out into the street, and soon drew around him a crowd of admiring purchasers. After he was a bishop, he would shut himself up in his well-stored cellar with his jolly chaplain, Dr. Lushington, and taking off his gown, exclaim, "Here goes the doctor;" then throwing off his episcopal hood, "There goes the bishop;" after which the night was devoted to Bacchus. It is also told of him, that riding out one day with a Dr. Stubbins, who was extremely fat, the coach was overturned and both fell into a ditch. The bishop, in giving an account of the accident, observed, that Dr. Stubbins was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Dr. Stubbins.

Fairs, May 12th and October 29th, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys.—*Inn*, the Bull's Head.

\* EWENNY. Here are the extensive remains of a beautiful monastery, erected about the year 1141, by Morris de Loundres, whose monument remains in the chancel of the church. A fine mansion, erected in a spacious level park, stands close to the ruins of the monastery, and at the opposite side of the road, is rather a singular object of taste, being the ruins of a modern mansion intentionally dilapidated.

† EXETER is situated on the river Exe, about nine miles from the English channel, and is the capital of Devonshire, but under a separate jurisdiction, as forming a county of itself, it is evidently a city of great antiquity, and though its origin cannot be distinctly ascertained, there can be no doubt that it was a settlement of the Britons long previous to the

EWELL.

Birth-place of Corbet, the poet.

The merry bishop.

Ruins of a monastery.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Exford .....	Somerset...	Dulverton...8	Portlock...5	Dunster...10	170	447
39	Exhall .....	Warwick...	Alcester...2	Stratford...7	Henley...9	101	241
39	Exhall .....	Warwick...	Coventry...4	Nuneaton...5	Coleshill...10	95	840

**EXETER.**

Severe  
calamities  
inflicted by  
the Danes.

Loyalty and  
bravery of  
the citizens  
of Exeter.

Richard III.  
a fatalist.

Roman invasion. By Geoffrey of Monmouth, it is called *Caer Penhuelgoit*, which, in the language of the Britons, signifies the prosperous chief city in the wood : and it was sometimes also called *Caer-Isc*, and *Caer-prydh*, or the red city ; the former from its situation on the Isc, (now Exe), and the latter from the colour of the soil round the castle. It afterwards became the Roman station, *Isca Damnoniorum*. From the numerous religious establishments it contained, Exeter was called by the Saxons Monkton ; and Athelstan in 914, having expelled the Cornish Britons, erected new buildings and raised fortifications, and changed the name to Exoncaestre. It has been the fate of this city to sustain several severe sieges, but the greatest calamities it ever experienced, were inflicted by the Danes, who, in the reign of Alfred, in 876, in violation of a solemn treaty, surprised and routed the king's horsemen, and mounting their steeds, rode to Exeter, where they remained in possession for the winter. Alfred afterwards invested the city by sea and land, and having defeated the Danish fleet which was coming to the assistance of their countrymen in Exeter, the latter were compelled to evacuate the city. After the Norman conquest, it was the seat of an insurrection against the authority of William I., who besieged and took the city, and it was subsequently exposed to hostilities in the reigns of Stephen and Edward IV. In the time of Henry VII. Perkin Warbeck, the real or pretended son of Edward IV. landed in Cornwall, assembled an army of 3,000 men, and with this force laid siege to Exeter ; but the citizens, headed by the Earl of Devonshire and his son, and other noblemen and gentlemen, gallantly defended the city, and obliged him to retreat. The conduct of the citizens during this siege so conciliated the favour of King Henry, that he, on his visit to the city shortly after, bestowed on them great commendations, and gave them a cup of maintenance and his own sword, which he then wore, to be borne in state before the mayor on all public occasions. The last siege sustained by this city, was in the reign of Edward VI., when the proposed changes in religious worship occasioned an alarming insurrection of the inhabitants of Cornwall and Devonshire. The insurgents encompassed the city for five and thirty days, and the inhabitants were reduced to great extremity, being obliged to feed on horseflesh, and other loathsome viands. Their loyalty and bravery on this occasion, caused the king to make a grant to the city of the entire manor of Exe-island. The ancient walls of the city included a space of ground four furlongs in length, and three in breadth ; the area intersected by four principal streets, which meet near the centre, and diverging at right angles, connect the city with the suburbs. In 1769 the walls were standing, but many parts of them have since been taken down, there were also four gates named from the cardinal points, but the last remaining of these, the south gate, was taken down in 1818. In the highest part of the city, towards the north, are the remains of Rougemont-castle, anciently the seat of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and afterwards of the Dukes of Exeter, the ruins of the exterior walls are alone left to attest its former grandeur, and from the ramparts may be obtained a delightful view of the neighbouring country. In the year 1413, the city being visited by Richard III., he was during his stay nobly entertained by the corporation ; on seeing the castle, he commended it highly, both for its strength and the beauty of its situation ; but hearing it was named Rougemont, which from the similarity of the sound he mistook for Richmond, he suddenly grew sad, saying that "the end of his days approached, a prophecy having declared that he should not long survive the sight of Richmond." In the year 1588, at the lent assizes held here, an



infectious disease, brought by some Portuguese prisoners of war confined in the castle, destroyed Sir John Chichester, the judge, eight justices, eleven out of the twelve empaneled jurors, and numerous other persons assembled in the court on this occasion. Within the area of the castle, on the north-west side, a sessions-house was erected several years ago, and below the castle hill is the county gaol, a large and well built edifice of modern construction; near it are the barracks for cavalry. In the Guild-hall, a respectable building in the high street, are preserved several valuable portraits of illustrious persons, among them are those of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and her daughter Henrietta, who was born here during the civil war, when Exeter was the head quarters of the royalists. The venerable and magnificent cathedral is the greatest ornament of the city of Exeter, it was founded as a conventual church by King Athelstan, and having been erected at different periods, exhibits several varieties of the Norman and pointed styles of architecture. It consists of a nave with two side aisles, two short transepts, a chapter-house, a choir with side aisles, and ten chapels or oratories, with a room called the consistory court. The nave presents a magnificent and grand appearance on entering it from the western door, though much of its grandeur is destroyed by the seats and pews in this part of the fabric. The whole cathedral measures 408 feet from east to west, including the walls, the height of the roof is 69 feet, and of the Norman towers to the top of the battlements 130 feet. The windows of the cathedral are very large, and contain many fine specimens of painted glass, they are all of the same shape, yet the architect has ornamented each with a studied variety of tracery, by which plan there are not two windows exactly similar on either side of the building, though the windows which are opposite to each other correspond in almost every instance. In the north tower is a curious astronomical clock, said to have been the gift of Bishop Courtenay. The episcopal throne in the choir, of carved wood in the Gothic style, is a noble ornament, and the screen between the nave and choir is adorned with curious ancient paintings of subjects from the scripture history; this screen now supports a large organ, reckoned one of the finest instruments of the kind in England. The south tower contains eleven bells, ten of which are rung in peal, and in the other tower is the famous great bell of Exeter, which weighs 12,500 pounds; in addition to the cathedral, Exeter has fifteen churches within the walls, and four in the suburbs, but most of them are small, and present nothing worthy of notice; it has also several chapels for different Christian denominations, and a Jew's synagogue. The streets and houses have in general the appearance of antiquity, though various handsome buildings have been erected of late years. In different parts of the city are alms-houses for aged and decayed persons, and there are a great number of charitable institutions, among which are the Devon and Exeter hospital for the sick, alunatic asylum, penitentiary for destitute females, lying-in charity, &c. &c. The establishments for the amusement or convenience of the public, include the theatre, the Devon and Exeter subscription-rooms for concerts, balls, &c., and the warm baths on Southern-hay. The trade of Exeter is extensive, yet would probably have been much more so, but for an unfortunate quarrel between the inhabitants and Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devon, which deprived the city of the use of its river for navigable purposes for several centuries. The dispute is recorded to have been occasioned by some pots of fish, which, being exposed for sale in the market-place, were seen nearly at the same moment by the caterers of the earl and of the Bishop of Exeter, both of whom wanted the whole. The mayor, to whom the difference was referred, adjudged one pot to the earl, another to the bishop, and the third to be kept for the general use of the market. This decision, and a subsequent determination of the mayor and council, that no freeman of Exeter should wear any "foreigner's livery, badge, or cognizance without the mayor's licence," offended the earl, who imme-

EXETER.

Magnificent  
interior of  
the cathed-  
ral.

A curious  
astrono-  
mical clock.

Numerous  
charitable  
institutions.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
11	Exminster .....	Devon .....	Exeter .....	4	Topsham .....	3	18232
11	Exminster .....	Devon .....	Exeter .....	4	Topsham .....	3	1113

**EXETER.**

The river purposely impeded by the Earl of Devon.

Tremendous inundation.

A house completely overwhelmed at midnight.

diately impeded the navigation of the river, "stopping, filling, and quirting the same," says Hooker, "with great trees, timber, and stones, in such sort, that no vessel or vessels could pass or repasse." Previously to this occurrence, the tides flowed beyond the city, but they now only reach a place called Topsham, a town between three or four miles nearer, the advantage of which was probably the earl's chief motive, as that was part of his estate, and became exceedingly flourishing in consequence. Many attempts were made to restore navigation, but little was accomplished till the year 1675, when a canal was cut from Topsham to the city, and about twenty years afterwards, the present haven was constructed, and by means of sluices and floodgates, vessels of 150 tons burthen are admitted to a good quay, formed near the city walls. A bridge over the Exe was erected about fifty-five years ago: it is a handsome fabric of stone, and is said to have cost between £18,000 and £20,000. The situation of Exeter, though commanding and pleasant, exposes it to the mischief of inundation. This evil occurred to a serious extent in the year 1800, and again in 1809. In the latter instance, the waters of the Exe rose to a tremendous height. At Exeter, the parish of St. Thomas, the Exe-island, and the lands adjoining, were completely inundated. The streets of St. Thomas exhibited a most melancholy appearance, the shops were shut, being full of water, and the inhabitants obliged to betake themselves to their upper rooms. Trees, field-gates, wrecks of various descriptions, and a number of sheep were borne away by the rapidity of the current. The tenter-racks in the Bonhay and Shilley were completely covered by the water, and many of them carried away with the pieces in them. The great losses sustained by different individuals were truly distressing. Mr. Baker, farmer at Exmouth, lost forty sheep. In the town of Thorverton, a brook of water rose in a manner unprecedented, and threw down a cob-wall: the obstruction caused so great a swell, that the house of Mr. Anthony, a surgeon, was completely overwhelmed; the family were got out of the window at midnight. The injury sustained in this part of the country was estimated at £30,000. Exeter has the honour of being the birth-place of many eminent and distinguished characters; among others, the poet Josephus Iscanus, John Hooker, the antiquary, Sir William Petre, secretary of state to Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, Sir Thomas Peter King, Lord Chancellor of England in 1669; and in more modern times, Jackson, the celebrated composer, whose talents were not confined to music only, having a real genius for landscape in painting, and a refined and elegant taste for literature, which he enriched by many ingenious productions in prose and verse. The brave Sir Thomas Louis, also the friend and associate in glory of the immortal Nelson, was a native of Exeter. This city returns two members to parliament. There is a court established for recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings; any person may sue; attornies cannot practice in this court; gaming debts are not recoverable.

*Markets*, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—*Fairs*, August 1st and December 6th, for horned cattle.—*Mail* arrives 2.28 afternoon, departs 11.48 morning; ditto arrives 6.15 afternoon, departs 8.15 morning.—*Bankers*, Saunders and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.; Cole and Co., on Curries and Co.; Milford and Co., on Roberts and Co.; Sparker and Co., on Hanbury and Co.—*Inns*, Hotel, New London, Old London, and Half Moon.

\* EXMINSTER is described by Leland as "a pretty townlet," pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Exe, four miles from Exeter; there was here formerly a seat of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, in which William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the fourteenth century



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
34	Exmoor.....ex pa	Somerset...	Portlock...5	Dunster...8	Dulverton...10	171	52
11	Exmouth*.....to	Devon.....	Star Cross...2	Dawlish...4	Teignmouth...7	168	2841
36	Exmington.....pa	Suffolk....	Newmarket...2	Mildenhall...9	Bury St. Ed.16	63	97
32	Exton.....pa	Rutland....	Oakham...5	Stamford...8	Cotfismore...2	97	751
34	Exton.....pa	Somerset....	Dulverton...4	Dunster...7	Minehead...9	167	347
16	Exton.....pa	Hants.....	Bis Waltham...4	Hambleton...5	Petersfield...10	61	288
11	Exton.....ham	Devon.....	Topsham...1	Exeter...7	Sidmouth...7	171	....
22	Extwestle.....to	Lancaster...	Burnley...3	Colne...4	Clitheroe...8	214	....
10	Eyam.....pa	Derby.....	S. Middleton...2	Sheffield...12	Dronfield...10	157	1372
10	Eyam.....to	Derby.....	Bakewell...4	Tideswell...4	Hathersage...4	156	911
28	Eydon.....pa	Northampton	Daventry...8	Banbury...8	Brackley...10	73	630
17	Eye.....pa	Hereford....	Leominster...3	Ludlow...8	Tenbury...8	140	720
28	Eye.....pa	Northampton	Peterborough...4	Croyland...5	Mkt Deeping...8	85	11422
36	Eye†.....bo & pa	Suffolk.....	Harlestone...9	Bottesdale...8	Debenham...9	92	2313

was born. This arrogant prelate was the fourth son of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I.; in his twenty-eighth year he was made Bishop of Hereford, and a few years after was translated to the see of London. Pope Gregory II. having excommunicated the Florentines, directed his bull to be sent to all parts, giving orders for the seizure of their property, this buli Courtenay had the presumption to publish at Paul's-cross, without the permission or even knowledge of the king, and gave leave to the mob to enter and strip the houses of all Florentines residing in the City of London; for this he was cited to appear in the Court of Chancery, but was merely required to recal his words. In 1381, he was appointed lord high chancellor, and soon afterwards translated to the see of Canterbury. He distinguished himself greatly by his intolerant persecution of the followers of Wickliffe, many of whom he imprisoned, and compelled by harsh means to recant. The tyrannical disposition of this haughty prelate is sufficiently shewn in the following circumstance: after having excommunicated one Richard Ismonger, who, in the exercise of his lay authority, had trespassed on the rights claimed by the ecclesiastical court, he refused to grant him absolution, except on condition of his submitting to be beaten with a cudgel naked three successive market-days, in the market-place of West Malling, and again at Maidstone and Canterbury. He also passed sentence of excommunication on some of the servants of the Earl of Arundel for robbing one of his fish ponds, styling them sacrilegious persons, and violators of the church of Canterbury. He died at Maidstone, in 1396.

\* EXMOUTH. This place, a little more than a century ago, was but a small fishing hamlet, but is now a well-frequented bathing place, many new and good houses having been built for the accommodation of visitors, hot and cold baths, and also a large assembly-room have been erected, with every convenience and attraction. The town, which derives its name from the river Exe, on which it is situated, is well sheltered from the north-east and south-east winds, by some high hills rising close behind it. On a plain at the summit of one of these rise several springs, which supply the place with excellent water. The walks are delightfully pleasant, and from a hill called Castle-hill, the eye takes in a line of coast extending from Exeter to the Berry-head, a distance of twenty miles. This delightful prospect is still further increased by the noble edifices of Mamhead and Powderham-castle, with their extensive plantations.

† EYE. This town takes its name from being nearly surrounded by a rivulet; the word Eye, in this case, signifying an island. The streets are narrow, and the houses, in general, of mean appearance. The principal manufacture is in Bone-lace. It was incorporated by King John, and is governed by two bailiffs, ten principal burgesses, twenty-four common councilmen, with a recorder and town clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome building, near which are the remains of a Benedictine monastery, founded by Robert Malet, whose

## EXMINSTER

A tyrannical archbishop.

A man doing penance.

Extensive prospect.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
31	Eye and Dunsden . . lib	Oxford . . . .	Henley-on-T. 5	Caversham . . 2	Wallingford 12	40	887
17	Eye, Moreton and . . }	Hereford . . .	Leominster . . 4	Kington . . . 13	Bromyard . . 13	140	299
	Ashton . . . . . to }						
28	Eyebury . . . . . ham	Northampt. . .	Peterborough 3	Croyland . . . 5	Mkt. Deeping 9	84	....
3	Eyeworth . . . . . pa	Bedford . . . .	Biggleswade 4	Potton . . . . 4	Shefford . . . 8	43	129
15	Eyford . . . . . ex pa	Gloucester . . .	Stow on Wold 3	Winchcombe 2	Northleach . . 7	88	55
10	Eyham * . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	S. Middleton 2	Sheffield . . . 12	Dronfield . . . 10	157	1372
36	Eyke . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . . . .	Woodbridge 4	Framlington 9	Orford . . . . 8	79	485
19	Eynesbury . . . . . pa	Huntingdon . .	St. Neots . . . 1	Tempsford . . 4	Kimbolton . . 8	57	957
27	Eynesford . . . . . hun	Norfolk . . . .				....	10957
21	Eynesford † . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	Foots Cray . . 2	Dartford . . . 2	Eltham . . . . 6	13	1277
12	Eyep, or Est Yepe, ham	Dorset . . . . .	Bridport . . . .	Lyme Regis . . 6	Beaminstor . . 7	136	422
21	Eythorne † . . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	Dover . . . . . 5	Canterbury . 10	Deal . . . . . 7	65	....
52	Eyton . . . . . to	Denbigh . . . .	Wrexham . . . 5	Llangollen . 10	Holt . . . . . 7	181	303
17	Eyton . . . . . pa	Hereford . . . .	Leominster . . 2	Ludlow . . . 10	Kington . . . 11	139	177
33	Eyton upon Severn, co	Salop . . . . .	M. Wenlock . .	Wellington . . 4	Shrewsbury . . 8	146	....
33	Eyton upon the Wild } Moors . . . . . pa }	Salop . . . . .	Wellington . .	Newport . . . 6	Shifnal . . . . 7	144	350

## EYE.

Coins and medals of pure gold found.

father came over with William the Conqueror, on whom that monarch conferred the lordship of Eye, with all its appendages. In 1781, a leaden box was discovered in a field near the town, containing several hundred Roman coins and medals of the purest gold, in high preservation, chiefly of the Emperors Arcadius and Honorius, and each about the value of eleven shillings. Eye returns one member to parliament.

*Market, Saturday.—Fair, Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inn, the White Lion.*

Singular and dreadful occurrence.

\* EYHAM, or Eyam. This village is situated in the district of the high Peak. A singular and dreadful circumstance is recorded to have happened here during the great plague of London. A box of materials for his trade having been sent from London to a tailor residing here, the servant on opening them observed the goods were damp; and being desired to dry them by the fire, was seized with the plague, of which she and the whole family, except one person, died. The distemper then spread through the parish, and destroyed 259 persons. The terrible earthquake, which destroyed Lisbon in 1755, was distinctly heard by the men working in the lead mines at Eyham Edge; fragments fell from the fissures of the rock, and explosions as of a cannon were heard. In a drift 120 yards in depth, and about 50 yards in length, several shocks were felt, and a loud rumbling noise was heard; apparently about four or five minutes elapsed between each shock.

† EYNESFORD. Near the borders of the Darent stand the ruins of Eynesford-castle, supposed to have been founded in the Norman era, by the family of Eynesford, or Ainsford. The outward walls, including about three quarters of an acre, appear to have been built of squared flint, and are nearly four feet thick. In the centre is a strong keep, or dungeon; the surrounding moat, formerly supplied with water from the Darent, has been filled up, and converted into garden ground. The church contains several ancient monuments, and some fine specimens of Norman architecture.

The gallant Captain Harvey.

‡ EYTHORNE. This place is pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country and of the sea. It was the birth-place of the gallant Captain John Harvey, who commanded the Brunswick, seventy-four guns, in the engagement between the English and French fleets, on the 1st of June, 1794. Le Vengeur, a ship of superior force to his own, was sunk by his prowess, and L'Achille, which had borne down to her assistance, was rendered a complete wreck. A third ship also shared the same fate. Captain Harvey's arm was shattered before the battle was decided; yet he would not quit the deck until he had given orders, that in no event should his flag be struck while his ship floated. He died of his wounds at Portsmouth, and was buried in Eastry church, on the 5th of July following.

## RIVERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Rises.</i>	<i>Falls.</i>
Eamont .....	Westmorland	Eden.	Erwash .....	Derby .....	Trent, near Sawley.
* East Swale .....	Kent .....	Sea, near Isle Shep.	Eske .....	Cumberland	Solway Firth.
Ebwy .....	Monmouth ..		Eske of Alerdale	Cumberland	
Eccleburn .....			Eske .....	York .....	German Ocean.
† Eden .....	Westmorland	Solway Firth.	Ethrow .....	Derby .....	
‡ Eiron .....	Cardigan ..		Eyenlode .....	Worcester ..	Thames, Oxford.
Elfbrook .....	Salop .....		¶ Exe .....	Somerset ..	British Channel.
Ellen, or Elne ..	Cumberland	Irish Channel.	Exe .....	Hants .....	Sea, below Exbury.
§ Elwy .....	Denbigh ..	Clwyd, St. Asaph.	* * Eye .....	Leicester ..	Soar, near M. Sorel
Emme .....	Berks .....		Eyne .....	Norfolk ..	
Enborne .....	Berks .....	Kennet.	Eymot .....	Westmorland	Eden.
Eon .....					

\* EAST SWALE. This river, which is a branch of the Medway, separates the island of Sheppey from the main land of the county, in its progress to the sea.

† EDEN (The). The Eden has its source in the very wildest part of Westmoreland, not far from the borders of Yorkshire, and amidst the most romantic and picturesque scenery. After passing the town of Appleby, it runs on to the north-west into Cumberland, being joined in its progress by several streamlets from the north-eastern part of the county called Stanmore; and at the north-eastern extremity of the county joins the river Eymot.

‡ EIRON. This, like most of the rivers in this county, during the summer, is a mere shallow brook, but in the rainy season is swelled by the waters which rush from the mountains, until it becomes a furious torrent, bearing down every obstacle, and sweeping through the vallies with a force that tears up the soil, and often overwhelms the most fertile spots with stones and gravel.

§ ELWY. A stream much admired for its rapidity and romantic windings, having joined the Clwyd, falls into the Irish sea about three miles below Rhyddlan-castle, and with several minor streams, furnishes water for the demands of numerous mills, situated on its banks. It also affords a plentiful supply of delicious fresh-water fish.

|| ESKE. The little river Eske rises in the centre of the eastern moorlands, and flowing through the town of Whitby, divides it into two nearly equal parts, which are connected by a drawbridge. It then falls into the German ocean. The spring tides rise at this place from fourteen to twenty feet, and the neap tides from nine to twelve. On the 17th of July, 1761, the tide rose and fell here four times in less than thirty minutes.

¶ EXE (The), rises in a barren boggy tract of land, called Exmoor, situate in the western corner of Somersetshire, and enters Devonshire at Exebridge. Its general course is nearly south, and it is about sixty miles in length. It flows past Bampton, Exeter, Tiverton, and Topsham, where it becomes a grand estuary, capable of receiving vessels of considerable burthen, and finally falls into the British channel. Formerly the Exe was navigable all the way to the city of Exeter, but it was designedly choked up by one of the Earls of Devon, and rendered useless till many years afterwards. A canal was cut to the city, and by means of sluices and flood-gates, vessels of 150 tons burthen are now anchored at the quay near the city walls.

\* \* EYE. This river is made navigable from its junction with the Wreak at Fairwater-meadow to Melton Mowbray, by several new cutsand deviations, where necessary.

Romantic  
and pictu-  
resque  
scenery.

A brook  
swelled by  
the rains  
into a  
torrent.

Falls into  
the British  
channel.



## F.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
16	Faccombe . . . . . pa	Hants	Andover . . . 11	Kingsclere . . 5	Whitchurch 9	59	290
44	Faceby . . . . . to & chap	N. R. York	Stokesley . . . 4	Northallerton 9	Yarm . . . . . 8	233	143
7	Faddiley . . . . . to	Chester	Nantwich . . . 5	Tarporley . . 7	Malpas . . . . 7	174	316
43	Fadmoor . . . . . to	N. R. York	Helmsley . . . 6	Middleton . . 4	N. Malton . . 10	223	158
48	Faenor * . . . . . pa	Brecknock	Brecon . . . 12	Ystradavelly 8	Crickhowell 15	172	2010
54	Fagan, St. . . . . pa	Glamorgan	Cardiff . . . 4	Llantrisant . 7	Cowbridge . . 9	163	446
22	Fallinge . . . . . ham	Lancaster	Rochdale . . 1	Manchester 11	Haslingden . 9	193	...
22	Failsworth . . . . . to	Lancaster	Manchester . 4	Ashton . . . 2	Stockport . . 7	185	3637
45	Fairburn . . . . . to	W. R. York	Ferry Bridge 2	Tadcaster . . 7	Leeds . . . . 10	183	465
4	Faircross † . . . . . hun	Berks	Derby . . . .	Longnor . . . 6	Tideswell . . 5	164	11957
10	Fairfield . . . . . to & chap	Derby	Buxton . . . 1	Tenterden . 8	Rye . . . . . 5	65	482
21	Fairfield . . . . . pa	Kent	New Romney 6	Ashton . . . 2	Stockport . . 6	185	89
22	Fairfield † . . . . . ham	Lancaster	Manchester . 4	Watchet . . 10	N. Stowey . . 5	146	...
34	Fairfield . . . . . ham	Somerset	Bridgewater . 7	Washetow . . 4	Longnor . . . 9	144	1017
35	Fairfield Head . . . . . to	Stafford	Ashborne . . 5	Cricklade . . 6	Cirencester . 9	81	1574
15	Fairford § . . . . . m t	Gloucester	Lechlade . . 4				

Celebrated  
for natural  
curiosities.

\* FAENOR or Vainor or Faenor Wen. This parish, chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the iron-works of Merthyr Tydvil, is distinguished for many curiosities. The various Carneddau, the Wooden-bridge called Pont Sarn, the cave of the Dry Ford, Ogof Rhyd Sych, and the Craig Vawr, and Pen Mael Alt rocks. There is a mineral spring here upon a farm called Nant Gwyn.

† FAIRCROSS. In the hundred of Naircross, at a place called Brimpton, six miles and a half from Newbury, the Knights Templars are said to have had a preceptory. At the time of the Norman survey, there were two churches in this parish; and about a mile from the present church, there are the remains of an ancient ecclesiastical building, adjoining a farm-house.

Settlement  
of the  
Moravians.

‡ FAIRFIELD. In this hamlet the cotton trade is carried on to a very great extent. It is also a place of particular note, as being a large settlement of the religious sect called Moravians. These people first congregated here about the year 1775, and have built a chapel, with an organ, and a great number of houses, with broad paved streets, bearing the appearance of a respectable town. This sect of harmless people lead a very moral and industrious life. Their whole congregation is divided into classes, and persons are appointed, under the inspection of the elders, to the especial care of each. All matrimonial contracts are subject to the approbation and direction of the elders, and their religious worship is directed almost exclusively to Jesus Christ. The mass of these people are very industrious, and are chiefly engaged in manufactures.

Ancient  
residence  
of the  
Earls of  
Warwick.

§ FAIRFORD. This is a neat and regularly built town, situated at the foot of the Coteswold-hills, near the river Colne, over which it has two neat stone bridges. The ancient baronial residence, originally erected by the Earls of Warwick, and called Beauchamp and Warwick court, stood near the church. It was pulled down by Andrew Barker, Esq., who, with the materials, erected the present manor-house, a few furlongs distant towards the north. In sinking the foundations of the latter, urns and Roman coins are recorded to have been found. The house is a spacious and convenient building. The pleasure-grounds were originally laid out in the formal style that was introduced from Holland soon after the revolution; but they have since been greatly improved. The Colne flows on the west side, and its channel having been widened, and its extremities artificially concealed, the views are very beautiful. It appears to be from the beauty of its church, the architecture of which is very fine,



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
29	Fairbrough ..... to	Northum...	Rothbury .. 13	N. Bewick .. 3	Wooler ..... 5	315	8
16	Fairlie ..... ham	Hants .....	Newport .. 3	Portsmouth 10	Brading ..... 4	91	....
38	Fairlight, or Fairleigh } ..... pa }	Sussex .....	Hastings .... 3	Winchelsea . 5	Battle ..... 7	64	533
11	Fairmile ..... vil	Devon .....	Ottery St. M. 2	Collumpton . 9	Topsham ..... 8	160	....
14	Fairstead ..... pa	Essex .....	Witham ..... 4	Braintree .... 3	Coggeshall . 4	44	258
16	Faith, St. .... pa	Hants .....	Winchester . 1	Romsey ..... 9	Stockbridge . 9	63	394
36	Fakenham, Great . pa	Suffolk .....	Thetford .... 5	Elvedon ..... 6	Ixworth ..... 6	76	204
36	Fakenham, Little, ham	Suffolk .....	..... 5	..... 6	..... 5	75	....
27	Fakenham Lancas- } ter * ..... m t & pa }	Norfolk .....	Burn. Mark. 10	N. Walsingh. 5	Foulsham . . 9	109	2085
28	Falcutt ..... ham	Northamp ..	Brackley .... 4	Towcester . . 6	Banbury .... 11	67	....
24	Faldingworth ..... pa	Lincoln ....	Market Rasen 4	Wragby ..... 6	Lincoln ..... 10	143	296

and highly embellished—with the exquisitely painted glass, of which it is the depository, that Fairford derives its chief celebrity. The history is curious—John Tame, a merchant of a respectable family, settled in London, where several of them had served the office of sheriff, had the good fortune to take a vessel, bound for Rome, laden with painted glass, which he brought into England. Having determined to erect a building to receive this glass, he made choice of Fairford, where he had resided some time, for the purpose, and having purchased the manor of Henry VII., he commenced the church, in 1493; but, dying soon afterwards, it was completed by his son, Sir Edmund Tame, Knt. The glass was disposed in twenty-eight windows, with four or more compartments in each; but, in several of them, the figures are now mutilated, or displaced. By whom these paintings were executed is unknown. Their imperfections most probably originated in the civil wars, when they were obliged to be removed. Though mutilated in various parts, they are still unrivalled, excepting by the windows in the chapel at King's-college: to secure them from further injury, a lattice of wire was fitted to each window in the year 1725, at the expense of £200, given by the Hon. Elizabeth Fermor, daughter of William Lord Lempster, and granddaughter to Andrew Barker, Esq. Here are various monuments and sepulchral inscriptions. In the north aisle is a table-tomb, of Italian marble, to the memory of John Tame, the beneficent founder of this edifice, and Alice, his wife. Inserted on the slab on the top are brasses, displaying their effigies; the former is represented in armour, the latter in the dress of the times: beneath is the following legend:

FAIRFORD.

A vessel laden with painted glass.

*For Thus lobe pray for me  
With a Pater Noster et an Ave*

*I may not pray—nowe pray ye  
That my paynys Belessed may be.*

Curious legend.

At the corner of the slab are four escutcheons of arms, and round the verge is an inscription, recording the respective dates of the deaths of the said John and Alice, &c. On a blue marble slab, in the same aisle, are brasses of Sir Edmund Tame, Knt., son of the above; and of his two wives.

*Market, Thursday.—Fairs, May 14th and November 12th, for cattle and sheep.*

\* **FAKENHAM LANCASTER.** This is a town pleasantly situated on the slope of a hill, near the river Yar. There is a very ancient market-cross here, and the market is one of the largest in the county for corn, being attended by the merchants from Wells and other contiguous parts. It is remarkable that there were formerly salt pits here, though it is seven miles distant from the sea; but they are no longer worked. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome building, with a tower containing a fine peal of eight bells.

Salt pits seven miles from the sea.

*Markets, Tuesday for provisions, and Thursday for corn and cattle.—Fair, Whit-Tuesday.—Mail arrives 1 30 afternoon, departs 2.0 afternoon.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.—Inns, Red Lion, and Crown.*

<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
15	Falfield.....ti & chap	Gloucester..	Thornbury...4	Dursley.....5	Berkeley....4	114	....	
36	Falkenham.....pa	Suffolk.....	Ipswich.....8	Harwich.....5	Woodbridge 7	72	297	
24	Falkingham, or Fol- kingham * m t & pa	Lincoln....	Donnington .8	Sleaford.....9	Bourn.....9	106	744	
41	Falldown or Faul- ston.....ham	Wilts.....	Wilton.....4	Salisbury...6	Shaftesbury 12	89	....	
29	Fallowdon.....to	Northumb..	Alnwick.....7	Belford.....8	N. Bewick...8	316	105	
29	Fallowfield.....to	Northumb..	Hexham.....3	Corbridge...6	Bellingham 13	288	70	
29	Fallowlees.....to	Northumb..	Rothbury...5	Morpeth....14	Elsdon.....7	300	8	
7	Fallybroom.....to	Chester....	Macclesfield 3	Knutsford...14	Stockport...9	171	25	
88	Falmer.....pa	Sussex.....	Lewes.....4	Brighton...6	Seaford.....9	54	432	
8	Falmouth †.....m t	Cornwall... Helston...10	Penryn.....2	Tregony.....10		270	7284	

Castle  
destroyed  
by Oliver  
Cromwell.

\* FALKINGHAM, or Folkingham, This is a small market town, pleasantly situated on the side, and near the summit of a hill, on the road from London to Lincoln, and commanding extensive views over the fens. The castle, supposed to have been built by Henry de Bellemonte, was destroyed by Oliver Cromwell. In the neighbourhood, are the remains of the monastery of Sempringham and of the ancient house of Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth's admiral, where he lived in the greatest splendour.

*Market, Thursday.—Fairs, Ash—Wednesday and Palm—Monday, for horses and sheep; May 13th, for ditto and tradesmen's goods; June 16th, for horses and horned cattle; July 3d and 4th, for hemp, hardware, and besoms; Thursday after Old Michaelmas, Nov. 10th and 22d, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods.—Mail arrives 7.57 morning, departs 6.28 afternoon.—Bankers, Hardy, Turner, and Co., draw on Jones, Lloyd, and Co.—Inn, the Greyhound.*

Capacious  
harbour.

† FALMOUTH. Falmouth harbour is unquestionably the finest in the kingdom. It is defended by two castles; that towards the east is called St. Mawes, and stands on a point of land three miles across the harbour; that to the west, distant from St. Mawes about a mile and a half, is called Pendennis. The harbour, called by Ptolemy, *Cenionis Ostium*, is capable of bringing up vessels of the largest burthen even with the quay; and it has so many commodious creeks, that the whole of the royal navy might be sheltered during the wind. Near the middle of the entrance is a large rock, called the Black Rock, supposed to have been once an island where the Phœnicians used to hold a traffic with the natives for tin; the water at that time being so shallow from hence to Pendennis, that the tin was conveyed across at low water by wheel carriages, but it is now eight or ten fathoms deep. Leland, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., mentions Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famos, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne." The origin of Falmouth, as a town, though so recent, is somewhat involved in obscurity; and, instead of indubitable historical fact, we are, in a great measure, compelled to receive traditional fable and anecdotes. The town is not mentioned by Camden, even in his edition of 1607; though he particularly notices the harbour, and actually names Penryn, St. Maw's-castle, Pendennis-castle, and even Arwennack, now at the end of the town. A certain person building a little house, a female servant of one Mr. Pendaris, or Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, about ten or eleven miles from Falmouth, came and dwelt in it; upon which that gentleman bid her brew a little ale, and on such a day he promised to come with some gentlemen, and help her to some money by drinking it up. The servant observed her master's orders; but in the mean time, a Dutch vessel came into the harbour; the crew calling at the house kept by Mr. Pendarvis's servant, drank out the ale. Mr. Pendarvis came with his friends at the day appointed; and calling for some drink, his servant told him she had none. Her master expostulating with her, she told him what had passed; and said, "truly, master, the penny come so quick, I could not deny them." The country people round about used to call Falmouth, "Penny Come Quick," and to tell this story of the occasion. This story is still told popularly at Falmouth, and is considered still as the

Traditionary  
account  
of the origin  
of Falmouth

"Penny  
Come  
Quick."



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
43	Falgrave . . . . . to	N. R. York.	Scarborough . 1	Hunmanby . 7	Cayton . . . . 2	216	....
29	Falstone . . . . . pa	Northumb .	Bellingham . 9	Rothbury . 17	Alnwinton 10	309	4561
14	Fambridge, North . pa	Essex . . . .	Billericay . 11	Chelmsford . 11	Malden . . . . 7	34	148
14	Fambridge, South . pa	Essex . . . .	..... 11	..... 12	..... 8	34	258
46	Fangfoss . . . . . pa & to	E. R. York.	Pocklington . 4	York . . . . . 7	Selby . . . . . 14	197	155
19	Farectt . . . . . ham & chap	Huntingdon	Peterborough 3	Ramsey . . . . 7	Huntingdon . 14	78	....
16	Fareham . . . . . hun	Hants . . . .	.....	.....	.....	....	....
16	Fareham * . . . . m t & pa	Hants . . . .	Hambleton . 7	Gosport . . . . 5	Southamp . 12	73	4402
35	Farewell, or Fairwell .	Stafford . .	Lichfield . . 1	Rugeley . . . . 5	Cannock . . . . 7	119	200
	..... pa & to f						
24	Farforth . . . . . pa	Lincoln . . .	Louth . . . . . 6	Alford . . . . . 9	Horncastle . . 6	142	91
12	Faringdon . . . . . pa	Dorset . . . .	Dorset . . . . . 5	Bland. Forum 7	Stalbridge . . 7	105	....
16	Faringdon . . . . . pa	Hants . . . .	Alton . . . . . 3	Farnham . . 10	Haslemere . 11	49	504

narrative of the town's origin. Even the house itself, which was the scene of this transaction, and is marked by it for the earliest house in the town, is to this day shown at the northern end, under the appellation of Penny Come Quick. It still remains upon what was once the land of Pendarvis, now that of Lord de Dunstanville. It has a small walled court before it, facing the sea; is still thatched in one half of its roof; is still an alehouse, and still retains a fading remembrance of the name, which within memory it bore familiarly on its head, that of Penny Come Quick. It stands near the New Quay, opposite to Flushing, and a little on the right of the long flight of stone steps, by which persons ascend from the passage boat that plies between Flushing and Falmouth; having the mark of an ancient door, as well as of an ancient window, in the wall, by which it turns its back upon the land. The town of Falmouth is situated at the bottom of an eminence which commands the harbour. The houses are principally disposed in one street, nearly a mile in length, running by the side of the beach. Some years ago, the following inscription appeared on a window at one of the inns:—"I have seen the specious vain Frenchman; the trucking scrub Dutchman; the tame low Dane; the sturdy self-righting Swede; the barbarous Russ; the turbulent Pole; the honest dull German; the pay-fighting Swiss; the subtle splendid Italian; the salacious Turk; the ever lounging warring Maltese; the practical Moor; the proud cruel Spaniard; the bigoted base Portuguese; with their countries: and hail again Old England, my native land! Reader! if Englishman, Scotchman or Irishman, rejoice in the freedom that is the felicity of thy own country, and maintain it sacred to posterity." The custom-house and salt-office, for most of the Cornish towns, are established at Falmouth. There are several charitable institutions in Falmouth, especially the Merchant's-hospital, established 1750, for the relief and support of maimed seamen, and the widows and children of such as should be killed or drowned in the merchant-service. A *misericordia* or benevolent society, a humane society, several schools for the education of the poor, a dispensary, alms-houses, &c. &c. The town gives title to an earldom; and it is related, that John Lord Robartes, was, in 1679, created Earl of Falmouth, but retained the title only six days, in consequence of Lord Mohun having in jest complimented the earl's lady on her acquisition of the title of Penny Come Quick.

*Markets*, Tuesday and Thursday.—*Fairs*, August 7th and October 10th, for cattle.—*Mail* arrives 6.50 morning, departs 7.0 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Carne, Lake, and Co., draw on Williams and Co.; Praed and Co., on Praed and Co.—*Inns*, the Hotel, and King's Arms.

\* **FAREHAM**. This was formerly only a small fishing village, but is now a maritime town of considerable importance, there being large manufactories here of ropes and sackings for shipping, which are sent to Portsmouth. Fareham has also an extensive manufacture of pottery, and a considerable trade in coals; and vessels of large burthen are built here. During the summer months it is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

*Market*, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, June 29th, for corn, cheese, hops, and toys.

## FALMOUTH.

The first house still standing.

Curious inscription on a window.

Lady Penny Come Quick.



Mor.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population
4	Faringdon.....	huns	Berks.....	.....	.....	...	3631
4	Faringdon, Great * }	Berks.....	Highworth...5	Lechlade...5	Bampton...6	68	2784
	..... m t, pa, & to }						
4	Faringdon, Little ..	ti	Berks.....	Lechlade...2	Highworth...6	5	70
9	Farlam, East. pa & to	Cumberland	Carlisle...12	Brampton...9	Longtown...8	314	491
9	Farlam, West.....	Cumberland	.....	.....	.....	14	313
3	Farle, or Farleigh ..	pri	Bedford.....	Luton...11	Dunstable...3	6	31
40	Farlee.....	pa	Westmorland	K. Lonsdale...6	Milthorpe...3	6	258
21	Farleigh, East.....	pa	Kent.....	Maidstone...2	Rochester...9	9	37
34	Farleigh Hungerford, pa	Somerset	Frome...6	Pensford...14	Bath...6	105	168
16	Farleigh Wallop.....	pa	Hants.....	Basingstoke...4	Winchester...10	9	47
21	Farleigh, West.....	pa	Kent.....	Maidstone...3	Rochester...9	8	38
24	Farlethorpe.....	pa	Lincoln.....	Alford...1	Burgh...6	7	140
22	Farleton.....	to	Lancaster.....	Lancaster...8	K. Lonsdale...9	9	248
35	Farley.....	to	Stafford.....	Cheadle...4	Ellaston...2	9	146
37	Farley.....	pa	Surrey.....	Croydon...5	Westeham...7	10	14
41	Farley.....	ti & chap	Wilts.....	Salisbury...5	Downton...6	6	76
16	Farley Chamberlayne, p	Hants.....	Winchester...5	Stockbridge...7	Romsey...5	5	67
34	Farley Hungerford, or }	Somerset	Bath.....7	Frome.....5	Wells.....17	99	...
	Montford..... pa }						
16	Farlington.....	pa	Hants.....2	Hambledon...7	Fareham...7	68	778
43	Farlington.....	to & chap	N. R. York.	Easingwold...7	New Malton...10	10	210
4	Farlow.....	ti	Berks.....	Wantage...5	Highworth...8	6	65
24	Farlthorp.....	pa	Lincoln.....	Louth...10	Burgh...7	7	141
17	Farlow.....	pa	Hereford.....	Ludlow...10	Tenbury...8	17	144
43	Farnaby.....	to	N. R. York.	Pickering...3	New Malton...6	6	223
34	Farnborough.....	pa	Somerset	Pensford...4	Bath...7	7	10
15	Farmcote, ham & chap	Gloucester	Winchcombe...2	Evesham...10	Stow...10	8	97
15	Farmington.....	pa	Gloucester	N. Leach...2	Stow...8	8	80
13	Farn Islands†.....	Durham	Holy Island...7	Berwick...7	Coldstream...11	11	330

Number of  
hogs  
slaughtered  
in a year.

\* FARINGDON (Great), is a market-town noted for its trade in bacon and hogs; of the latter, as many as 4,000 have been slaughtered in the course of a year. The town is delightfully situated, and commands extensive views over the neighbouring counties.

Market, Wednesday.—*Fairs*, February 13th and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle: Tuesday before and Tuesday after Old Michaelmas a statute for hiring servants; and October 28th for horses, fat cattle, and pigs.—*Mail* arrives 4.19 morning, departs 10.40 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Barnes, Medley, and Co., draw on Spooner and Co.—*Inns*, the Crown, Bell, Swan, Red Lion, and Bell and Dragon.

Extraordi-  
nary vision.

† FARN-ISLANDS, sometimes called Lindisfarne, Holy-island, and Islandshire, &c. &c., are seventeen in number, but at low water the points of several others are distinguishable. Their produce is kelp, wild fowls, feathers, and a few seals, which the tenant who rents the islands shoots for the sake of the oil and skins. The House-island is the principal one of the Farn-islands. The remains of a Benedictine priory, and a stone coffin, in which the body of St. Cuthbert was first interred are to be seen. Here we are told, that this famous saint, originally a poor shepherd, was called to the church by an extraordinary vision; in consequence of which he was received into the abbey of Melross, whence, after a probation of fifteen years, he was promoted to the dignity of prior of Lindisfarne; which office he so irreproachably executed for twelve years, as frequently to provoke the devil to an attempt to vex him by some of those unlucky tricks with which he likewise persecuted St. Anthony, St. Dunstan, &c. One of these attacks is thus recorded:—"At a time when the saint was preaching to a crowded audience, the alarm was given that there was one of the cottages on fire. This drew a number of people from the sermon to extinguish it, which was just what Satan designed. The more water they threw on it the more fiercely it seemed to burn, and all efforts to put it out were ineffectual. The saint, missing so many of his auditors, inquired the cause; when repairing to the spot, he perceived it was all illusion, and ordering a few drops of holy water to be sprinkled on it, the devil sneaked off, and the fire disappeared." At the expiration of twelve years, St. Cuthbert resigned his office, as he thought it withheld him too much from prayer and meditation. He then retired to the Farn-island, where he erected a hermitage. In this solitude he remained several years, during which he had various combats with the devil, the prints of whose

The devil's  
tricks.

Fire put out  
by a few  
drops of holy  
water.

# HISTORICAL, ENTERTAINING, AND COMMERCIAL.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
4	Farnborough.....pa	Berks.....	East Isley...4	Wantage...5	Lambourne...8	58	229	
21	Farnborough.....pa	Kent.....	Bromley...4	Farningham 7	Westerham...6	14	638	
16	Farnborough.....pa	Hants.....	Hartford Br. 6	Odiham...9	Farnham...6	31	334	
39	Farnborough.....pa	Warwick...	Kineton...6	Southam...8	Shipston...14	74	365	
14	Farnbridge.....pa	Essex.....	Rochford...5	Malden...7	Chelmsford 10	45	....	
14	Farnbridge, South .pa	Essex.....	.....4	.....8	.....11	44	....	
46	Farnedale, East Side, to	E. R. York	K. Moorside 4	Middleton...7	Gisborough 12	229	405	
43	Farnedale, High Qtr., to	N. R. York	.....4	.....6	Helmsley...8	228	280	
43	Farnedale, Low Qtr., to	N. R. York	.....6	Gisborough 10	.....10	230	185	
3	Farnish.....pa	Bedford...	High. Ferrers 4	Harold...6	Bedford...13	58	81	
28	Farnon.....ham	Northamp...	Daventry...9	Banbury...7	Towcester...8	69	....	
28	Farnon, East.....pa	Northamp...	M. Harboro' 2	Welford...6	Rothwell...6	82	250	
30	Farnon.....pa	Nottingham	Newark...2	Bingham...9	Southwell...3	133	570	
7	Farnon on the Dee* } .....pa & to }	Chester....	Chester.....8	Malpas.....7	Tarporley..10	171	1287	

feet (it is said) are to be seen in many places. The sanctity of his life becoming famous, he was, in 664, elected Bishop of Lindisfarne, which dignity he was with much difficulty prevailed on to accept. This, however, he enjoyed only two years; after which he resigned it, and returned to his hermitage there ending his life. He left a will, in which he directed that he should be buried in his oratory, in a stone coffin given him by the holy Tuda, and wrapped up in a sheet presented him by Virea, abbess of Tynemouth, which, out of reverence to that holy woman, he had never used; and lastly, if the island should be invaded by Pagans, he ordered the monks to flee, and to carry his bones away with them. But instead of these directions being complied with, his body was carried to Lindisfarne, where, in St. Peter's church, it was solemnly laid in a tomb of stone; but the monks left behind them the coffin for which he expressed such a regard, which still continues to be shown to the curious. St. Cuthbert had been dead eleven years, when the monks, opening his sepulchre, in order to deposit his bones among their reliques, found to their great astonishment his body entire, his joints flexible, and his face unaltered, bearing rather the semblance of sleep than death: his garments were likewise whole and unsullied. After being gratified with the sight of him, they placed the body in a new shrine. In 793, Holy Island being invaded by the Pagans, the monks fled, taking with them the saint's body, which, after several journies and miracles, was deposited in the old church at Durham. The truth of the entire state of Cuthbert's body, as before-mentioned, had been handed down to future ages; but still it was doubted, and that even by some prelates; in consequence of which, in the year 1104, when the new church at Durham was nearly finished (into which it was to be removed), the sepulchre was opened, and the body (says tradition), with all things about it, found whole, sound, and flexible. After this inspection, it was carried round the church in procession, and reverently placed in the new church, in a sumptuous sepulchre prepared for the purpose. A light-house has been erected on this island, and another on Staples' Island, about three miles to the east. Ships may sail between these islands, but there lies in the middle of the channel, a cluster of rocks called the Oxscar.

\* FARNDON on the Dee, is a little village on the river Dee, over which a bridge of ten arches connects it with Holt, in Denbighshire. It is nine miles distant from Chester. The church has some beautiful specimens of painted glass in its windows, representing a commander in his tent, with a truncheon in his hand, and surrounded with warlike implements, around which are sixteen figures of different ranks of soldiery, with coats of arms over the head of the officers, which are apparently intended to represent the several Cheshire gentlemen who defended the cause of Charles I., during the siege of the city of Chester. Among the arms are those of Sir Francis Gamal, Bart. the then mayor of Chester, Roger Grosvenor, William Barnardiston of Chirton, and Sir William

## FARN ISLANDS.

Buried in a sheet presented by the abbess of Tynemouth.

His body unchanged after being buried eleven years

Placed in a sumptuous sepulchre.

Beautiful specimens of painted glass.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
30	Farnesfield .....	pa Nottingham	Southwell .. 7	Mansfield .. 8	Nottingham 13	137	....
12	Farnham, or Fernham, p	Dorset .....	Cranborne .. 8	Shaftsbury .. 8	B. Forum ... 8	91	314
14	Farnham .....	pa Essex .....	Stansted Mo. 3	B. Stortford .. 3	Dunmow .. 10	33	148
39	Farnham .....	to Northumb.	Rothbury .. 6	Elsdon .....	Alnwick .. 15	306	47
36	Farnham .....	pa Suffolk	Saxmundham 4	Framlingham 6	Aldborough .. 8	85	216
37	Farnham .....	hun Surrey .....	Godalming .. 9	Haslemere .. 10	Guildford .. 10	..	8228
27	Farnham * .. m t & pa	Surrey .....	Godalming .. 9	Haslemere .. 10	Guildford .. 10	38	9000

FARNDON  
ON THE  
DEE.

John Speed  
a tailor.

Lived fifty-  
seven years  
with one  
wife, and  
had eighteen  
children.

Mainwaring. Over Marsh, an extra-parochial tract of land, adjoining to Farnon, was formerly one of the spots set apart for the reception of fugitives. Farnon was the birth-place of John Speed the historian and antiquary, who was born here in the year 1555. He was the son of a tailor, and passed the early years of his life in the exercise of that humble calling; but his talents having introduced him to the notice of Sir Fulke Greville, he was enabled by the liberality of that gentleman, to pursue those studies to which his genius and inclination were most adapted. His first publication was entitled "The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," which is a collection of maps, presenting an exact geography of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and remarkable for being the first ever published with the hundreds distinguished from each other. His greatest work, which was the labour of fourteen years, is the history of Great Britain, under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., folio, in which he received considerable assistance from Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, and other antiquarians of his day. He was also author of "A Cloud of Witnesses, or the Genealogies of Scripture," prefixed to the translation of the Bible in 1611. This useful and industrious compiler died at the age of seventy-four, having lived fifty-seven years with one wife, by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters.

\* FARNHAM is pleasantly situated on the river Wey, and consists of one principal street. It was formerly remarkable for its cloth manufactures, which, on the introduction of hops, rapidly declined, and are now almost discontinued. Nearly 1000 acres are occupied in the culture of this useful bitter, for which Farnham has become famous. Farnham hops are preferred for the paleness of colour, and delicate flavour which they give to malt liquor; and, on this account, they are commonly sold at a price, one-third greater than that paid for the hops of any other district. The castle, situated on a hill, was built by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen, and Bishop of Winchester, and was twice destroyed in the civil wars of this kingdom. After the restoration, it was rebuilt by Bishop Morley, in a style neither handsome nor convenient; however, it contains a fine library, and some good paintings. There are some remains of the ancient keep, surrounded by a strong wall, and a dry ditch now planted with oaks. Adjoining the park, is Jay's-tower, on the summit of which is a kitchen and fruit garden containing one rood, eight perches, and about four feet depth of soil. The church is a spacious edifice, erected about three centuries ago, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. The town has a free-school and a good charity-school. \* Nicholas de Farnham, physician to Henry III., was a native of this place. He was made Bishop of Chester, and afterwards of Durham, but spent the last four years of his life in retirement, and died in 1257. Moor-park was the seat of Sir William Temple, who died here, and directed his heart to be inclosed in a silver box, and buried under the sun-dial in his garden. Near this mansion is a cavern, known by the name of Mother Ludlam's Hole, through which flows a fine stream of clear water; the greatest height is twelve feet, and its breadth twenty; its precise depth is unknown, but it is supposed to be very considerable. The remains of Waverley Abbey, consisting of the

Sir William  
Temple's  
heart buried  
in his  
garden.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
45	Farnham . . . . . pa & to	W. R. York	Knaresboro' .2	Boro'bridge .4	Ripley . . . . .3	204	783
5	Farnham Royal # . . . . .	Buckingham	Eton . . . . .3	Beaconsfield .5	Uxbridge . . .7	24	1193
12	Farnham Tollard . . . . . ti	Dorset . . . . .	Cranborne .1	Shaftsbury .8	B. Forum . .8	94	220
45	Farnhill . . . . . to	W. R. York	Skipton . . .4	Clitheroe .14	Keighly . . .4	215	1567
38	Farnhurst . . . . . pa	Sussex . . . . .	Haslemere .3	Midhurst . .5	Petworth . .7	45	769
21	Farningham . . . . . pa	Kent . . . . .	Foots Cray .6	Gravesend .9	Westerham .10	17	701
29	Farnlaws . . . . . to	Northumb.	Elsdon . . .6	Hexham . .13	Morpeth . .14	296	16
45	Farnley . . . . . to & chap	W. R. York	Otley . . . . .2	Wetherley .11	Addingham .7	207	196
45	Farnley . . . . . to & chap	W. R. York	Leeds . . . . .5	Wakefield .4	Bradford . .7	186	1332
45	Farnley Tyas . . . . . to	W. R. York	Huddersfield 3	. . . . .10	Barnsley . .9	186	849
30	Farnsfield . . . . . pa	Nottingham	Mansfield .7	Nottingham 13	Ollerton . .7	137	1010
22	Farnworth . . . to & chap	Lancaster . .	Bolton . . .3	Bury . . . . .5	Manchester .7	189	2928
22	Farnworth . . . to & chap	Lancaster . .	Warrington .5	Liverpool .12	Newton . .8	190	
22	Farrington . . . . . to	Lancaster . .	Preston . .3	Blackburn .9	Chorley . .5	213	672
34	Farrington . . . . . ham	Somerset . .	Cas. Cary .4	Somerton .7	Ilchester .7	117	
34	Farrington Gourney, pa	Somerset . .	Wells . . .9	Pensford .4	Axbridge .10	118	568
45	Farsley . . . . . to	W. R. York	Bradford .4	Otley . . . . .4	Keighly . .9	201	
28	Farthinghoe . . . . . pa	Northamp.	Brackley .4	Banbury . .7	Towcester .12	69	456
28	Farthingstone . . . . . pa	Northamp.	Towcester .7	Daventry .7	Northamp .10	65	293
11	Farway . . . . . pa	Devon . . . . .	Honiton .3	Axminster .8	Colyton . .7	155	360
9	Faugh . . . . . to	Cumberland	Carlisle . .8	Ald. Moor .14	Brampton .7	299	333
43	Faucather . . . . . vil	York . . . . .	Otley . . . . .4	Halifax . .9	Addingham .5	202	
35	Fauld . . . . . to	Stafford . .	Uttoxeter .6	Burton . . .7	Abb. Bromley 3	129	45
14	Faulkbourne . . . . . pa	Essex . . . . .	Witham . .2	Braintree . .5	Coggeshall .5	89	91
21	Faversham . . . . . hun	Kent . . . . .					8739

refectory, dormitory, and cloisters, extend, in detached portions, over an area of three or four acres, and are overgrown with venerable ivy. A modern mansion has been erected near the ruins of this religious foundation, and bears its name. The town is governed by twelve burgesses, out of which number two bailiffs are annually chosen, who act as magistrates under the Bishop of Winchester, to whom they pay an acknowledgement of twelve-pence annually, and receive all profits arising from the fairs and markets. The wheat markets formerly held here were the largest in England, the tolls alone amounting to £200 a year; but it is of late years much diminished, the produce of Hampshire, Sussex, &c. being now sent by water carriage to the London-markets. From Michaelmas to Christmas there is still a good market for oats. Farnham-castle was garrisoned for King Charles, in the civil war, by Sir John Denham, high-sheriff of the county, but after having suffered greatly in a siege, was taken by the parliamentary forces, under Sir William Waller, who blew up and dismantled all the parts that remained entire. The petty sessions are held here, and the bailiffs also hold a court every three weeks, at which they have power to try and determine all actions under the amount of forty shillings.

*Market, Thursday.*—*Fairs*, Holy Thursday and June 24th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and November 13th, for horses and cattle.—*Mail* arrives 0.1 morning, departs 0.2 morning.—*Bankers*, Knighton and Co., draw on Lubbock and Co.—*Inns*, Bush, Lion and Lamb, and Goat's Head.

\* **FARNHAM ROYAL.** This manor was formerly held on condition of fitting the right-hand of the king with a glove on his coronation day, and supporting his right-arm while he held the sceptre. The ancestors of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom this manor belonged, exchanged it with Henry VIII., but it is said, reserved this privilege to themselves and their posterity. Among other curious records in the church, is the following:—"David Saltre gave seventeen pound per annum to buy loaves and white herrings for the poor, and two shillings for a pair of white kid gloves for the rector on the first Sunday in Lent, as long as the world shall last." In this church lies Dr. Chandler, Bishop of Durham, without any memorial. This learned prelate was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq., of the city of Dublin. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield in 1730, and some years after, was translated to the see of Durham. He wrote a "Defence of Christianity," in answer to Collins's scheme of literal prophecy. He was also author of "Letters on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language," of a volume of sermons, and other works. He died 1750.

FARNHAM.

Formerly  
the largest  
wheat  
market in  
England.

Curious  
tenure of  
the manor

Singular  
bequest.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
21	Faversham *.. m t & pa	Kent . . . . .	Canterbury . . 3	Milton . . . . . 7	Maidstone . . 17		47	4429
29	Favinvley . . . . . to	Northumb . .	Morpeth . . . 8	Elsdon . . . . 11	Rothbury . . 10		305	15

Parliament  
held here in  
980.

Navigation  
of the creek  
greatly  
improved.

Gunpowder  
manufac-  
tories.

\* FAVERSHAM, or Feversham. This town is of very great antiquity, and was denominated the King's-town as early as the year 811. It is supposed that the Saxon kings had a palace here, and that a market and other privileges had been granted before the conquest. In the year 892, King Alfred gave title to the hundred in which it is situated; and in the year 930, King Athelstan and his great council of parliament, archbishops, bishops, &c., met here to enact laws, and to constitute methods for the future observance of them, which shews the town to have been a place of considerable traffic and resort. Stephen, his queen, and family, were so pleased with this town, that they built here an abbey, where their royal remains might be interred, in the year 1147, and dedicated it to our Saviour. None of the extensive buildings of this abbey now remain entire; its two gates were sometime since taken down, after many fruitless attempts to preserve them. The external walls are nearly all that are left. Faversham is situated on a navigable arm of the Swale, into which runs a beautiful rivulet rising in the parish of Ospringe, which affords a necessary back-water to the haven. The town principally consists of four streets, of considerable length, spacious, and well-paved, somewhat in the form of an irregular cross, in the centre whereof stands the market-place. "Faversham" says Leland, "is included in one paroch, but that ys very large. Ther cummeth a creke to the town that bareth vessels of xx tunnes; and a myle fro thens north-east, is a great key, called Thorn, to discharge bygge vessels. The creke is fedd with bakke water that cummeth from Ospringe." The quay, mentioned by Leland, called the Thorn, has been out of use many years; but three new quays, or wharfs, have been made close to the town, where all the shipping belonging to the port, take in and discharge their cargoes. The navigation of the creek has also been greatly improved; and vessels of 100 tons burthen, can now come up to the town at common tides; whilst, at spring tides, the channel is deep enough for ships drawing eight feet of water. The management and preservation of the navigation are vested in the corporation, the expenses being paid out of certain port-dues. Upwards of 40,000 quarters of corn are shipped here annually for the London markets; considerable quantities of hops, fruit, wool, oysters, &c., are also sent from this port, to which thirty or forty coasting-vessels belong, besides fishing-vessels, of from 40 to 150 tons burthen each; the imports are principally coals, and fir-timber, iron, tar, &c., from Sweden and Norway. The oyster-fishery here is a very extensive concern; the number of families wholly supported by it, are upwards of 100. As at Milton and Rochester, the native broods are far inferior to the consumption; and vast quantities of spat are annually collected from the different parts of the surrounding seas, even as distant as the Land's-end in Cornwall, and the coasts of Scotland and France, and placed in the beds belonging to this fishery, there to increase and fatten. The company of the "Free Fishermen, and Free Dredgermen, of the Hundred and Manor of Faversham," are under the immediate protection and jurisdiction of the lord of the manor, as tenants of the same; and he appoints a steward to hold two courts, called admiralty-courts, or water-courts, annually, where all the necessary regulations for the benefit of the fishery are made. In the time of peace, great quantities of Faversham oysters are exported to Holland, to the yearly amount of between 3,000 and £4,000. Gunpowder is the only manufacture carried on in the vicinity of Faversham, and during the last war, gave employment to nearly 400 persons. It is under the superintendence of a branch of the ordnance established here. The various mills, store-houses, &c., are chiefly situated on the stream that flows from Ospringe, and forms several



small islands in its course to the Faversham creek. This manufacture is supposed to have been established here before the reign of Elizabeth; but it continued in private hands till about the year 1760, when the respective works were purchased by government, and within a few years afterwards, were rebuilt in a more substantial and safe manner. A dreadful explosion occurred in April, 1781, when the corning-mill, and dusting-house, were torn to atoms by the blowing up of about 7,000 pounds weight of powder, which, by its explosion, so impregnated the air with sulphur, for many miles round, as greatly to affect respiration. The noise was heard at twenty miles distance; even at Canterbury eleven miles off, it gave the sensation of an earthquake; and the pillar of flame and smoke caused by it, ascended to such a height in the air, before it expanded, that it was seen in the Isle of Thanet. All the surrounding buildings were in a great measure destroyed; the boughs of large trees were torn off, and the trunks left bare; and the ground itself was so furrowed, as to have the appearance of being fresh ploughed. The houses in the westernmost part of the town suffered most; and it was supposed that the whole would have been destroyed, if the wind had set directly towards it. The sufferers were afterwards relieved by parliament; and under the provisions of an act, passed for the greater safety of the powder works, the stoves were removed into the marsh, at a considerable distance below the town. Another dreadful explosion, however, the third that had happened within seven years, occurred in the month of January, 1810. Of the six men employed in the building at the time, four were blown to pieces, and their bodies and limbs were scattered to a distance of upwards of 100 yards from the site of the building. One of the arms was found upon the top of a high elm-tree. The fifth man was taken up alive. The sixth, the foreman of the work, singular to relate, was found alive also, sitting in the midst of the smoking ruins, with his clothes burning, but he was otherwise not much injured. At the door of the corning-house was standing a tumbril, or covered waggon, with two horses and a driver. The waggon was blown to pieces, and the driver and horses were killed. Of three horses employed within the building, two perished. Mary, Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII. passed through Faversham, in May, 1515: and the expense of the "brede and wine" given to her, are stated at 7s. 4d. Henry VIII. and his queen, Catherine of Arragon, were here in 1519, with Cardinal Wolsey, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the "spiced brede and wine" for the latter, came to 5s. 4d.; the "spiced brede, wine, and capons," for my Lord Cardinal, to 18s. 9d.; and the "spiced brede, wine, beer, and ale," to the king and queen, to £1 6s. 5½d. Henry was again at Faversham in 1522, with the emperor, whom he was conducting to Greenwich, and a numerous retinue, when the expenses of his entertainment were entered at £1 3s. 3d. exclusive of a "gallon of wine" to the lord archbishop, which cost one shilling! In 1545, Henry was once more in this town, where he lay one night, and was presented with "two dozen of capons, two dozen of cheikins, and a seive of cherries," all of which are recorded at £1 15s. 4d. In 1573, "Queen Elizabeth came here, and lay two nights in the town, which cost the town £44 19s. 8d. including a silver cup presented to her, which cost £27 2s. 0d." Another item in the chamberlain's accounts states, that Charles II. visited, and dined with the mayor here, in 1660, and that the "expenses of his entertainment was £56 6s. 0d." Faversham church is a spacious and handsome fabric, built of flint, in the form of a cross, and quoined with stone. It has a light tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles, and terminated by an octagonal spire, seventy-three feet high. The outer walls are sustained by strong buttresses, and appear of the age of Edward II., or III.; but the interior parts of the west were rebuilt in the year 1755, from the designs of the late George Dance, Esq. at the expense of about £2,500. The organ, built at the charge of the corporation, cost

FAVER-  
SHAM.Dreadful  
explosion  
of gun-  
powder.Four men  
blown to  
pieces.Expenses of  
royal  
visitors.Handsome  
and spa-  
cious  
church.



<i>Altop.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
40	Fawcett Forest . . . to	Westmorland	Kendal . . . . 6	Orton . . . . 6	Ambleside . 10	268	61
43	Fawdington . . . . to	N. R. York.	Boro'bridge . 5	Thirsk . . . . 5	Masham . . 10	211	48
29	Fawdon * . . . . to	Northumb.	Newcastle . 3	N. Shields . 6	Morpeth . . 12	277	707
29	Fawdon . . . . to	Northumb.	Wooler . . . 10	New Bewick . 5	Alnwick . . 8	309	67
13	Fawlees . . . . ham	Durham.	Stanhope . . 4	Wolsingham 1	M. Teesdale 12	257	....
21	Fawkham . . . . pa	Kent . . . .	Dartford . . 5	Farningham . 4	Gravesend . 6	20	204
31	Fawley . . . . ham	Oxford . .	Witney . . . 5	Woodstock 3	Oxford . . . 10	61	147
4	Fawley . . . . pa & ti	Berks . . .	Wantage . . 4	E. Ilsley . . 9	Lambourne . 4	64	212
5	Fawley . . . . pa	Buckingham	Henley on T. 7	Watlington . 7	Gt. Marlow . 7	38	254
16	Fawley . . . . hun	Hants . . .					23471
16	Fawley . . . . pa	Hants . . .	Southampton 6	Titchfield . 6	Lymington . 11	75	1839
17	Fawley . . . . chap	Hereford...	Ross . . . . 8	Hereford . . 4	Ledbury . . 12	131	....
29	Fawns . . . . to	Northumb.	Hexham . . 15	Elsdon . . . 6	Bellingham . 13	296	7

## FAVERSHAM.

upwards of £400. Here is a free grammar school, founded in 1575, and endowed with certain lands in possession of the crown, the annual produce of the endowments is about ninety pounds; the whole of which, after deducting the expense of repairs, &c., is paid to the master. Here are also two small charity schools, established in 1716, for the instruction and clothing of poor boys and girls. The market-house, or guildhall, was built in the year 1594, of timber, having an open space between the pillars beneath. At a little distance from the bridge, at the bottom of West-street, is a strong chalybeate spring. Faversham has been greatly improved within the last forty or fifty years. In 1773 it was laid open to the high London road, by a spacious avenue; and all the contiguous roads have been since widened and improved. The streets also were paved and lighted under the provisions of an act of parliament, obtained in 1789. Many of the houses are large and handsome; and the inhabitants have an assembly-room and a theatre. Faversham was the scene of a shocking murder, which was committed in the reign of Edward VI., on a gentleman of the name of Arden, who according to the chronicles of the times, "was most wickedly murdered, by the means of his disloyal and wanton wife, who, for the love she bore to one Mosebie, hyred two desperate ruffians, Black Will and Shagbag to kill him." He was murdered while playing at tables, a game then in fashion; Mosebie had agreed with his accomplices to give them a signal, which he did accordingly, by uttering the words "now I take you," in allusion to the moves of the game, upon which the two ruffians, who had stolen in behind Arden, threw a scarf over his head with the intent to strangle him, but being unable to accomplish that, Mosebie came to their assistance, and despatched him with a dagger. They then carried the body out, and laid it behind the abbey wall, where it was soon after discovered, and the traces of feet in a slight snow which fell at the time, led to the discovery of the murderers, who were all apprehended and suffered the punishment due to their crimes. A play founded on this melancholy story, called "Arden of Feversham," was written by George Lillo, the author of the natural and affecting tragedy of "George Barnwell," it was left imperfect by Lillo, and finished by Dr. John Hoadly, the celebrated author of the "Suspicious Husband," a comedy which still keeps possession of the stage. It was first performed at Drury-lane, on July 12th, 1759, and continues a popular drama to this day.

Scene of a shocking murder.

Discovery of the murderer.

*Markets*, Wednesday and Saturday.—*Fairs*, February 25th and August 12th, for linen, woollen drapery, and toys.—*Mail* arrives 0.2 morning, departs 0.12 afternoon.—*Bankers*, Wright and Co., draw on Grote and Prescott.—*Inn*, the Ship.

\* **FAWDON.** This township, in 1801, contained only twenty-six persons, but in consequence of the establishment of some extensive coal-works, the population is now greatly increased. In sinking one of the coal-pits, a mineralized tree was discovered. There is a methodist school here, which is attended every Sunday by more than 200 children, belonging to the village. The Fawdon and Clinch estates are the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
28	Fawsley *.....	hun	Northamp.	Daventry.....4	Banbury.....12	Northamp. 14	68	14157
28	Fawsley.....	pa	Northamp.	S. Cave.....7	Howden.....4	Snaith.....10	179	22
46	Faxfleet.....	to	E. R. York	Kettering.....6	Rothwell.....5	M. Harboro' 9	74	103
28	Faxton.....	ham & chap	Northamp.	Liverpool.....4	Preston.....5	Ormskirk.....8	202	407
22	Fazeley.....	to	Lancaster	Tamworth.....1	Litchfield.....8	Sut. Coldfield 6	114	1139
35	Fazeley.....	to	Stafford	Masham.....2	Bedale.....6	Ripon.....8	219	249
44	Fearby.....	to	N. R. York	Warrington.....2	Preston.....11	Wigan.....10	186	631
22	Fearnhead.....	to	Lancaster	Hexham.....17	Haltwhistle.....6	Ald. Moor.....7	279	274
29	Featherstone.....	to	Northumb.	Wolverhampton 1	Dudley.....6	Walsall.....6	122	34
35	Featherstone, to & chap	Stafford	Stafford	Pontefract.....2	Wakefield.....5	Barnsley.....9	181	1273
45	Featherstone.....	pa & to	W. R. York	Droitwich.....7	Alcester.....6	Bromsgrove.....7	109	2762
42	Feckenham †.....	pa	Worcester	Gt. Dunmow.....4	Baintree.....6	Chelmsford.....9	35	524
14	Felstead.....	pa	Essex	Kelvedon.....3	Coggleshall.....3	Colchester.....10	41	161
14	Feiring.....	pa	Essex	Settle.....3	Ingletton.....6	Hawes.....13	238	
45	Feizer.....	ham	W. R. York					
21	Felborough.....	hun	Kent					3063

\* **FAWSLEY.** This parish, which gives name to the hundred, consists principally of the demesne and park belonging to Fawsley-house, the ancient seat of the Knightly family, who have been lords of the manor ever since the reign of Henry III. The house stands in a charming situation in the midst of an extensive park, and exhibits various styles of building, the oldest parts of which, enable us to form some idea of the mode of living of our ancient barons. The chimney of the kitchen consists of two funnels, and on each side of the partition are enormous fire-places; one fifteen feet wide, and the other twelve and a half feet, placed back to back, and having double-arched mantle pieces of stone. The great hall is fifty-two feet in length, is very lofty, and has a curiously carved roof. The grand bow window is richly ornamented with stone tracery, and sculptured decorations. The other windows each contain stained glass, on which are emblazoned the arms of the family, &c. The chimney is very large and of admirable workmanship; the smoke is carried up by two funnels inside the collateral buttresses of the fire-place, and by this contrivance, affords room for a large handsome window immediately over the fire, making an uniformity in the windows, which, according to the fashion of the times, are all placed at a great height from the floor. In the church are many monuments of the Knightly family, among which is one to Sir Richard Knightly and Jane his wife, dated 1616. Sir Richard was a zealous partizan of the puritans, and expended large sums of money in printing incendiary productions against the establishment, for which offence he was cited in the Court of Star-chamber, and heavily fined and imprisoned. The celebrated mathematician and divine, Dr. John Wilkins, was a native of Fawsley. In 1638 he published a curious work, entitled "The Discovery of a New World in the Moon," in which he treats of the possible means of forming a communication with the lunar inhabitants. He was also the author of "Natural Magic," and various religious and other tracts. He died November 19th, 1672.

Ancient style of building.

Dr. John Wilkins.

† **FECKENHAM.** In this parish the manufacture of needles is carried on to a very considerable extent. The church is a neat structure, containing many ancient monuments. There is a charity-school here for children of both sexes, founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., the founder of Worcester-college, Oxford. Feckenham was the birth-place of John de Feckenham, an English Catholic divine of the sixteenth century, who was born near the forest of Feckenham, from which place he derived his surname, that of his family being Howman. He was educated in the monastery of Evesham, which institution placed him at Gloucester-college, Oxford. In 1543 he became chaplain to Bonner, Bishop of London, and when that prelate was deprived by the Reformers, Feckenham was committed prisoner to the Tower of London. On the accession of Mary he again became chaplain to Bonner, now returned to his diocese.

Memoir of John de Feckenham.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Population.
27	Felbridge*.....pa	Norfolk ....	Cromer .... 3	Holt.....7	Aylsham... 8	126	155

**FELCKEN-  
HAM.**

He, however, in no respect resembled that brutal and intolerant prelate in temper, but on the contrary, was honourably distinguished during the whole of that gloomy reign, by his good offices to the afflicted Protestants of every rank. Two days before the execution of Lady Jane Grey, he held a conference with that unfortunate lady, who remained as much unmoved by his arguments as Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, against whom he disputed at Oxford. In the year 1556 queen Mary, who had restored the monastic foundation of Westminster, appointed him mitred abbot of the same, in which capacity he sat in the house of Peers, and was the last of that rank who did so. On the accession of Elizabeth, in whose behalf he had always earnestly interfered with her sister, he might have looked to the highest preferment in the church, could he have reconciled his conscience to the intended settlement; but on the contrary, he spoke with great determination, both in and out of parliament, against the bills abolishing the papal jurisdiction. It is no honour to his opponents that they imprisoned him for his sincerity; and that after being released once or twice, he was finally committed prisoner to the castle of Wisbeach, where he died in 1585. There was formerly a very extensive forest here, but it has long disappeared, the timber having been cut down for the consumption of Droitwich salt-works, before the introduction of coal.

*Fairs, March 26th and September 30th, for cattle.*

Seat of  
the Right  
Hon. Wm.  
Wyndham.

\* **FELBRIDGE** or Felbrigge, three miles from Cromer, was the seat of the late Right Honourable William Wyndham, M. P. It stands at the eastern extremity of a high tract of land, called Felbridge and Sherringham-heaths; and is ranked amongst the first situations in Norfolk. The house, which is partially of the time of Henry VIII., has been considerably enlarged by the Wyndham family at different periods; and by the improvements of the late possessor, it was rendered a convenient, and in some respects an elegant mansion. The library contains a selection of valuable books, with a fine collection of prints, &c.; and among the paintings, are some by Rembrandt, Bergham, Vandervelt, and other eminent masters. The park possesses the advantage of having several old standing woods; and Mr. Wyndham progressively added many plantations. His improvements were not confined merely to his own demesne. They extended much further; Felbridge particularly experienced their beneficial effects. The common-field-land; was enclosed, and converted into arable or wood-lands; by which means the property and the population of the district were considerably increased. Mr. Wyndham was born in London in 1750, and educated at Eton, whence he was removed first to the university of Glasgow, and subsequently to University-college, Oxford. He came into parliament in 1782, as member for Norwich, at which time he was secretary to the Earl of Northington, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He sided with the opposition, until the celebrated secession from the whig party in 1793, when he followed the lead of Mr. Burke, and was appointed secretary of war, with a seat in the cabinet. This office he retained until the resignation of Mr. Pitt, in 1801, and he much distinguished himself by his opposition to the ephemeral treaty of Amiens. On Mr. Addington's being driven from the helm in 1805, a new administration was again formed by Mr. Pitt, which was terminated by his death in 1806, when Lord Grenville, in conjunction with Mr. Fox, made up the administration so well known by the designation of "All the Talents." In this short-lived cabinet Mr. Wyndham held the post of secretary of war and colonies, in which capacity he carried into law his bill for limited service in the regular army. His death took place May

His political life.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
44	Feliskirk * . . . . . pa	N. R. York	Thirsk . . . . 3	N. Allerton . 8	Bedale . . . 12		226	911
36	Felixstow † . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Ipswich . . . 11	Woodbridge . 8	Harwich . . . 7		72	363

17th, 1810, in consequence of a contusion of the hip, produced by a fall while exerting himself to save the library of his friend Mr. North from the flames. Felbridge church, situated in the park, is a pleasing object, particularly from the house, where the trees of a fine avenue of oaks and beeches grace the fore-ground. The interior of the church will repay the curiosity of the traveller and the antiquary. Here is a large marble stone, with a fine brass, representing the figure, in complete armour, of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, Knight of the Garter, who lived in the time of Henry VI. On the south side of the altar is a plain but elegant mural monument to the memory of the late illustrious owner of the domain, erected in the year 1816. It was executed by Nollekins in his best style. On the plinth, but supported by lions' feet, rests a cenotaph; on the top of which is placed a finely sculptured bust of this profound scholar, accomplished orator, and distinguished statesman; it is also so admirable a likeness of him, as to arrest the attention of every beholder, and especially of those who were honoured with his friendship, and who knew his worth. The inscription is in English, and occupies the whole front of the cenotaph:—

FELBRIDGE

Fine avenue  
of oaks and  
beeches.Monumen-  
tal inscrip-  
tion.

Sacred to the Memory of the  
Right Honourable WILLIAM WYNDHAM,  
of Felbridge, in this county;  
Born the 14th of May, O.S., 1750,  
Died the 4th of June, N.S., 1810.  
He was the only son of William Wyndham, Esq.,  
by Sarah, relict of Robert Lukin, Esq.  
He married, in 1798, Cecilia, third daughter of the  
late Commodore Forest,  
who erects this Monument in grateful and  
tender remembrance of him.  
During a period of twenty-six years,  
He distinguished himself in Parliament by his  
eloquence and talents,  
And was repeatedly called to the highest Offices of  
the State.  
His views and councils  
were directed more to raising the glory than in-  
creasing the wealth of his country.  
He was, above all things, anxious to  
preserve untainted, the National Character,  
and even those National Manners  
which long habit had associated with that character.  
As a Statesman,  
He laboured to exalt the courage,  
to improve the comforts,  
and ennoble the profession of a Soldier.  
As an individual,  
He exhibited a model of those qualities which denote  
the most accomplished and enlightened mind.  
Frank, generous, unassuming,  
intrepid, compassionate, and pious.  
He was so highly respected, even by those from  
whom he most differed in opinion,  
that though  
much of his life had passed in political contention,  
He was accompanied to the grave  
by the sincere and unqualified regret of his  
Sovereign and his Country.

Two miles from Felbridge, in a sequestered spot, stand the dilapidated remains of Beckam old church; which constitute a peculiarly interesting and picturesque object.

\* FELISKIRK. There was formerly here a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, upon the site of which, now stands a seat, called Mount St. John, the property of the Elsley family.

Knights of  
St. John.

† FELIXSTOW. This place is said to have derived its name from Felix the Burgundian, the first Bishop of Dunwich, who landed here on

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
13	Felkington.....to	Durham	Wooler...11	Berwick...3	Coldstream..11	337	....
45	Felkirk.....pa	W. R. York	Barnesley...4	Wakefield...5	Pontefract...7	177	1156
30	Felley.....ham	Nottingham	Mansfield...8	Nottingham...7	Southwell...14	131	67
45	Felliscliffe.....to	W. R. York	Knarborough...8	Ripley...6	Ripon...12	213	351
9	Fellside.....ham	Cumberland	Wigton...8	H. Newmark...4	Ireby...3	301	....
3	Felmersham...pa & to	Bedford	Bedford...7	Harold...3	Bromham...4	57	448
27	Felmingham.....pa	Norfolk	N. Walsham...2	Cromer...9	Aylsham...5	123	394
38	Felpham.....pa	Sussex	Arundel...6	Chichester...5	Petworth...10	57	588
36	Felsham.....pa	Suffolk	Stowmarket...7	Bury St. Ed...8	Bildeston...7	68	401
25	Feltham*.....pa	Middlesex	Hounslow...4	Staines...4	Kingston...6	14	924
27	Felthorpe.....pa	Norfolk	Norwich...7	Reepham...6	Aylsham...6	116	502
17	Felton.....pa	Hereford	Hereford...8	Leominster...9	Bromyard...7	143	122
29	Felton†.....pa & to	Northumb.	Alnwick...8	Rothbury...8	Morpeth...9	297	2229
33	Felton.....to	Salop.	Oswestry...5	Shrewsbury...12	Ellesmere...8	165	1098
29	Felton, Old.....pa	Northumb.	Alnwick...8	.....7	.....9	296	91
34	Felton.....ham	Somerset	Bristol...7	Axbridge...13	Fensford...12	121	....
27	Feltwell, St. Mary & St. Nicholas.....vil	Norfolk	Brandon...5	Methwold...3	Stoke Ferry...6	81	1231
24	Fenby.....ham & chap	Lincoln	Gt. Grimsby...7	Castor...10	M. Raisin...13	159	....
43	Fencoat, Great and Little.....hams	N. R. York	Catterick...4	Middleham...5	Bedale...5	229	....
31	Fencoat & Murcot, ham	Oxford	Bicester...4	Woodstock...7	Oxford...7	58	300
17	Fencott.....to	Hereford	Bromyard...4	Leominster...8	Tenbury...7	129	....
10	Fenderon.....to	Derby	Burton...6	Derby...5	Uttoxeter...14	121	410
6	Fen Ditton.....pa	Cambridge	Cambridge...2	Caxton...12	Newmarket...9	58	528
6	Fen Drayton.....pa	Cambridge	St. Ives...2	Huntingdon...6	Caxton...6	57	319
19	Fen Stanton.....pa	Huntingdon	Needlingwort...2	.....3	Hilton...3	61	....
29	Fenham I.....to	Northumb.	Newcas on T...1	Morpeth...15	N. Shields...5	275	....

FELIXTOW.  
Formerly a  
king's re-  
sidence.

his first arrival in the county. Here was formerly a priory dedicated to him, no remains of which, are now discoverable. Edward III. resided here for some time previously to his expedition to France.

\* FELTHAM or Feldham, signifying a "Field-village," or "Village in a Field," is a pretty rural place, in the neighbourhood of which are many ornamental dwellings. The manor in 1537 belonged to Henry VIII., and afterwards came into the possession of the Vere family, by whom it was disposed of to Mr. Fish. The church is a new structure, built upon the site of an old one taken down in 1800. Here is also a small meeting-house for dissenters.

† FELTON. This parish is most delightfully situated on a steep declivity, rising from the north side of the river Coquet, over which there is a good stone bridge of three arches. Nothing can exceed the beautifully romantic scenery of the neighbourhood, and its beauty is greatly heightened by the windings of the river, on every side of which, lies a rich and well cultivated country. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands on a delightful spot to the west of the village. Felton-hall, a pleasant mansion, was built by the Widdrington family. It is said that the barons of Northumberland did homage here to Alexander, King of Scots, 1215, which so enraged King John, that he set fire to, and destroyed the village and all the surrounding neighbourhood.

‡ FENHAM. This manor belonged to the Knights Templars, which, with the other property, was granted in the reign of Edward II. to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Fenham-hall is a handsome structure, surrounded by spacious gardens, pleasure-grounds, and plantations. From its east front is a fine open prospect of the Tyne to the haven of Shields, and the ruins of Tynemouth priory. About the beginning of the last century, this place was menaced with destruction by a singular occurrence. A coal mine at a considerable distance took fire, at a candle, and continued burning nearly thirty years. At first, its progress was slow, but by degrees it acquired such strength, as to spread into Fenham-grounds, where it burst out like a volcano in twenty different places. It covered the furze around with flowers of sulphur, and cast up pieces of sal ammoniac six inches in breadth.

The village  
burnt by  
King John.

A coal-mine  
burning for  
thirty years.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
11	Feniton . . . . . pa	Devon . . . .	Collumpton..7	Honiton. ....3	Topsham...11	159	343
3	Fenlake, or F. Barns, to Fenny Stratford * . . .	Bedford . . . .	Bedford.....1	Harold.....9	Elstow.....2	51	....
4	. . . . . mt & chap }	Bucks . . . .	New Pagnell 7	Woburn.....5	L. Buzzard .8	45	635

\* FENNY STRATFORD is a small decayed town, having had from time immemorial a market on Mondays, which was confirmed by charter in 1609. In 1665 Fenny Stratford suffered considerably in its population by the plague, of which 139 persons died. The inns were shut up, and the roads through the town, for some time, were turned into another direction. This misfortune proved fatal to the market, which has never flourished since, and has now been for many years unattended, and nearly discontinued. The chief manufacture of the town and its vicinity is white bone lace. The soil is excellent for all sorts of grain, and there are some very rich grazing lands in the neighbourhood. The small river Lowfield, which runs at the bottom of the town, is well supplied with fish. It is deserving of remark, that the Swan Inn, in Fenny Stratford, had the same name as far back as the year 1474. Anciently there was a guild or fraternity at Fenny Stratford, dedicated to St. Margaret and Catherine, which was founded in 1494, by Roger and John Hebbes. It consisted of an alderman, two wardens, and an indefinite number of brethren and sisters. The brotherhood house is now the Bull Inn. St. Martin's chapel, in Fenny Stratford, stands in the parish of Bletchley. Having fallen to decay, ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was rebuilt by subscription, principally promoted and procured by the exertions of Mr. Browne Willis. The first stone was laid by this gentleman in 1724, on St. Martin's-day; and the chapel was dedicated by him to that saint, for the whimsical reason, that his grandfather died on St. Martin's-day, in St. Martin's-lane. When the chapel was finished, Mr. Willis caused an engraved portrait of his grandfather to be hung at the entrance, with the following inscription :

In honour of thy memory, blessed shade,  
Was the foundation of this chapel laid;  
Purchas'd by thee, thy son and present heir  
Owe these three manors to thy art and care;  
For this may all thy race thanks ever pay,  
And yearly celebrate St. Martin's-day.

The arms of the nobility and gentry who subscribed towards the building are emblazoned on the ceiling. Within the railing of the communion-table are deposited the remains of the celebrated antiquary, who may justly be considered as the founder; and on his tomb is the following inscription :—" Here lies Browne Willis, antiquary, to the eternal memory of whose illustrious grandfather, Thomas Willis, the most celebrated physician of Europe, who died on St. Martin's day, A.D., 1675, this little chapel is a monument: he died on the 5th of February, 1760, in the 78th year of his age. O Christ, the Saviour, and the Judge, be thou merciful and propitious to him, the chief of sinners." This distinguished antiquary was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire, in the year 1682, and prosecuted his studies at Westminster school and Oxford university, whither he removed in 1690, and was admitted a gentleman commoner of Christ-church. Having taken his degrees, he continued his studies under Dr. W. Wotton. When he came into the possession of the family estate in Buckinghamshire, he was returned a member of parliament for that county in 1705. He seems, however, to have taken but little interest in public affairs, devoting himself to the investigation of the constitutional and ecclesiastical antiquities of his native country. In 1715 he published the first part of his "Notitia Parliamentaria, or a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales;" the second part appeared in 1716; and the conclusion not till 1750. He became in 1717, a fellow of the newly revived Society of Antiquaries; and he devoted his time and fortune to the promotion of the objects of that association.

The town nearly depopulated by the plague.

Chapel dedicated to St. Martin.

Monument to the memory of Browne Willis.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.			
39	Fenny Compton . . . .	pa Warwick . . .	Southam . . . .	6	Warwick . . . .	15	Kineton . . . .	6	77	565
11	Fen-Ottery . . . . .	pa Devon . . . .	St. M. Ottery 3		Exeter . . . . .	7	Sidmouth . . .	8	167	120
10	Fennilee . . . . .	to Derby . . . .	Tideswell . . .	6	Hathersage . .	3	Sheffield . . .	12	166	422
29	Fenrother . . . . .	to Northumb .	Morpeth . . . .	4	Elsdon . . . .	13	Rothbury . . .	11	292	90
19	Fenstanton . . . . .	pa Huntingdon .	St. Ives . . . .	2	Hilton . . . .	3	Huntingdon . .	6	59	776
9	Fenton . . . . .	to Cumberland	Carlisle . . . .	8	Brampton . .	4	K. Oswald . .	9	301	331
19	Fenton . . . . .	ham Huntingdon .	St. Ives . . . .	5	Warboys . . .	2	Ramsey . . . .	5	73	...
24	Fenton . . . . .	pa Lincoln . . .	Newark . . . .	6	Grantham . .	11	Lincoln . . . .	14	119	102
24	Fenton . . . . .	ham Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . . .	9	Gainsboro' . .	12	Spittal . . . .	13	142	226
30	Fenton . . . . .	ham Nottingham .	East Retford 6			5	Tuxford . . . .	9	144	...
35	Fenton, Great . . . .	ham Stafford . .	Newcas un L 3		Cheadle . . . .	7	Stone . . . . .	7	152	...
35	Fenton, Little . . . .	ham Stafford . .		2		8		5	151	...
29	Fenton . . . . .	to Northumb .	Wooler . . . .	4	Berwick . . . .	11	Coldstream . .	9	324	...
43	Fenton, South . . . .	to York . . . .	Selby . . . . .	6	Tadcaster . .	4	Abberford . .	5	185	...
35	Fenton Calvert . . . .	to Stafford . .	Newcastle . .	2	Cheadle . . . .	8	Stone . . . . .	7	152	2708
46	Fenton Kirk . . . .	pa & to W. R. York	Tadcaster . .	5	York . . . . .	6	Selby . . . . .	7	185	1109
46	Fenton, Little . . . .	to W. R. York		6	Snaith . . . .	8		6	179	113
35	Fenton Vivian . . . .	to Stafford . .	Newcastle . .	2	Cheadle . . . .	8	Stone . . . . .	7	152	1002
29	Fenwick . . . . .	to Northumb .	Newcas on T 13		Hexham . . . .	11	Corbridge . .	8	293	80
46	Fenwick . . . . .	to W. R. York	Snaith . . . .	5	Selby . . . . .	9	Thorne . . . .	8	173	286
13	Fenwick . . . . .	vil Durham . . .	Belford . . . .	5	Walsingham 14		Sunderland 13		265	...
11	Fenyon . . . . .	pa Devon . . . .	Honiton . . . .	4	St. M. Ottery 3		Axminster . .	13	162	321
8	Feock . . . . .	pa Cornwall . .	Truro . . . . .	6	Fenryn . . . .	5	Falmouth . . .		266	1210
44	Ferensby . . . . .	to W. R. York	Knaresboro' 2		Aldbrough 3		Ripley . . . .		205	133
37	Ferncombe . . . . .	ham Surrey . . .	Godalming . .	1	Guildford . .	3	Haslemere . .	9	32	...
4	Fernham, or Farnham	ham Berks . . . .	Gt Faringdon 2		Wantage . . .	7	Lambourne . .	9	67	239
46	Ferriby, North, pa & to	E. R. York . .	Hull . . . . .	6	South Cave . .	5	Beverley . . .	8	168	1168
24	Ferriby, South . . . .	pa Lincoln . . .	Barton on H. 4		Burton . . . .	8	Glan Bridge 10		166	500
38	Ferring, East and . .	pa Sussex . . .	Worthing . . .	4	Arundel . . . .	6	Steyning . . .	8	58	258
38	Ferry, West . . . . .	pa								
34	Ferry Norton . . . .	ham Somerset .								5092
24	Ferry, East . . . . .	ham Lincoln . . .	Gainsboro' . .	10	G. Bridge . . .	10	Kirton . . . .	8	158	141
45	Ferry Bridge * . . . .	to W. R. York	Pontefract . .	3	Wakefield . .	9	Leeds . . . . .	12	180	...
45	Ferry Fryston . . . .	pa W. R. York .		2		8		11	179	833
3	Ferry Hill . . . . .	to Durham . . .	Rushy Ford . .	3	Durham . . . .	6	Sedgefield . .	6	253	591
27	Fersfield . . . . .	pa Norfolk . . .	Diss . . . . .	4	E. Harling . .	5	Buckenham . .	5	88	292
55	Festiniog † . . . . .	vil Merioneth .	Tan-y-Bwlch 3		Bala . . . . .	15	Harlech . . . .	10	217	1648

## FENNY STRATFORD

A fine cabinet of English coins.

Among his literary productions are "Surveys of the Four Welsh Cathedrals;" a "History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbeys, and Conventual Cathedral churches;" and "The History and Antiquities of Buckingham." He collected a fine cabinet of English coins, which in 1741 he presented to the university of Oxford, where he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. He died at his seat at Whaddon-hall, February 5th, 1760. The south-east entrance to this town has been greatly improved of late years, and its trade increased by the proximity of the Grand Junction canal.

Market, Monday.—Fairs, April 19th, July 18th, October 10th, and November 28th, for cattle.

\* FERRY-BRIDGE, a large and handsome village, two miles from Pontefract, north-eastward, and on the great north road, is often mentioned in history, on account of its importance as a pass over the Aire; and the discovery of bones, weapons, and other remains, confirms the relation of events said to have occurred here. At Byram, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir John Ramsden, Bart.

† FESTINIOG. The romantic village of Festiniog, is situated in a vale near the meeting of the rivers Cynfaet and Dwyryd; the waterfalls, grotesque rocks, and general river scenery have not unaptly been compared to the falls of Tivoli. From the middle of the torrent rises a columnar rock called Hugh Lloyds' Pulpit, the place, tradition says, where a magician of that name performed his midnight incantations. The beauties of this scene of wonder and delight, have frequently afforded subjects for the pencil of the artist, and called forth the admiration of poets. "With the woman one loves, the friend of one's heart, and a good study of books," says Lord Lyttleton, "one might pass an age in this vale and think it a day." In the hamlet are two inns, and a cheap and comfortable boarding-house for visitors who come here to enjoy the beauties of nature. Here is also a cold spring, efficacious in rheumatic complaints. The population are chiefly employed in the slate quarries on Lord

Waterfalls and grotesque rocks

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>		<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>		<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu-</i>
<i>Lon.</i>	<i>lation.</i>						<i>Lon.</i>	<i>lation.</i>
37		Fetcham	pa	Surrey	Leatherhead	1	19	384
17		Fevelege	anc prio	Hereford	Ludlow	7	147	....
31		Fewcott	pa	Oxford	Bicester	5	68	198
44		Fewston	pa & to	W. R. York	Otley	6	203	2718
15		Fiddington	ti	Gloucester	Tewkesbury	1	104	166
14		Fiddington	pa	Somerset	Bridgewater	7	210	210
35		Field	to	Stafford	Uttoxeter	4	139	82
27		Field-Dalling	pa	Norfolk	Walsingham	5	119	400
12		Fifehead Magdalen	pa	Dorset	Shaftesbury	6	106	241
12		Fifehead Neville	pa	Dorset	B. Forum	10	112	101
31		Fifield	ham	Oxford	Wallingford	2	48	13
41		Fifield	pa	Oxford	Burford	4	76	163
41		Fifield Bavant	pa	Wilts	Wilton	6	103	49
41		Figheldean	pa	Wilts	Amesbury	4	78	531
27		Filby	pa	Norfolk	Caistor	3	121	464
21		Finglesham	ham	Kent	Deal	15	66	....
46		Filey *	to & pa	E. R. York	Scarborough	7	235	1192
2		Filgrave	pa	Buckingham	N. Pagnel	4	56	....
31		Filkins	ham	Oxford	Burford	5	76	473
39		Fillangley	pa	Warwick	Coleshill	5	98	981
11		Filleigh	pa	Devon	South Molton	3	184	329
24		Fillingham	pa	Lincoln	Lincoln	10	143	308
39		Fillougley	pa	Warwick	Coventry	6	97	980
39		Fillougley, Old	ham	Warwick	Coventry	6	97	....
15		Filton	pa	Gloucester	Bristol	4	117	217
34		Filton or Whitchurch	pa	Somerset	Pensford	1	114	403
46		Fimber	chap	E. R. York	Great Driffield	8	170	139
36		Fimborough, Great	pa	Suffolk	Stow Market	3	197	421
36		Fimborough, Little	pa	Suffolk	Stow Market	4	63	73
13		Finchdale	to	Durham	Durham	4	263	....
16		Finch Dean	hun	Hants	Down Market	7	...	6983
27		Fincham	pa	Norfolk	Wokingham	4	91	756
4		Finchamstead	pa	Berks	Wokingham	4	33	575
14		Finchingfield	pa	Essex	Thaxted	5	46	1788
25		Finchley	pa	Middlesex	Chip. Barnet	4	8	3210
10		Findern	to & chap	Derby	Ashby de la Zill	1	131	....
38		Findon	pa	Sussex	Worthing	5	33	544

Newborough's estate. Here are the remains of a Roman camp called Tommy-n-y-mwr, a mount within the wall. The Sarn Helen joins the camp, and passes on to Rhya-yr-Helen in the same parish. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found here.

FESTINIOG.

\* FILEY. The little fishing-town of Filey is situated in the bosom of a spacious bay, and is resorted to by many for its profound retirement, its smooth, firm, and extensive beach, and the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery. The church is divided from the village by a ravine, twenty or thirty yards deep. From the northern extremity of the bay a singular ridge of rocks called Filey-bridge, projects nearly half a mile into the sea, and at low water is perfectly dry. These rocks afford great protection to the bay in stormy weather. The inhabitants of Filey are mostly engaged in fishing, and the place is particularly noted for lobsters. It has of late years been much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Singular ridge of rocks.

† FINCHLEY is a very pleasant respectable village, and numerous handsome villas and seats are scattered in different parts of the parish. By the enclosure of Finchley-common, the greatest part of 1,000 acres of waste land have been brought into cultivation. The church is a neat structure with a substantial embattled tower. It contains many monuments, among which is one to William Seward, Esq., author of "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," and a sequel to it, under the title of "Biographiana." In this village General Monk drew up his forces in 1660, when on his way to the metropolis to effect the restoration.

Enclosure of the common

‡ FINDON. In this pleasant village and its neighbourhood are several handsome mansions, surrounded with extensive and tasteful plantations of trees and shrubs.

Fairs, Holy Thursday, for pedler's ware, and September 14th, for sheep.



<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
28	Finedon, or Thingdon } pa	Northam. . .	Wellingboro' 2	Kettering . . . 6	Thrapston . . . 8	69	1292
28	Fineshade . . . . .	Northam. . .	Arundel . . . 8	Stamford . . . 4	Peterboro' . . 13	85	68
5	Fingest . . . . .	Bucks . . . .	Great Marlow 5	Wadlington . 7	Prin Risboro' 8	36	340
43	Finghall . . . . .	N. R. York . .	Middleham . 4	Richmond . . 3	Bedale . . . . 6	281	597
9	Fingland . . . . .	Cumberland . .	Wigton . . . 6	Carlisle . . . 9	Longtown . . 10	310	194
14	Fingrinhoe . . . . .	Essex . . . .	Colchester 4	Manningtree 10	Coggleshall . 12	52	735
31	Finnmere . . . . .	Oxford . . . .	Bicester . . . 8	Aynhoe . . . 8	Banbury . . . 14	59	373
36	Finningham . . . . .	Suffolk . . . .	Eye . . . . . 6	Ixworth . . . 9	Botesdale . . 6	86	497
30	Finningley * . . . .	Nottingham . .	Bawtry . . . 4	Tickhill . . . 6	Blyth . . . . . 10	157	962
22	Finsthwaite, to & chap	Lancaster . . .	Cartmel . . . 5	Hawkshead . 7	Ulverston . . 8	260	....
31	Finstock . . . . .	Oxford . . . .	Witney . . . 4	Chip Norton 10	Burford . . . 9	71	519
40	Firbank . . . . .	Westmorland .	K. Lonsdale 11	Sedberch . . 5	Kendal . . . . 7	255	190
45	Firbeck . . . . .	W. R. York . .	Bawtry . . . 7	Workop . . . 7	Tickhill . . . 4	153	178
46	Firby . . . . .	E. R. York . .	New Malton 4	York . . . . . 11	Stedmere . . 11	212	44
43	Firby . . . . .	Bedale . . . . 1	Thirsk . . . . 9	N. Allerton . 6	222	76	
38	Firle, West . . . . .	Sussex . . . .	Lewes . . . . 5	Seaford . . . 7	Brighton . . 6	55	644
24	Firsby . . . . .	Lincoln . . . .	Spilsby . . . 5	Wainfleet . . 4	Burgh . . . . 3	131	142
24	Firsby, East . . . . .	Lincoln . . . .	M. Raisin . . 6	Spittal . . . . 3	Lincoln . . . 10	143	29
24	Firsby, West . . . . .	Lincoln . . . .	Chichester . 1	Arundel . . . 11	Midhurst . . 13	63	291
38	Fishbourne, New . . .	Sussex . . . .	Durham . . . 9	Sedgefield . 4	Darlington . 8	249	212
13	Fishburn . . . . .	Durham . . . .	Sussex . . . .	Salisbury . . 1	Shaftesbury 13	82	1496
41	Fisherton . . . . .	Wilts . . . . .	Amesbury . 10	Warminster 10	Hindon . . . 8	97	309
35	Fisherwick . . . . .	Stafford . . . .	Lichfield . . 4	Tamworth . . 4	Burton . . . . 11	117	96
57	Fishguard † . . . . .	Pembroke . . .	Newport . . 7	St. Davids . 16	Marthre . . . 4	257	1990

Attempt to  
discover the  
north-west  
passage.

\* FINNINGLEY. The village of Finningley is situated on a small tongue of this county, which runs between York and Lincolnshire. It has a small charity-school for the clothing and education of eight boys. The lordship was anciently the property of the Frobishers, ancestors of Martin Frobisher, who was sent out, by Queen Elizabeth, with three ships, in 1567, in hopes of discovering a north-west passage to India. Having proceeded as far as Labrador, he was stopped by the approach of winter, but returned with a quantity of gold marcasite, or pyrites aureas, which tempted the members of the "Society for Promoting Discovery" to send out three other ships, in 1577, under Frobisher's command. In this second voyage he discovered the Straits, now known by his name, but was again stopped by the ice; and having taken on board more of the substance, then supposed to be gold, he returned to England. Soon after this, Queen Elizabeth determined to form a settlement in these countries, and a fleet of fifteen small vessels, with men and necessaries, was again sent out under Frobisher's command; but he could not get so far as he had gone in the preceding voyages, so that they soon after returned, and Frobisher seems to have given up all further attempts at discovery.

Extensive  
fisheries.

† FISHGUARD or Aber-Gwayne. This sea-port town, situated at the mouth of the river Gwayne, is divided into two parts, called the upper and lower; the former containing the church, a mean structure, the principal inns, the market-place, and many respectable shops. The lower division is adjacent to the quay, and exhibits an animated scene of trade and industry. The port of Fishguard, which is constructed by a bar or sand-bank, is capable of containing 100 sail of merchantmen. Ship building and repairing are extensively carried on here, and about 100 vessels belong to the port, which are chiefly employed in the coasting trade. The principal exports are oats and butter, and the imports consist of culm from Milford-haven, coals from various places, and the usual luxuries and necessaries of life. There is a valuable fishing-ground near the bay, in which turbot and John Dory are taken in great quantities by the small craft from Liverpool, the inhabitants of Fishguard confining themselves principally to the salmon and herring fisheries. The neighbourhood contains some curious remains of antiquity, indicative of an early settlement, comprising the ruins of buildings and sepulchral tumuli. A mineral



spring was discovered here some years ago, and near it a stone, bearing an inscription in Greek characters. In this place tradition fixes the birth-place of Dyfrig, or St. Dubricius the first bishop of Llandaff. On Good-wich-beach, a few miles southward from the town, a French force landed under General Tate. On the 22nd of February, 1797, some French frigates and a lugger were seen off Lundy-island, in the Bristol channel, and had created some alarm. The above ships proceeded farther up the Channel, and landed a body of troops at Fishguard on the evening of that day consisting of about 1,200 men, but without field pieces. Every exertion was made by the lord-lieutenant and gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, for taking the proper steps on this occasion, and the greatest zeal and loyalty were shown by all ranks of people. Immediately on the account being received at Plymouth of this force having appeared in the Bristol channel, frigates were despatched from that port in quest of them. The circumstances of this miserable attempt were so incomprehensible, that, though the force was insignificant, the public mind was tortured with its own imaginations. No rational motive could be conceived for the landing of a set of troops without artillery or provisions, in a barren spot, so strong by nature as to render their escape impossible. The first idea that presented itself to every military mind was, that it was the preface to some real attack in another quarter, and that this was to be viewed as a mere feint to distract the attention, and waste the spirits of the country. A little reflection, however, exposed the fallacy of this conjecture. It was too contemptible a manœuvre for a feint. They could not flatter themselves that the appearance of three or four frigates on the Welsh coast could lead ministers into the folly of exposing the British fleet to the danger of being locked up by a west wind in St. George's channel, when a few frigates might secure us against any insults they could offer. It was impossible therefore to account for the enterprise in any satisfactory manner, and ingenuity racked itself in vain speculations. It was, however, some consolation, that on this occasion, great alacrity was displayed. In consequence of information that a small squadron, answering the description of this, had sailed from Brest, a squadron of frigates was directed to cruise in the Bristol channel, and a lugger was stationed in Milford-haven. This lugger gave the alarm. The commander sent one lieutenant to announce the news to the frigates in the Bristol channel, and another was despatched express to London, with letters to the admiralty, while he himself sailed to Cork to apprise Admiral Kingsmill. It was pleasing to hear of the zeal with which the natives poured down from the mountains to resist this inroad. It appears that above 3,000 countrymen and miners assembled, armed with scythes, forks, and other ready weapons, besides the militia, and volunteers of Pembroke and Cardigan. Lord Cawdor took the command, but not being a military man, he submitted to the directions of Captain Mansell, who put the little fort at Fishguard into a state of defence, and took such judicious positions as soon convinced the French that they had no choice left but to lay down their arms, the French vessels having disappeared off the coast. The only difficulty he found, was to restrain the impetuosity of the mountaineers, who fell upon the French without order indeed, but with irresistible fury. Some few were killed by this irregular attack, but on the arrival of the militia and volunteers, the invaders surrendered prisoners of war. The French frigates which conveyed these troops, first attempted a landing in the Bristol channel, but found it impracticable; and after landing them near Fishguard, with only two days' provisions, they proceeded to sea, notwithstanding several signals were made by the troops on shore, who finding they could not penetrate into the country, wished to re-embark, but the commander of the frigates, contrary, as they say, to his promise, sailed away, leaving them to their fate. The expedition was ready at the time the French fleet sailed to Bantry-bay, and

FISHGUARD

A French  
force landed  
here.Courageous  
defence by  
the moun-  
taineers.

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
45	Fishlake . . . . . pa & to	W. R. York	Thorne . . . . . 2	Doncaster . . . 7	Snauth . . . . . 6	167	2051	
27	Fishley . . . . . pa	Norfolk	Acle . . . . . 1	Norwich . . . . 9	Worsted . . . 10	118	...	
24	Fishtoft . . . . . pa	Lincoln	Boston . . . . . 3	Donnington . 10	Swinehead . . 9	119	463	
22	Fishwick . . . . . to	Lancaster	Preston . . . . . 2	Blackburn . . 7	Chorley . . . . 7	217	759	
24	Fiskerton . . . . . pa	Lincoln	Lincoln . . . . . 4	Horncastle . 15	M. Raisin . . 12	135	330	
30	Fiskerton on Trent * pa }	Nottingham	Southwell . . 3	Newark . . . . . 3	Bingham . . . 9	127	314	
46	Fitting . . . . . to	E. R. York	Hull . . . . . 11	Hornsea . . . 10	Patrington . . 6	185	103	
41	Fittleton . . . . . pa	Wilts	Ludgershall . 8	E. Lavington . 9	Amesbury . . 7	73	331	
38	Fittleworth . . . . . pa	Sussex	Petworth . . . 3	Arundel . . . . 8	Midhurst . . . 9	52	668	
33	Fitz . . . . . pa	Salop	Shrewsbury . 5	Ellesmere . . 12	Wem . . . . . 8	158	211	
34	Fitzhead . . . . . pa	Somerset	Wiveliscomb . 3	Wellington . . 6	Taunton . . . . 8	149	311	
34	Fivehead . . . . . pa	Somerset	Langport . . . 5	Somerton . . . 9	Wallingford . . 9	132	387	
45	Fixby . . . . . to	W. R. York	Huddersfield . 3	Halifax . . . . 3	Bradford . . . 6	191	348	
42	Fladbury † . . . pa & to	Worcester	Pershore . . . 1	Evesham . . . 6	Tewkesbury . 9	106	1407	
38	Fishbourne, Old . . ham	Sussex.	Chichester . . 2	Arundel . . . 12	Singleton . . . 6	64	...	
6	Fitton . . . . . ham	Cambridge.	Wisbeach . . . 2	Newton . . . . . 1	March . . . . . 10	91	...	
5	Flackwell Heath, ham	Backingham	H. Wycombe . 2	Gt. Marlow . . 3	Beaconsfield . 4	27	...	
10	Flagg . . . . . to	Derby	Bakewell . . . 6	Tideswell . . . 5	Longnor . . . . 5	159	232	
46	Flamborough † pa & to	E. R. York	Bridlington . 4	Hunmanby . . 8	Scarborough 16	212	975	

## FISHGUARD

Plunder of  
some farm-  
houses.

Solemn  
thanks-  
giving.

these troops were to have been landed in some part of Ireland, to have made a diversion as soon as an account had been received of the landing of the first body of troops. The only mischief which they did in Wales was the plundering of two or three farm-houses, to the possessors of which, a compensation for their losses was made by government. On the 24th of February, 1798, the anniversary was kept on Goodie-lands, near Fishguard, where the French invaders laid down their arms. A very large congregation, calculated to amount to 20,000, assembled by ten in the morning; a convenient pulpit having been erected for that purpose, the service was begun by the Rev. Mr. Jones, vicar of St. Dogmeal's; and the first sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. David Jones, rector of Llangau, in Glamorganshire, from the 76th Psalm, and latter part of the 5th verse; and the second by the Rev. Mr. David Griffith, rector of Nevern, in that neighbourhood, from the 3rd of Lamentations, and verse 22. They were both present at the alarming invasion, and acknowledged obligations from all to the military, who were anxious to risk their lives for their king and country, hundreds of whom were present, but above all, the necessity of admiring the Lord's interference that the enemy's hands were weakened to prevent the shedding of blood, and that to his mercies alone was our preservation to be ascribed. The great solemnity observed on this occasion by the whole of the congregation may be more easily conceived than expressed.

*Fairs, February 5th, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and November 17th.*

\* FISKERTON UPON TRENT. This parish is situated upon the river Trent, over which there is a ferry to Stoke. Here was anciently a cell of Austin-friars, which was one of the very few houses granted to the laity in the time of Philip and Mary.

Picturesque  
scenery.

† FLADBURY. This township is situated near the river Avon, in a most delightful and picturesque part of the county. In the church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, are many old monuments, and the steeple forms a pleasing object from many of the adjacent parts of the village.

‡ FLAMBOROUGH. The ancient town of Flamborough, situated in a hollow, near the centre of the promontory, is, at present, reduced to a large village, the population of which consists, for the greater part, of fishermen, who are distinguished as much for their spirit and adventurous activity, as their profession is for its dangers. They confine themselves, however, chiefly to their own coasts; seldom sending more than four boats to the Yarmouth herring-fishery. The name has been variously derived: by Camden from the *flame* of a watch tower; by others from



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from						Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
18	Flamstead * . . . . .	pa Hertford . . .	Redburn . . .	3	Dunstable . .	6	St. Albans . .	6	27	1462
41	Flampton . . . . .	rec Wilts . . .	Wilton . . .	7	Warminster 10		Hindon . . .	5	92	....
17	Flanesford . . . . .	pri Hereford . .	Rose . . .	5	Monmouth . .	7	Hereford . .	18	129	....
45	Flashby . . . . .	to W. R. York .	Skipton . . .	5	Clitheroe . .	10	Ch. Marton .	2	223	143
35	Flashbrook . . . . .	to Stafford . .	Eccleshall . .	4	Drayton . .	7	Newport . .	6	145	99
13	Flass . . . . .	ham Durham . .	Durham . . .	7	Walsingham 6		Stanhope . .	11	266	....
34	Flat Holmes Island †	† Somerset . .	Cardiff . . .	9	Bristol . . .	25	Axbridge . .	14	139	....
18	Flaunden . ham & chap	Hertford . .	K. Langley .	4	Amersham . .	4	Berkhampsd†	7	22	297
42	Flavell Flyford . . . .	pa Worcester . .	Worcester . .	8	Alcester . .	7	Droitwich . .	7	110	154
30	Flawborough . . . . .	ham Nottingham	Newark . . .	7	Bingham . .	6	Nottingham 13		119	80
30	Flawford . . . . .	Nottingham .	Nottingham .	5		6	Owthorpe . .	2	119	....
43	Flawith . . . . .	to N. R. York .	Easingwold .	4	Aldborough .	3	Thirsk . . .	8	211	94
34	Flaxburton . . . . .	pa Somerset . .	Bristol . . .	5	Axbridge . .	11	Pensford . .	8	119	219
44	Flaxby . . . . .	to W. R. York .	Knaresboro' .	3	Aldborough .	3	Ripon . . .	8	205	96

the town Flansburg, in Angloen of the Jutes. Harold, the last of our Saxon kings, possessed the manor; after the conquest, it was given to William le Gros, who founded Scarborough-castle; and, in later times, it belonged to the Constables, who flourished here during several centuries. One member of this family, Sir Marmaduke Constable, who was present at the battle of Brankiston-field, is commemorated, in the church, by a curious monumental inscription, which bears this notice. But the battle could be no other than Flodden-field; for the inscription declares that there "the King of Scottys was slain;" and it is known that Sir Marmaduke commanded the left wing in that engagement. The church is ancient; and, at the west end of the town, stands a ruin called the Danish tower, of uncertain origin and history. A beacon called the new light-house, stands at 400 yards from the extreme point of the promontory; near the only spot where a boat can land. It is distinguished by three revolving faces, each of seven reflectors, and one painted red: thus increasing each alternate interval of exhibition, in hazy weather, from two to four minutes; and distinguishing this from any other light in the kingdom. Nor is Flamborough-head the least remarkable object in this neighbourhood. Rising in perpendicular cliffs to a height of 100 or 150 yards, its grandeur, assisted by the snowy whiteness of its hue, is, in few places exceeded. At its base, it is perforated by the violence of the waves in several directions. Several of these excavations have names; as Dove-cote, from the immense flocks of rock pigeons which it shelters; Kirk-hole, said to extend as far as beneath the church; and Robin Lyth's-hole, from its having been the retreat of a pirate of that name. The last has an opening on the land side, and presents within, some of the most rugged and stupendous features in nature. In summer the cliffs are the rendezvous and the breeding-place of myriads of sea-fowl, which contribute to the wild effect of the scene. In a word, the vicinity of Flamborough is a range of scenery, in which the stupendous and picturesque in nature are finely blended, and often as strikingly contrasted.

\* FLAMSTEAD. This town, anciently called Verlamstedt, from its situation on the river Vere, is said to have been once a market-town, but is now a place of little note, except for its antiquity. In the reign of the Conqueror it was so infested by robbers, who were herded in the woods adjacent, that the manor was granted by the king to three valliant knights, on condition that they defended the town, and surrounding country from future depredations.

† FLAT-HOLMES-ISLAND. This small island is about a mile and a half in circumference. There are one or two sheep farms on the island, the grass offering excellent pasturage. In the summer the island is the resort of many visitors, for the delightful prospects of the channel and coast for many miles. A light-house, eighty feet in height, stands here for the guidance of ships coming up the Channel. The tide rises at this island to the height of thirty-six feet.

FLAM-BOROUGH.

Curious  
monumental  
inscription.Cliffs of  
immense  
height.Excellent  
pasturage  
for sheep.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.
15	Flaxley * . . . . .	Gloucester.	Newnham . . . 2	Mitch. Dean 2	Gloucester . . 11	118	186
43	Flaxton on the Moor, to	N. R. York	York . . . . . 8	N. Malton . . 8	Leavingham . 4	208	355
24	Flaxwell . . . . .	Lincoln					6015
7	Flaxgards . . . . .	Chester . . .	Chester . . . 11	Tarporley . . 3	Nantwich . . . 7	176	....
29	Fleatham . . . . .	Northumb.	Belford . . . 6	N. Bewick . 13	Wooler . . . 14	319	98
39	Flehamsted Nether ham } . . . . .	Warwick	Coventry . . . 2	Birmingham 15	Kenilworth . 5	93	....
39	Flehamsted Over, . . ha	Warwick	Coventry . . . 3	Warwick . . . 6		4	94
23	Fleckney . . . . .	Leicester . .	M. Harboro' 7	Leicester . . . 8	Lutterworth 10	90	514
39	Flecknoe . . . . .	Warwick	Southam . . . 6	Coventry . . . 11	Rugby . . . . 4	79	....
30	Fledborough . . . . .	Nottingham	Tuxford . . . 5	E. Retford . 11	Normanton . 3	138	86
12	Fleet . . . . .	Dorset	Weymouth . 4	Abbotsbury . 6	Dorchester . 9	128	122
27	Fleet . . . . .	Lincoln	Holbeach . . 2	Cruyard . . 13	Spalding . . 10	107	794
24	Flegg, East & West † hu	Norfolk				2	7210
54	Flemingstone . . . . .	Glamorgan	Cowbridge . . 3	Bridgend . . 10	Gileston . . . 1	175	73
36	Flempton . . . . .	Suffolk	Bury St. Ed. 5	Mildenhall . 9	Thetford . . 11	76	188
6	Flendish . . . . .	Cambridge					2778
38	Fletching † . . . . .	Sussex	Uckfield . . . 4	Cuckfield . . 8	E. Grinstead 10	38	1870
19	Fletton . . . . .	Huntingdon	Peterborough 1	Chesterton . 4	Farcott . . . 2	80	189
38	Flexborough . . . . .	Sussex					1305
9	Flimby . . . . .	Cumberland	Workington . 3	Mary Port . . 2	Cockermouth 7	312	404
38	Flimwell . . . . .	Sussex	Lamberhurst 4	Rye . . . . . 13	Battle . . . 10	50	....
53	Flint § . . . . .	co					60012

An abbey  
for Cister-  
cian monks.

\* FLAXLEY. At this little village, Roger Fitz-Milo, second Earl of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally killed by an arrow, while hunting. Henry II. was a great benefactor to this abbey, granting to it several neighbouring manors, together with an iron forge in the forest of Dean, and two oaks weekly, to supply it with fuel. The manufactory is still carried on, and the iron esteemed particularly good, which is attributed to the practice of working the furnace and forges with charcoal, without any admixture of pit coal. The scenery around Flaxley is strikingly picturesque.

† FLEGG (East and West). These are two hundreds situated on the eastern part of the coast, the former containing eight, the latter twelve parishes. They were incorporated for parochial purposes in 1784, and a house of industry for the poor of both erected at Rollesby. The higher lands of these hundreds are in a good state of cultivation, and the marshes are well drained.

‡ FLETCHING. In this parish is situated Sheffield-place, which with the estate, has belonged to many noble persons, beginning with the celebrated Earl Godwin, and ending with the Earl of Sheffield, the present noble proprietor. It is a handsome Gothic mansion, but has received so many additions and alterations, that scarcely any thing of the original is now standing. In the church are several monuments to distinguished persons, among which is one to Edward Gibbon, Esq., the celebrated historian, with a Latin inscription by the Rev. Dr. Parr.

*Fair*, Monday before Whit-Sunday, for pedlery.

The  
smallest  
county in  
Wales.

§ FLINTSHIRE, the smallest county in the principality, is bounded northward by the Irish Sea, north-eastward by the Dee estuary, eastward by Cheshire, and southward by Denbighshire. In figure, it is a narrow slip of land, running from north-west to south-east, about twenty-seven miles in length, and ten in breadth; with a detached member, ten miles long and eight broad, on the southern side of the Dee. Its whole area is not more than 160,000 acres, of which 110,000 are in pasture, 20,000 arable, and the remainder waste. It is divided into five hundreds; and contains one city, St. Asaph; one borough, Flint; three market-towns, Mold, Caerwis, and Holywell; and twenty-eight parishes. It is subject to the sees of Chester and St. Asaph, and is included in the province of Canterbury; and for juridical government, it is visited by the chief-justice

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
53	Flint * . . . . . m t	Flint . . . . .	Holywell . . . . . 5	Bagillt . . . . . 2	Park Gate . . . . . 4		198	2216

of Chester and his associate puisne justice. The honorial distinctions which it confers, are the titles of Earl to the Prince of Wales, of Viscount to the family of Ashburton, and of Baron Greddington to that of Kenyon.—The climate is cold, but generally salubrious. The surface is considerably diversified though not decidedly mountainous, like the rest of North Wales. Near the mouth of the Dee, the shore, rising rapidly, forms a ridge, which runs for a considerable distance parallel with the river, and is intermixed with a few valleys, often fruitful, producing great plenty of wheat and rye, and though clayey, abounding with grass, sufficient to subsist numerous herds of cattle. The mountains, particularly of this range, produce coal, lead, free-stone, and lime-stone, chert or petro-silex, and petroleum or rock-oil. The low-grounds are agreeably diversified with well-wooded dingles. The soil consists for the most part of a mixture of clay and gravel, in which the argillaceous ingredient predominates. Agriculture does not differ here from what it is among the farmers of Denbighshire. Commerce is derived almost solely from the mineral productions of the county, particularly lead ore, which is smelted upon the spot, and exported from Chester, and some kinds of which contain silver enough to repay, with profit, the expense of separation from the lead. Calamine is chiefly exported; but some is used in a brass foundry at Holywell; and from the coal mines of the southern part, the city of Chester is principally supplied with fuel. The rivers of Flintshire, except the Dee, to which it has only a partial claim, are not navigable. The Clwyd enters the county at Bodfari, and, proceeding northward, empties itself into the Irish sea. The Alun, which is the next in order for size, becomes subterranean for a considerable distance near the town of Mold; and the Terrig, Wheler, Elwy, and other minor streams, furnish water for the demands of numerous mills, and afford for the table a various supply of delicious fish. When the Romans invaded Britain, Flintshire was included in the territory of the Ordovices; and formed part of the grand division of Gwynedd. A large portion of it, containing the modern hundreds of Coleshill, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan, was long designated by the name Tezangle; a term supposed to mean Fair England. The vestiges of Roman power are few in number, and indefinite in character; consisting, for the most part, of a fort at Farnden, supposed to be an out-post of Deva; Varis, apparently a frontier-station, and Caergwrlle, a fortification of a similar description. The Saxons subdued Flintshire under Egbert, and, under the name of Englefield, added it to the earldom of Mercia. In Domesday, it appears as a parcel of Chester; and Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and uncle to the Conqueror, was invested with unrestricted and unlimited tenure. Subsequent possessors of the title and nominal lords of the soil, were Edward, son of Henry III. Simon de Montfort, and the Black Prince. Later kings, when they created their sons princes of Wales, at the same time invested them with the earldom of Chester, including Flintshire. This county returns one member to parliament.

COUNTY OF  
FLINT.

The commerce of the county.

A subterranean river

\* FLINT. This ancient town is very agreeably placed on the estuary of the river Dee. Formerly it was the capital of the county; but the assizes are now held at Mold, and Flint is nearly deserted, except during the summer season, when it is visited for the advantage of bathing. Before the unfortunate retreat of the sea, and influx of sand into the mouth of the Dee, Flint was a seaport town of some importance. The moorings are still visible in the walls to which vessels were then fastened. The castle, situated on an isolated rock, in a marsh near the left bank of the Dee, had formerly the channel of the river immediately beneath its walls, which are still at high tides washed by the waters of the estuary. Much doubt has

The Dee choked with sand.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
30	Flintham * . . . . . pa	Nottingham	Newark . . . . . 6	Hingham . . . . . 4	Southwell . . . . . 7	128	545
46	Flintham . . . . . to	E. R. York	Hull . . . . . 9	Hedon . . . . . 7	Hornsea . . . . . 5	183	126
27	Fritcham . . . . . pa	Norfolk	Castle Rising 4	Burn.Market 11	Lynn Regis . . . . . 8	104	323
3	Flitt . . . . . hun	Bedford	Silsoe . . . . . 1	Amphill . . . . . 2	Woburn . . . . . 8	40	12171
3	Flitton † . . . . . pa & to	Bedford					1642

TOWN OF  
FLINT.

Curious  
anecdote  
of King  
Richard's  
grey-hound.

Gallant defence  
of King  
castle.

Miserly  
clergyman.

arisen respecting the period of its erection. Camden mentions this work as begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I.; while Leland ascribes it entirely to the latter monarch. In 1280, an order was issued for the custody of the gate, when probably the castle was first garrisoned; and the constable of the town was appointed governor, with a yearly salary of £10; Edward III. granted it to the Black Prince; and Richard II. to Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who requited his favours by inveigling him to the fortress, where he resigned him into the hands of the invading Duke of Lancaster. Froissart records an incident, on this occasion, quite characteristic of his usual manner:—"And as it was enfourmed me, Kyng Richarde had a grayhounde called Mathe who always wayted upon the kyng, and would knowe no man else. For when so ever the kyng did ryde, he that kepte the grayhounde dyd lette hym lose, and he wolde streyght runne to the kyng and fawne upon him, and leape with his fore fete upon the kynges shoulders. And as the kyng and the Erle of Derby talked togyder in the courte, the grayhounde, who was wont to leape upon the kyng, left the kyng and came to the Erle of Derby, Duke of Lancastre, and made to hym the same friendly countenance and chere as he was wonte to do the kyng. The duke, who knewe not the grayhounde, demaunded of the kyng what the grayhounde wolde do. 'Cosyn,' quod the kyng, 'it is a great good token to you, and an evil sygne to me.' 'Sir, howe knowe you that?' quod the duke. 'I knowe it well,' quod the kyng. 'The grayhounde maketh you chere this daye as kyng of Englande, as ye shall be, and I shall be deposed: the grayhounde hath this knowledge naturallye: therefore take hym to you; he wyll folowe you and forsake mee.' The duke understoode wel those wordes, and cheryshed the grayhounde, who wolde never after followe Kyng Richarde, but followed the Duke of Lancastre." In the civil war of the reign of Charles I. the castle was put in a state of defence, and garrisoned by Sir Roger Mostyn, a gentleman of ancient family, large possessions, and influence so great, that in twelve hours he raised 1,500 men for the king. In the year 1643, it was attacked, and suffered a long siege by Sir William Brereton and Sir T. Myddleton, and after a gallant defence by the governor, was surrendered on honourable terms. But it was retaken by the royalists, and was a second time besieged in 1646, when it was again given up to the parliamentarians, under Mytton; and in the following year it was dismantled under a general order of the Commons. None of the public buildings are above mediocrity; if we except the new gaol, which was completed in 1785, and which is constructed with a considerable degree of attention to the comfort of its unfortunate inmates. This borough returns one member to parliament.

Fairs, February 14th., June 24th, August 10th, and November 30th.—Inns, the Royal Oak, and the Ship.

\* FLINTHAM. Flintham church contains a cross-legged figure of the fourteenth century, in a very mutilated state. A former incumbent of this parish saved upwards of £1,500 by the most penurious and beggarly conduct. He once went to Newark, with a letter, for twopence; and he has been known to assist the thatchers, to obtain a penny! Flintham-hall is a handsome modern building, occupying the site of an ancient mansion of the Husseys, since the reign of Edward III.

† FLITTON. The church of Flitton is an ancient Gothic structure, chiefly remarkable for the monuments of the noble family of Grey,



Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation
3	Flitwick.....pa	Bedford	Amphill.....3	Woburn.....6	Toddington.....4	41	636
24	Flitborough.....pa	Lincoln	Glandford B.10	Burton.....3	Frodingham.....2	165	210
26	Flixton.....pa & to	Lancaster	Manchester.....7	Newton.....10	Warrington.....10	189	3492
36	Flixton *.....pa	Suffolk	Lowestoff.....3	Yarmouth.....9	Beccles.....7	117	39
36	Flixton.....pa	Suffolk	Bungay.....3	Harlestone.....8	Halesworth.....9	106	206
43	Flixton.....to	E. R. York	Scarborough.....6	Hunmanby.....2	Bridlington.....10	214	251
45	Flockton.....to & chap	W. R. York	Huddersfield.....6	Wakefield.....6	Barnsley.....7	179	995
45	Flockton Over.....to	York	.....5	.....6	.....6	178	.....
22	Flookborough† ham } .....& chap }	Lancaster	Ulverston.....5	Cartmel.....3	Dalton.....10	271	.....
29	Flodden, or F. Field	Northumb.	Wooler.....3	Coldstream.....5	Berwick.....12	329	.....
28	Floore.....pa	Northamp.	Northampton.....7	Daventry.....5	Towcester.....9	67	955
27	Flordon.....pa	Norfolk	St. M. Strat. 3	Wymondham.....5	Attleborough.....8	102	164
57	Florence, St.....pa	Pembroke	Tenby.....5	Pembroke.....7	Narbeth.....6	264	350
43	Flotmanby.....ham	York	Scarborough.....6	Flamborough.....9	Bridlington.....8	214	.....
29	Flotterton.....pa	Northumb.	Rothbury.....5	Alnwick.....14	N. Bewick.....12	308	95
36	Flawton.....pa	Suffolk	Ipswich.....6	Bildeston.....7	Hadleigh.....5	75	185
30	Flyxthorpe.....ham	Nottingham	Worksop.....4	Bawtry.....6	E. Retford.....6	148	.....
35	Foal.....to	Stafford	Uttoxeter.....4	Cheadle.....4	Ashborne.....9	139	.....
14	Fobbing.....pa	Essex	Horndon on H.3	G. Thurrock.....8	Billericay.....8	31	2101
46	Fockerby.....to	W. R. York	Hawden.....2	Thorne.....8	Adlingfleet.....3	8	174
46	Foggathorpe.....to	E. R. York	.....6	Pocklington.....6	M. Weighton.....6	187	128
39	Foleshill.....pa	Warwick	Coventry.....2	Bedworth.....3	Coleshill.....12	93	6969
12	Folke.....pa	Dorset	Sherborne.....3	Stalbridge.....7	Dorchester.....15	116	281
38	Folkington.....pa	Sussex	Hailsham.....4	Lewes.....11	Seaford.....4	61	168
21	Folkstone.....hun	Kent	.....	.....	.....	72	7714
21	Folkstone I. m t & pa	Kent	Dover.....6	Hythe.....4	Canterbury.....17	72	4296

whose burial place it has been since the reign of Henry VIII. In the chancel is a record of an uncommon instance of longevity in Thomas Hill, who died in 1601, aged 128. He was receiver general to three Earls of Kent, and was a most charitable and beneficent character. Here is also a monument to Henry, fifth Earl of Kent, who sat in judgement on Mary Queen of Scots.

\* FLIXTON. This parish is said to have derived its name from Felix, the first bishop of the East Angles, it having been originally called Felix-town. The church here is in ruins, its roof having been blown off in the great storm, November 27th, 1703. The walls have been applied to the building of stables, and the font having been split asunder, supports the two ends of a hog-trough.

† FLOOKBOROUGH. This was formerly a market-town, but is now reduced to a small village. Near it is a famous spa called Holywell, the water of which is recommended in cutaneous disorders.

‡ FOLKSTONE. This is a market and sea-port town, and parish, being a member of the Cinque-port of Dover. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, and consists principally of three irregularly built streets. The market was granted by King John, but is fallen greatly into disuse. The harbour here is extensive and convenient, capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons burden. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. They are engaged during the season in catching mackerel for the London markets, and at Michaelmas turn their attention to the herring fishery on the Norfolk and Suffolk coasts. Soles, whiting, conger-eels, and other fish are obtained here in the highest perfection. The cliffs of Folkstone command very fine sea views, and in clear weather the French coast is distinctly visible. From the salubrity of the air and its delightful scenery, this place is much frequented by respectable company in the season for sea-bathing. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Eanswde, is seated on the most elevated part of the cliffs, towards the sea, and is the only one remaining of the five which this town is said to have possessed, the others with a nunnery founded by King Ethelbert, having been swept away by the encroachments of the sea. Besides the Established church, the Baptists, Quakers, and Methodists, have each a place of worship here.

FLITTON.

An instance of uncommon longevity.

Church destroyed by storm.

Four churches swept away by the sea.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
19	Folkeſworth..... pa	Huntingdon	Stilton.....2	Peterborough 6	Elton.....5	71	195
43	Folkton.....pa & to	E. R. York	Scarborough 5	Hunmanby .3	Rudstone....7	210	659
45	Follyfoot.....to	W. R. York	Wetherby..5	Otley.....8	Leeds.....11	206	293
34	Fontenoy.....ham	Somerset....	Yeovil.....3	Sherborne..8	Crewkerne...5	125	...
41	Fonthill Gifford * .. pa	Wilts	Hindon.....2	Shaftesbury.6	Mere.....7	97	442

## FOLKSTONE

Dr. William Harvey born here.

His charitable bequests

William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London.

About a mile and a half from the town, on the summit of a hill, called Castle-hill, is an ancient camp, containing about two acres, in the centre of which, it is said, there was anciently a castle built by King Ethelbert. Dr. William Harvey immortalized by his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was a native of Folkstone. He was born of respectable parents, April 2nd, 1578. Having settled in London, in 1604 he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and three years after, a fellow. He was also chosen physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1615 he was appointed to read lectures at the college, on anatomy and surgery; and in the course of this undertaking he developed the discovery which has immortalized his name. It speedily excited the attention of anatomists in every European school of medicine; and the theory of Harvey having been triumphantly defended against all objections, attempts were made to invalidate his claim to the discovery. To the famous father Paul of Venice, to the Spanish physician, Servetus, whom Calvin had burnt for heresy, and even to Hippocrates, attempts were made to transfer the honour of the discovery. The reputation of our countryman, however, has not been diminished by such attacks; and it is now admitted, that whatever hints may be found in the writings of his predecessors, Harvey first clearly demonstrated the system of sanguineous circulation, and thus produced one of the greatest revolutions in medical science. Harvey was appointed physician extraordinary to James I., and in 1632, physician in ordinary to King Charles, by whom he was much esteemed. Adhering to the court party, on the occurrence of hostilities, he attended his majesty on his removal from London. He was with him at the battle of Edgehill, and afterwards at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated M.D. He died 1657, in his 80th year. By his will he left £200 to be bestowed according to the direction of his brother, Sir Eliab Harvey, on the poor of this his native place. To his bequest Sir Eliab added the gift of a farm, called Coom, in the parish of Lympre, with which he endowed a school for twenty boys; the overplus money arising from the rent of the farm, is expended in boats, nets, &c., and distributed among the poor fishermen, at the discretion of the trustees. There is a Court of Requests here, in which debts above two and under forty shillings are recoverable.

Market, Thursday.—Fair, June 28th, for pedlery.

\* FONTHILL GIFFORD. In this parish was situated the celebrated and magnificent seat of Fonthill Abbey, built by William Beckford, Esq., the son of that public spirited Lord Mayor of London, whose statue now stands in Guildhall, with a copy of the memorable speech and remonstrance which he addressed to George III., in 1770. This splendid mansion, which some years ago occupied so much of the public attention and curiosity, is thus described by a writer of that day:—"Fonthill Abbey is situated near to the great western road from London, and stands nearly due west from Salisbury spire. The inner grounds of the Park in which it stands are about seven miles in circumference; and these are so ingeniously laid out, that a ride of seven and twenty miles may be enjoyed without retracing a single path or walk into which they are arranged; each with characteristic differences of tree, shrub, and flower, from the hardest plant to the rarest exotic. Even the swans, ducks, and other aquatic birds, as well as the peacocks, turkeys, &c., are all of a choice and superior order, which admirably combines with the taste that is displayed in the grounds. The Abbey itself is in that style of architecture, form,



FONTHILL  
GIFFORD.Magnificent  
interior of  
the hall.Beautiful  
windows of  
painted  
glass.

Lofty tower

and appearance, which its name well authorizes, and stands upon a most commanding eminence; it has been erected from a design of the late Mr. Wyatt, aided by the refined taste of the proprietor, Mr. Beckford, and has already cost upwards of £400,000. Its internal parts are not entirely finished; and before they are, should the same mighty hand direct and command them, there can be no doubt that a sum nearly equal to the before mentioned, will be required in their completion. The principal or western entrance into this noble mansion, is really a triumph of architecture—a glorious specimen of Mr. Wyatt's abilities, and of the style termed Modern Gothic. There is no point of view in which its exquisite proportions do not please, and whether contemplated from under its fine pointed arch, or from any rising part of the avenue which extends from it, it is equally an object of delight and admiration. This entrance leads into a hall (sixty-eight feet by twenty-eight feet, height seventy-eight feet) worthy of its style and beauty. This interior view of the hall is certainly one of the most striking at the abbey, and visitors will do well to remember the old advice, and pause upon the threshold. On the left of the hall, are three recesses hung with crimson curtains corresponding with the windows on the other side; in the centre recess, stands a marble statue of the late Alderman Beckford, holding in his right hand a copy of the the great charter, and decked with the robes of office, as Lord Mayor of London. In the inside of the hall, immediately above the western entrance, is a music gallery, with an appropriate screen-work of stone, extending quite across the hall. From the hall, by the before-mentioned steps, and under an arch corresponding with the west entrance, is entered the centre of attraction, even at this fairy palace, the great octagon. Words are inadequate to describe the sublime beauty of the scene presented to view in this glorious apartment; the very colour which is thrown from the painted windows, and the crimson curtains of the recesses, add to the magic of its appearance. Between piers, which are composed of clustered columns bearing eight lofty arches, are four pointed windows of beautifully painted glass, copied from those of the celebrated monastery of Batalha, in Portugal: the other four arches that support the tower, are the openings of the galleries, the entrance to the great hall, and another arch built up; this latter is reserved for the entrance of the chapel intended to be erected on the eastern side of the abbey. The same entrance also leads to a suit of other rooms; on the left is St. Michael's, and on the right King Edward III. gallery, two of the most stately and interesting apartments that can be conceived or imagined; the former filled with the choicest books and many articles of *virtu*; the latter also employed as a library, but enriched with a much greater number of choice and curious productions, and terminating in an oratory, unique for its elegant proportions, and characteristic consistency. The oratory is approached by a short vaulted gallery, called the sanctuary, (a continuation of King Edward's gallery) which is wainscoted with oak, and ribbed with deep mouldings, partly gilded and partly painted; the floor is covered with a Persian carpet of extraordinary size and beauty, as to pattern and texture. The oratory itself is formed of five sides of an octagon; the roof is entirely gilt, of a grained pattern, which renders it wonderfully rich, without being unappropriately gaudy. A golden lamp is suspended from the centre, and external light is sparingly admitted by two lancet-headed windows of stained glass. It would much exceed our limits to describe the gallery, the library, or the various other rooms of this mansion. We must not, however, omit to notice the tower, which is still unfinished, high above the highest terrestrial object in view, standing upon the almost highest spot of ground in its vicinity, and being in itself 276 feet above the surface. The view from this elevated point is of amazing extent including several counties in its circumference, and many objects of great



FONTHILL  
GIFFORD.

Extensive  
and sublime  
prospects.

Workmen  
employed  
day and  
night.

Rare and  
costly ar-  
ticles lot-  
ted for sale.

local interest; among the most conspicuous of which, is the terrace adjoining Wardour-castle, the property and now the residence of Lord Arundel. The fine range of woodland here carries the eye of the beholder to Salisbury-plain, containing that most wonderful of all remains of antiquity in this county, Druidical Stonehenge. Salisbury cathedral spire is also seen, and more westward appear the grounds of Stourhead, the residence of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. A distant prospect into Dorsetshire, and also into Somersetshire, as far as the towers of Glastonbury. On one occasion, whilst the tower was rearing its lofty crest towards Heaven, an elevated part of it caught fire, and was destroyed. The sight was sublime; it was a spectacle, it is said, which the owner of the mansion enjoyed with as much composure as if the flames had not been devouring what it would have cost a fortune to repair. This occasioned but small delay in its re-erection, as the building was carried on by Mr. Beckford with an energy and enthusiasm, of which duller minds can form but a poor conception. At one period, it is said, every cart and waggon in the district were pressed into the service, though all the agricultural labours of the country stood still. At another, even the royal works of St. George's chapel, Windsor, were abandoned, that 460 men might be employed night and day on Fonthill abbey. These men relieved each other by regular watches, and during the longest and darkest nights of winter, the astonished traveller might see the tower rising under their hands, the trowel and torch being associated for that purpose. This must have had a very extraordinary appearance, and it is said, was another of those exhibitions which Mr. Beckford was fond of contemplating. He is represented as surveying the work thus expedited, the busy levy of the masons, the high and giddy dancing of the lights, and the strange effects produced on the woods and architecture below, from one of those eminences in the walks, of which there are several; and wasting the coldest hours of December's darkness, in feasting his sense with this display of almost super-human power. These traits of character will not surprise those who have made mankind their study: the minds most nearly allied to genius, are the most apt to plunge into extremes, and no man at present in existence, can make higher pretensions to a mind of this cast, than the founder of Fonthill abbey. From the description of Fonthill it will be seen, that it presented attractions sufficient to draw the public attention when it was announced for sale; but a still greater excitement was the treasures which it contained, combining all the riches of art that taste could collect and unbounded wealth purchase. Of these, 1,004 were lotted for sale. To describe these would fill a dozen numbers of our work, full as our pages are; we can, therefore, only state, that they consisted of cabinet and other articles of *virtu* of the greatest rarity, furniture the most costly, pictures of the old masters of inestimable value, and such a collection of curious china, as never before was collected. Here are cups of sardonyx, agate, rock-crystal, lapis lazuli, oriental calcedony, cabinets of rare gold, Japan cabinets of ebony and tortoise-shell; in short, every species of ornamental work that ingenuity could devise, when aided by money at command. Mr. Farquhar having completed the purchase of this magnificent seat, for £330,000, which cost upwards of a million, he is now down there, making out a catalogue of the varieties, preparatory to a sale by auction. We hear that it is the intention of Mr. Farquhar to sell the estate, and that there are three bidders in the market; indeed, we may add, a fourth, namely, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grosvenor, Mrs. Coutts, and the Marquis of Hertford. The latter nobleman, when he saw it, said, 'The king ought to occupy this place, for no subject could live in it.'" This splendid pile has since been pulled down, and the materials of which have been sold. The treasures of luxury and art which it contained were also scattered into innumerable hands, having been sold by auction.

Map	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
12	Fontnell Magna... pa	Dorset .....	Shaftesbury .4	Stalbridge .8	Bland Forum 8	102	743
10	Fowlow .....	Derby .....	Tideswell .3	Hope .....	Eyam .....	159	248
35	Footherley .....	Stafford .....	Lichfield .4	Tamworth .7	S. Coldfield .4	114	...
17	Foothog .....	Hereford .....	Abergavenn.10	Hay .....	Hereford .21	156	87
43	Forcett .....	N. R. York .....	Richmond .8	Ber. Castle .8	Darlington .6	243	522
5	Ford .....	Buckingham .....	Aylesbury .4	Thame .....	Wendover .6	40	...
7	Ford .....	Chester .....	Gt. Neston .8	Frodsham .6	Chester .7	190	...
11	Ford * .....	Devon .....	Oakhampton 6	Exeter .....	Crediton .10	183	...
10	Ford .....	Derby .....	Chesterfield .4	Bolsover .5	Alfreton .7	146	...
15	Ford .....	Gloucester .....	Winchcombe 4	Campden .7	Evesham .9	92	...
34	Ford .....	Somerset .....	Axbridge .2	Wells .9	Pensford .12	129	...
22	Ford .....	Lancaster .....	Liverpool .5	Ormskirk .10	Preston .11	209	217
29	Ford † .....	Northumb. .....	Wooler .7	Coldstream .7	Belford .11	327	2110
3	Ford .....	Salop .....	Shrewsbury .4	Oswestry .13	Montgomery 16	157	6898
33	Ford .....	Salop .....	Arundel .2	Chichester .9	Petworth .13	62	81
38	Ford .....	Sussex .....	Salisbury .2	Amesbury .7	Downton .7	79	...
41	Ford .....	Wilts .....	Wiltshire .6	Wilton .2	Wilton .7	79	48
41	Ford .....	ti .....	Beaminsten .9	Axbridge .15	Bristol .9	123	...
11	Ford-Abbey † .....	ham Somerset .....					

\* FORD. In this hamlet is situated a mansion which was built in the reign of James I., by Sir Richard Reynell, a lawyer of considerable reputation. In the year 1625, Charles I. visited at this mansion, and, during his stay, knighted Richard Reynell and his brother Thomas. The heiress of Sir Richard married Waller, general of the parliamentary army; and their daughter and heiress was united to Sir William Courtenay. The house stands on a lawn, at a short distance from the road, and has a deer park fronting it. Lady Lucy, the wife of Sir Richard Reynell, founded a charitable institution near Ford, for four clergymen's widows, with an annual sum of five pounds each; but the feoffees have altered the institution, and admit only two widows, who have an annuity of ten pounds. In Wilborough church a pew is allotted to these matrons, over which the rules entitling them to the benefaction are placed; the following is a specimen: "They shall be noe gadders, gossuppers, tatlers, talebearers, nor given to reproachful words, nor abusers of anye. And noe man may be lodged in anye of ye said houses; nor anye beare, ale, or wyne, be found in anye of ye said houses." The house in which they reside is called the Widow's House, and on its front is the following inscription:

Ist strange a Prophet's Widowe poor shoulde be?  
If strange, then is the Scripture strange to thee.

Institution  
for clergy-  
mens'  
widows.

Curious  
inscription.

† FORD. This is an extensive parish, situated on an eminence rising from the east margin of the river Till, over which there is a good stone bridge. The land contains here many valuable veins of coal, slate, freestone, and limestone. Besides the established church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, there are three places of worship for Dissenters. Here is a school attended by about seventy children, of whom thirteen boys and thirteen girls are clothed and educated by the bounty of the Marquis of Waterford. Ford-castle, the occasional residence of the marquis, was built in 1287; and in 1385, was demolished by the Scots, under the Earls of Fife, March, and Douglas. It was also taken by King James' army previously to the battle of Flodden. Two old towers are the only remains of the original structure, which are retained in the present one, but its ancient style is well preserved in the modern erections. A court leet and baron is held here annually, about Easter, before the lord of the manor's steward, for the recovery of small debts.

Castle taken  
by King  
James.

‡ FORD ABBEY. In this hamlet is situated the abbey from which it derives its name. It was originally founded, in 1140, for monks of the Cistercian order, but the only part remaining of the original structure, is a cloister containing eight windows. The following observations upon Ford Abbey are extracted from Gilpin. "The ruin is patched up into an awkward dwelling; old parts and new are blended together, to the mutual dis-



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Population.
13	Ford, High and Low, } ..... to & chap }	Durham ....	Sunderland .3	Newcastle .8	Durham ....	11	279	911
56	Forden ..... pa	Montgomery	Montgomery .2	Welch Pool .4	Llanfair .....9		169	856
21	Ford Forstal ..... ham	Kent .....	Folkstone...1	Hythe .....5	Dover .....6		72	....
39	Fordhall ..... to	Warwick .....	Warwick .....6	Coventry .....8	Solihull .....7		96	....
6	Fordham * ..... pa	Cambridge..	Newmarket .5	Ely .....8	Mildenhall .5		66	1325
14	Fordham ..... pa	Essex .....	Colchester .5	Neyland .....5	Coggleshall .6		50	542
27	Fordham ..... pa	Notfolk ....	Downham M.3	Stoke Ferry .6	Methwold ...8		81	133
16	Fordingbridge ..... hun	Hants .....	Ringwood .6	Salisbury ...10	Romsey .....15		94	2611
16	Fordingbridge } m t & pa	Hants .....	Ringwood .6	Salisbury ...10	Romsey .....15		94	2611
12	Fordington ..... lib	Dorset .....	Dorchester .1	Mel. Regis .8	Bere Regis .12		120	2030
12	Fordington ..... pa	Dorset .....	Dorchester .1	Mel. Regis .8	Bere Regis .12		120	2030
24	Fordington ..... ham	Lincoln ....	Barton on H.7	Burton .....5	Glandford Br 8		164	....

**FORD ABBEY.**

grace of both. The elegant cloister is still left, but it is completely repaired, white-washed, and converted into a green-house. The hall too is modernized, and in every other part sash-windows glare over the pointed arches, and the Gothic walls are adorned with Indian paper."

\* **FORDHAM.** This place was anciently the seat of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry III. At the dissolution, its possessions were granted to Philip Paris, Esq., and his wife. In the reign of Charles II. this manor was the property of William Russel, Esq. (a younger branch of the Russels of Chippenham), who married a grand-daughter of Henry Cromwell, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and had a numerous family (all now extinct), some of whom he left in great pecuniary distress. About the beginning of the last century, the estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who rebuilt the manor-house, which he sold soon afterwards to Governor Harrison, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the late Viscount Townsend. James Metcalfe, Esq. the late possessor, sold it to Francis Noble, who pulled it down for the materials; and built a brick house, which occupies the site of the offices.

† **FORDINGBRIDGE.** This market town is situated on the borders of the new forest, and north-west side of the river Avon, over which there is a good stone bridge of seven arches. The town was formerly much larger than at present, having suffered severely by fires at different periods. On an eminence called Godshill, about two miles from the town, are the remains of an ancient encampment, defended on one side by a double trench and ramparts, on the other by the natural steepness of the hill, which is overgrown with oaks. The town is governed by a constable chosen at the criminal court-leet, held by the lord of the manor.

*Market, Saturday.—Fair, September 9th, for pedlery and forest colts.*

‡ **FORDINGTON.** The large and populous village of Fordington lies half a mile east-south-east from Dorchester. In the reign of Edward III. the manor was held by Isabella, the queen dowager, who had a grant of a weekly market, and an annual fair of three days. Subsequently it was granted to various persons, but it now belongs to the principality of Wales, in which it was vested by James I. Fordington church is an ancient edifice, built in the form of a cross, and situated on a rising ground. In the south aisle are two pointed arches supported by round Saxon pillars. Over the porch of the south entrance is the effigy of St. George on horseback, and behind him two figures in a kneeling position. The east end of this village is always called the "Icen Town;" probably from the Icenning-way passing so near it. The road which leads to it passes through a moor, and was formerly, in the wet season, very dangerous. But in the year 1747, Mrs. Lora Pitt, of Kingston-house, formed, at the expense of £1,500, a new causeway, 1,980 feet long, and thirty-six broad. This public spirited lady also erected a bridge of three arches over a branch of the Frome. In forming the causeway, some Roman relics were discovered; and about the same time, more than 200 skeletons, lying at the depth of

Remains of  
an ancient  
encampment.

Effigy of  
St. George.



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
36	Fordley . . . . .	pa Suffolk . . . . .	Saxmundham 4	Dunwich . . . . .	Aldborough . 7	93	....
46	Fordon . . . . .	ham & chap E. R. York . . . . .	G. Driffield 10	Hunmanby . . 3	Bridlington . 9	206	....
33	Fords . . . . .	ham Salop . . . . .	Oswestry . . 4	Elsmere . . . 4	Wem . . . . .	180	....
17	Ford's Bridge . . .	ex pa Hereford . . . . .	Leominster . 4	Bromyard . . 7	Hereford . . 12	133	33
14	Ford Street . . . .	ham Essex . . . . .	Colchester . 5	Sudbury . . . 9	Manningtree . 9	55	....
41	Fordton . . . . .	ham Devon . . . . .	Crediton . . 1	Exeter . . . . 6	Bow . . . . .	181	....
21	Forewich * . . . .	pa Kent . . . . .	Canterbury . 2	Deal . . . . .	Wingham . . 7	57	287
35	Forebridge . . . .	to Stafford . . . . .	Stafford . . . 1	Gnosall . . . 5	Eccleshall . . 4	141	....
27	Forehoe . . . . .	hun Norfolk . . . . .	Derby . . . . .	A de la Zouch 6	Burton . . . . 6	122	13338
10	Foremark . . . . .	pa & to Dorset . . . . .	Wareham . . 7	Dorchester . 11	Bere Regis . . 8	120	203
12	Forehill, East . . .	ham Dorset . . . . .	Llandovery . 4	Llangadog . . 7	Llan. Vawr . 15	187	206
49	Forest . . . . .	ham Carmarthen . . . .	Middleton . . 4	Stanhope . . . 7	Harwood . . . 7	258	706
13	Forest and Frith † .	to Durham . . . . .	Oxford . . . 5	Bicester . . . 7	Woodstock . . 6	56	142
31	Forest Hill † . . .	pa Oxford . . . . .	E. Grinstead 2	Tunb. Wells 10	Cuckfield . . 11	31	....
38	Forest Row . . . .	ham Sussex . . . . .					

four or five feet in the ground. The following account of some skeletons subsequently found is related by Mr. Hutchins: "In the autumn of 1799 five skeletons were dug up about a quarter of a mile from the spot where Frome Whitfield-church stood, or as some call it Hollis' farm, in a field called Pond-close. Some men were digging the ground to plant firs and shrubs, and the pick-axes struck against a stone repeatedly. The men, from curiosity, removed the earth to take up the stone, and underneath found a skeleton; and searching further, they discovered in all five skeletons, laid in exact order, the heads to the west, lower than the feet; owing, perhaps, to the situation of the ground, and enclosed in stone coffins in the following manner: a large stone set up edgeways at the head and feet; a stone placed in the same manner between each skeleton, and a broad one of the same kind laid flat on the top to cover them; but on a stone at the bottom, the soil, gravel, and larger earth mixed. They were about five feet ten inches long, perhaps one inch difference."

FORDING-  
TON

Discovery  
of skeletons.

\* FORDWICH. This is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the cinque ports. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, and the jurats, who are justices within these liberties, exclusive of all others, hold a general sessions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The River Stour is navigable for small vessels up to the town, and the mouth of the river is noted for its excellent trout.

Noted for  
excellent  
trout.

† FOREST AND FRITH. This township is situated near the mouth of the river Tees. There are several lead mines, and the scenery, from the numerous cascades, formed by the river, is the most romantic and picturesque in the county. The Marquis of Cleveland has a sporting-seat here, called Grass-hall.

‡ FOREST HILL. At Forest-hill, five miles east-north-east from Oxford, Milton married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Powell. Some parts of Mr. Powell's house are still remaining. Many cottages in this little village are adorned with vines and honey-suckles. The church, near the summit of the hill, is rendered picturesque by the yew-trees in the yard, and the ivy which overhangs the walls. The stone font is protected by a handsome wooden cover: on it are inscribed the names of several young men, who effected the purchase with the money collected at a Whitsun-ale, in 1710. At a short distance stands Shotover-house, a spacious modern mansion, of stone, surrounded by woodland, built by Geo. Schutz, Esq. William Julius Mickle, the translator of "The Lusiad," resided some time in this neighbourhood, and died here. He was the son of a presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Langholm in the county of Dumfries, in Scotland, in 1734. He received his education at Edinburgh, and in the first instance engaged in business as a brewer, but not succeeding, he devoted himself to literature, and removing to London, he

Milton's  
first wife.

William  
Mickle.

Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from				Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.		
42	Forfield . . . . . ham	Worcester . .	Bromsgrove .	3	Kiddermin . .	8	Stourbridge .	6	119	....
43	Fors in Wensley Dale } ham §	York . . . . .	Middleham	10	Ber. Castle . .	11	Askrigg . . .	5	251	....
22	Formby . . . . . to & chap	Lancaster	Ormskirk . . .	8	Liverpool . .	13	Bickdale . . .	5	217	1312
27	Forncet, St. Mary . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	St. M. Strat.	3	Attleborough	8	Buckenham . .	6	97	288
27	Forncet, St. Peter * pa	Norfolk . . .		3		8		7	96	727
36	Fornham, All Saints† pa	Suffolk . . .	Bury St. Ed.	3	Newmarket	14	Thetford . . .	11	74	305
36	Fornham, St. Geneve f pa	Suffolk . . .		4	Ixworth . . .	5		11	75	144
36	Fornham, St. Martin, p	Suffolk . . .		3		6		11	76	276
8	Forrabury . . . . . pa	Cornwall . .	Bossiney . . .	3	Camelford . .	8	Stratton . . .	13	230	358
35	Forsbrook . . . . . to	Stafford . . .	Cheadle . . .	3	Newcastle . .	8	Burslem . . .	8	142	754
28	Forster's Booth . . . ham	Northamp . .	Towcester . .	4	Northampton	6	Daventry . . .	10	65	....
24	Forscote . . . . . pa	Somerset . . .	Bath . . . . .	7	Frome . . . .	7	Wells . . . . .	10	111	102
12	Forston . . . . . ti	Dorset . . . .	Dorchester . .	2	Cerne Abbas	4	Frampton . . .	4	117	....
15	Forthampton . . . . . pa	Gloucester . .	Tewkesbury .	3	Upton . . . .	5	Ledbury . . .	10	106	459
22	Forton . . . . . to	Lancaster . .	Garstang . . .	4	Clitheroe . .	17	Lancaster . . .	6	234	662
16	Forton § . . . . . ham	Hants . . . .	Whitchurch .	3	Andover . . .	5	Stockbridge .	7	59	....

## FOREST HILL.

was noticed by Lord Lyttleton. In 1765 he was employed as corrector of the press in the Clarendon printing-office at Oxford, where he published a poem, entitled "The Concubine," in imitation of Spenser, republished with the title of "Sir Martyn." He afterwards edited what is called "Pearch's Collection of Poems," 4 vols. supplementary to that of Dodsley, and he appears to have furnished many valuable contributions to the collection of "Old Ballads," by Evans, the bookseller. In 1775 appeared his principal production, a translation of "The Lusid" of Camoens; it was published by subscription, in a quarto volume, with a dedication to the Duke of Buccleugh, in whose family the author's father had been chaplain. Prefixed to the poem is an historical and critical introduction, including a life of Camoens; and the work itself is executed in a manner highly creditable to the talents of the translator. In 1778, Mr. Mickle, accompanied Commodore Johnson, as his secretary, on a mission to Lisbon; and after his return home, he resided at Forest-hill, where he died, October 5th, 1788. His poetical works were published collectively, in 3 vols. 8vo., 1807, with a biographical memoir.

A knight's court held here.

\* FORNCET. A village, including several berwicks or hamlets, has a claim to notice for having been the property of Roger Bigod, first Earl of Norfolk, in which noble family it has descended, as standing at the head of the honour of Norfolk. The Knight's court was usually held here every three weeks, to which were attached five different officers, viz. an auditor, a feodary, a collector, a sergeant, and a bailiff. All the heads of the several manors, lands, or tenements, of the Norfolk honour, were obliged to attend in this court, either in person or by their clerks, to do suit and service, and commute for castle guard service of the earl's castle at Norwich.

Sermon against popery.

† FORNHAM (All Saints). Near this parish a battle was fought between Edward, son of King Alfred, and Ethelwold his cousin, in which the former gained a complete victory. Out of lands in this neighbourhood, Penelope, Countess of Rivers gave a rent-charge of £8 per annum, that a sermon might be preached four times a-year against popery.

Church destroyed by fire.

‡ FORNHAM (St. Geneve). This parish is famous as having been the scene of the decisive victory gained by Robert de Lacy, Chief Justice of England, at the head of the army of Henry II., over the Earl of Leicester, who commanded the foreign troops employed by the king's rebellious sons. Seven tumuli, near Rymer-house, are supposed to be the places of interment of the officers slain on this occasion. The church here was destroyed by fire, having been ignited by a gun discharged by a man who was shooting jackdaws.

§ FORTON. In this pleasant and populous hamlet formerly was an extensive prison for French prisoners. Near Forton-lake, a creek of Ports-



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist. Lond.	Popu-lation.
34	Forton ..... ham	Somerset...	Chard... 1	Crewkerne... 6	Ilminster... 5	137	....
35	Forton ..... pa	Stafford...	Newport... 2	Eccleshall... 6	Stafford... 11	141	904
5	Forty Green ..... ham	Bucks...	Beaconsfield. 2	H. Wycombe 3	Gt. Marlow... 6	26	....
28	Foscote ..... ham	Northamp...	Towcester... 2	Daventry... 12	Northamp... 11	62	....
24	Fossdyke * ..... pa	Lincoln...	Holbeach... 8	Boston... 7	Donnington... 8	102	401
24	Fosse ..... nunnery	Lincoln...	Gainsboro'... 7	Lincoln... 10	Spittal... 9	143	....
46	Fossham ..... ham	E. R. York.	Hornsea... 9	Kingston... 5	Hedon... 2	179	....
10	Foston † ..... to	Derby...	Derby... 11	Burton... 8	Uttoxeter... 7	132	....
23	Foston ..... pa	Leicester...	Leicester... 6	Lutterworth 8	Hinckley... 12	90	32
24	Foston ..... pa	Lincoln...	Grantham... 6	Newark... 8	Lincoln... 16	116	441
43	Foston ..... pa & to	N. R. York.	York... 10	New Malton 6	Helmley... 11	210	361
46	Foston upon the Wolds ..... pa & to	E. R. York.	Gr. Driffield 5	Bridlington .9	Rudstone... 7	199	1023
24	Fotherby ..... pa	Lincoln...	Louth... 4	Saltfleet... 11	M. Raisin... 16	152	207
23	Fotheringay † ..... pa	Northamp...	Oundle... 3	Elton... 3	Duddington... 8	80	280
29	Fotherley, High ..... to	Northumb.	Corbridge... 3	Bywell... 1	Hexham... 8	279	105

mouth-harbour, is the military hospital connected with the establishment at Portsmouth. On the north side of the lake is the magazine, where nearly all the powder is stored for the service of that port: it is bomb-proof, and strongly arched. Not far hence are the ruins of an ancient castle, called Borough-castle, which tradition ascribes to King Stephen.

FORTON.

Powder Magazine.

\* FOSSDYKE. A beautiful stone bridge, constructed in this parish by Mr. Rennie, was opened here in 1814, and affords a safe passage over the Fossdyke, which is an artificial trench, about seven miles in length, from the great marsh near Lincoln to the Trent, in the vicinity of Torksey, and was made by Henry I., for the purpose of bringing vessels from the Trent to the city, as well as for a general drain to the adjacent level.

† FOSTON. The village of Foston, situated in the parish of Scropton-upon-Dove, in the hundred of Appletree, eleven miles and a half west by south from Derby, is entitled to notice chiefly on account of the following curious statement, given by Gough, in his "Additions to Camden:"—"At Foston," says he, "was born, 1540, Arthur Agard, forty-five years deputy chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died in 1651. Mr. Camden calls him Antiquarius Insignis. Walter Achard, or Agard, claimed to hold, by inheritance, the office of escheator, and coroner of the whole honour of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, and of the bailiwick of Leyke, for which he produced no other evidence than a white hunting-horn, adorned with silver gilt in the middle, and at each end with a belt of black silk, set with silver gilt buckles, and the arms of Edmund, second son of Henry III. This horn is now in the possession of Mr. Foxlowe, of Staveley, in this county, who enjoys the posts of feodary, or bailiff in fee, escheator, coroner, and clerk of the market of Tutbury-honour, by this tenure, and by virtue of his being in possession of this horn, which he purchased of Christopher Stanhope, of Elvaston, Esq., in whose family it came by a marriage with the heiress of Agard."

Curious tenure of an office.

‡ FOTHERINGAY, or Fordringhay. This parish, formerly a market town, is pleasantly situated on the river Nen, and is famous for its castle, which has been the scene of many important events. It was originally founded by Simon St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, in the time of William the Conqueror. This fortress was rebuilt by Edmund, Duke of York, son of Edward III. The keep was built in the form of a fetterlock, which, with the addition of a falcon in the centre, was the emblem of the family of York. Edward IV., after having quelled the insurrection of the northern men, met the queen here on his return, and took up his residence in the castle, when Alexander, King of Scotland, had an audience and swore to do fealty and homage to the King of England. The honour of Fotheringay was settled by Henry VIII. on his first queen, Catharine. In this castle, Richard III. was born; but the event which will long render Fotheringay noted in history, is connected with the fate of the unfortu-

Birth-place of Richard III.



<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dis- tance from Lon- don.</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>
29	Foubrey.....ham	Northumb	Bedford ....6	N. Bewick ..7	Alawick ...8	316	....
45	Foulby.....ham	York	Wakefield ..5	Barnsley ...3	Huddersfield12	175	....
27	Fouldon.....pa	Norfolk	Stoke Ferry .5	Swaffham ..7	Methwold ...3	87	500
22	Fouldrey *.....isl	Lancaster	Ulverston ..10	Cartmel ...10	Lancaster ...12	252	....

**FOTHERING-  
GAY.**

Mary Queen  
of Scots  
executed.

nate Mary, Queen of Scots, who, after a long imprisonment within the walls of the castle, was tried and condemned in the hall, in the year 1586, and shortly afterwards executed. The church, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was built in the reign of Henry V. by Edward, Duke of York, whose body was brought from Agincourt, in France, where he was slain, and interred here. Richard, Duke of York, and Cecilia Neville, his wife, are also buried in this church; the former was first interred at Pontefract, in Yorkshire, but was afterwards taken up and brought hither. Magnificent monuments were erected here to all these distinguished personages, by Queen Elizabeth, which were afterwards thrown down and ruined, together with the upper part of the church. Here is a grammar school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £20 per annum, to be paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of a master, who has a house in the churchyard and other advantages.

Furness-  
abbey, a  
magnificent  
ruin.

Dangerous  
passage  
over the  
sands.

\* **FOULDREY**, or The Pile of Fouldrey. This is a small rocky island in the parish of Dalton, in Furness, north of the sands. The name Pile signifies a castle, and Fouldrey an island of fowls, it being the resort of innumerable aquatic birds. The castle, which was formerly strong and spacious, is said to have been built by the Abbot of Furness Abbey, in the reign of Edward III., as a retreat for the monks, in the event of the Scots renewing their incursions, so fearfully experienced in the preceding reign. This fortress is now a picturesque ruin, which is seen many miles out at sea. Furness abbey, now a magnificent ruin, was dedicated to St. Mary, and originally inhabited by a colony of monks, from the monastery of Savigny in Normandy, who were called Grey monks, from their wearing that colour, until they became Cistercians, and with the severe rules of St. Bernard, adopted a white habit, which they retained until the dissolution of the monastic orders in England. Like the monks of La Trappe, they were distinguished for extensive charities, and liberal hospitality, for travellers were so scrupulously entertained at the abbey, that it was not till the dissolution that an inn was thought necessary in Furness; when one was opened expressly because the monastery could no longer receive travellers. The district called Furness is separated by water, from Westmorland, Cumberland, and the rest of Lancashire; and was, for that reason, called by the abbot, an island. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the said tract of land and islands called Furness. At three miles from Lancaster is Hestbank, where the traveller who visits Furness must forsake the firm beaten road for trackless sands, which are fordable at low water, from Hestbank to a spot called the Carter, or Guide's-house, about nine miles distant. It has been the custom to have a regular sort of guide, called the Carter, to attend and conduct strangers across this roadless desert. He is maintained by the public, and is obliged, in all weathers, to attend here from sun-rise to sun-set. The priory of Cartmel was under the necessity of providing a proper person for this charge, and received synodals and Peter-pence to reimburse their expenses; but, since the dissolution, the duchy of Lancaster grants it, by patent, to a trusty man, whose yearly allowance is £20. His salary, however, has been further increased by a small donation left by a gentleman of Cartmel. For want of this guide, many obstinate and careless people have lost their way, and perished: for, in cases of darkness, fog, or unexpected tides, this situation is dreadful, and the horrors of an overwhelming grave affright and confound the bewildered traveller. In the midst of these sands, is the channel of the Ken, or Kent river; and, in other places, are

<i>Map.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>				<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu-lation.</i>
7	Foulk Stapleford . . . to	Chester . . .	Overton . . . 7	Tarvin . . . 1	Tarporley . . . 6		178	244
6	Foulmire . . . . . pa	Cambridge . .	Royston . . . 5	Cambridge . . 8	Linton . . . 8		43	547
14	Foulness Island * . . pa	Essex . . . .	Rochford . . . 9	Sheerness . . 13	Chelmsford . 21		49	391
22	Foulney Isle . . . . ham	Lancaster . .	Ulverstone . 10	Cartmell . . 10	Lancaster . 12		252	...
22	Foulridge . . . . . to	Lancaster . .	Colne . . . . 2	Clitheroe . 10	Burnley . . . 9		220	1418
27	Foulsham † . . . . . to	Norfolk . . .	Reepham . . . 5	Fakenham . . 7	Holt . . . . . 9		110	958
45	Foulstone . . . . . to	W. R. York .	Huddersfield . 4	Barnsley . . . 8	Colme . . . . 6		176	1573
14	Foulton . . . . . ham	Essex . . . .	Harwich . . . 3	Nanningtree . 8	Colchester . 15		68	...
44	Fountain's Earth . . . to	W. R. York .	Ripon . . . . 4	Masham . . . 8	Ripley . . . . 5		220	413
41	Foyant . . . . . pa	Wilts . . . .	Wilton . . . . 6	Hindon . . . . 6	Shaftesbury . 8		91	553
29	Fowberry . . . . . to	Northumb . .	Wooler . . . . 3	Belford . . . . 5	N. Bewick . . 6		320	...
8	Fowey † . . . . . bo, m, & spt	Cornwall . .	West Looe . . 9	L. Withiel . . 6	St. Austle . . 6		239	1767

several smaller rivulets, abounding with the flat fish called flook, salmon, &c. For a certain distance from shore, the right of fishing in these streams belongs to the Earl of Derby; but, beyond his bounds, the sands and fords are common property. These sands, with another similar plain, occupy a space, which, in Ptolemy's time, bore the name of Moricambe, and is now called Morecambe-bay. This is formed by the Irish sea to the south, and the irriguous shores of Lower Furness to the north and west, with a part of Lancashire to the east. There is no certain evidence of any Roman station in this part of the county, nor does it clearly appear, that the paved roads, which West describes as Roman, were really made by that people. In the Domesday survey, the name of Furness does not occur, yet almost every village in Low Furness is mentioned, with the land-owners, and the quantity of arable land belonging to each. From this document it appears, that this place was provided with "Sixty-six ploughs, exclusive of those which belonged to the lords of the particular manors, and to their tenants."

\* **FOULNESS ISLAND.** This is the principal one of a group of islands on the coast of Essex. It is upwards of twenty miles in circumference, and contains 5,000 acres, divided into farms. Corn, clover, mustard and cole-seed, are grown upon the higher parts; sheep, cattle, and horses are fed upon the lower. A small church, originally built as a chapel of ease, in consequence of the floods having frequently prevented the inhabitants from attending the different places of worship on the main land, stands nearly in the centre of the island. The best oysters in England are taken here from the mouth of the river Crouch.

† **FOULSHAM.** This small market-town was, in 1770, almost totally destroyed by fire. It was afterwards rebuilt on a much more respectable and convenient plan than it had been previous to that catastrophe. The church, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, was rebuilt at the same period as the town. In the church-yard is an ancient altar tomb, bearing a singular inscription in Saxon letters, which has excited considerable attention. The words run thus:—"ROB ART COL LES CECILY HIS VIR" and each word is surmounted by a coronet. They are in memory of Robert Colles, and his wife, of whom nothing is known except that he was witness to a deed in the reign of Henry VII., which is still in existence.

*Market, Tuesday.—Fairs, Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen, and first Tuesday in May.*

‡ **FOWEY.** This sea-port town is situated on the western banks of the river Fowey, which here expands into a secure and spacious harbour, capable of containing vessels of a 1,000 tons at all times of the tide. On the rocks upon the sides of the harbour, opposite to the town, are the remains of two square stone towers, erected for the protection of the entrance, in the reign of Henry IV. Both towers were provided with port-holes and cannon, and the walls are six feet in thickness. Between these forts a chain also extended, as an additional security to the harbour. It is now protected by two small batteries of modern erection, and St.

**FOULDREY.**  
Abounding with fish.

Number of ploughs.

An ancient tomb.



## FOWEY.

Charitable institutions.

Curious grotto and museum.

Pilchard fishery.

A curious letter by Lord Cromwell.

Catharine's fort, built by the townsmen, in the reign of Henry VIII. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pass of rocks, bordering on one of the creeks of the river. The houses are built chiefly of stone, and extend more than a mile along the banks of the river. The streets are so narrow and full of angles, that it is with difficulty a carriage of any description passes through them. The principal charitable institutions of this town are two good free-schools, and an alms-house for eight decayed widows. Fowey was famous for its exploits and piracies, so early as the reign of Edward I.; and having become rich in its number of vessels, turned its attention to trading in all parts of the world. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished forty-seven vessels for assisting in the wars, a greater proportion than was supplied by any other port in the kingdom. During the same reign, it was made a member of the cinque ports, and from its successful attacks on the vessels of Rye and Winchelsea, occasioned by refusing to strike colours when passing those places, it obtained the appellation of the Gallants of Fowey, and the corporation afterwards bore their arms, mixed with those of these two cinque ports. Menabilly, long the seat of the Rashleighs, the great supporters of the commerce of the town, is a handsome stone building, standing on an eminence near the sea, and commanding a fine view of the British channel. Here is a very curious grotto, built by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., containing a most extensive and valuable collection of fossils, minerals, ores, &c. In this cabinet also, are contained two links of the ancient chain that crossed the harbour, which were picked up by some fishermen in 1776. The iron is much corroded and incrustated with shells, and corals. The scenery from the various rocks and eminences of Fowey, is of the most beautiful and sublime description. Fowey has been aptly denominated a colony of Fishermen; as, though it contains many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned either immediately, or remotely, with some branch of the pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this town. Upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are generally brought into this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half a guinea the cartload. When the pilchards are expected, people, called Heuers, are frequently stationed on the rocks, to watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sail-boats are likewise employed for the same purpose. The market-house is spacious; over it is the town-hall, erected some years ago, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., and Lord Viscount Valletort. The manor of Fowey, in the time of the conqueror, was the property of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne; but in the reign of Richard I. was possessed by Robert Cardinham, who bestowed it on the priory of Trewardreth, who claimed manorial rights in Fowey, under this grant, in the reign of Edward I. On the subject of this claim, a curious letter is preserved in the British Museum, written by Lord Cromwell, to the prior. In the reign of Edward II. the priory obtained for the town a grant of a weekly market, and two annual fairs. The original patron saint of Fowey church was St. Barre, supposed to have been St. Barrus, or Trimbarrus, the first Bishop of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried here. In the year 1336, the church was rebuilt, and dedicated to St. Nicholas. About 1466, it was again rebuilt, or considerably altered. At that time its present handsome tower was erected. Altogether, this church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having one large and two smaller aisles. The town is decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses terminating in purled pinnacles. This edifice, from its style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key-stones of several arches, seems, as just mentioned, to have been raised about the reign of Edward IV. In the inside are various monuments of the Treffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families. There was formerly a chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Catharine, which gave name to St. Catharine's-hill and bay. Northward



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from			Dist Lond.	Popu-lation.
4	Fowlescote . . . . . ham	Berks . . . .	Wallingford . . . .	4	East Ilsley . . . .	50	....
17	Fownhope* . . . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Hereford . . . . .	7	Ross . . . . .	130	1006
5	Foxcote . . . . . pa	Bucks . . . .	Buckingham . . . .	2	S. Stratford . . . .	57	107
15	Foxcot . . . . . ham	Gloucester . .	Cheltenham . . . .	6	Stow . . . . .	92	....
39	Foxcote . . . . . ham	Warwick . . .	Ship. on S. . . . .	4	Stratford . . . . .	86	....
16	Foxcott, or Foscott, cha	Hants . . . .	Andover . . . . .	2	Ludgershall . . . .	65	96
38	Foxearle . . . . . hun	Sussex . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3076
14	Foxearth . . . . . pa	Essex . . . .	Sudbury . . . . .	3	Clare . . . . .	57	727
36	Foxhall . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . . .	Ipswich . . . . .	4	Woodbridge . . . .	73	190
41	Foxham . . ham & chap	Wilts . . . .	Chippenham . . . .	4	Wot. Basset . . . .	89	....
43	Foxholes . . . pa & to	E. R. York . .	Gt. Driffield . . . .	11	NewMalton . . . .	212	454
44	Foxhope . . . . . ham	York . . . .	Settle . . . . .	10	Hawes . . . . .	245	....
27	Foxley . . . . . pa	Norfolk . . .	Reepham . . . . .	4	Fakenham . . . . .	108	274
41	Foxley . . . . . pa	Wilts . . . .	Malmesbury . . . .	2	Chippenham . . . .	97	67
23	Foxley . . . . . 3 houses	Northamp . .	Towcester . . . . .	6	Daverney . . . . .	66	....
35	Foxt . . . . . ham	Stafford . . .	Cheadle . . . . .	4	Ashborn . . . . .	149	....
6	Foxton . . . . . pa	Cambridge . .	Cambridge . . . .	3	Royston . . . . .	42	408
13	Foxton . . . . . to	Durham . . .	Stockton on T . . .	6	Sedgefield . . . .	247	73
23	Foxton . . . . . pa	Leicester . .	Mk Harboro' . . . .	3	Leicester . . . . .	86	346
17	Foy . . . . . pa	Hereford . . .	Ross . . . . .	3	Hereford . . . . .	127	290
8	Fradden . . . . . ham	Cornwall . .	St. Col. Maj . . . .	3	St. Austle . . . . .	246	....
35	Fradley . . . . . to	Stafford . . .	Lichfield . . . . .	4	Burton . . . . .	123	352
35	Fradswell . . to & chap	Stafford . . .	Stone . . . . .	6	Uttoxeter . . . . .	142	199
38	Framfield . . . . . pa	Sussex . . . .	Uckfield . . . . .	2	Mayfield . . . . .	42	1468
23	Framland . . . . . hun	Leicester . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	17197
36	Framlingham t m t & pa	Suffolk . . . .	Ipswich . . . . .	18	Saxmundham . . . .	87	2445
27	Framlingham Earls, pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . . . .	5	Bungay . . . . .	106	74
					Lodden . . . . .	6	....

of the church, and close to the burial ground, on an eminence connected with the latter by three flights of steps, is an ancient mansion, called Place, or Treffry-house, which originally belonged to the Treffry family, and was their residence for many generations. Leland mentions it in the following terms:—"The Frenchmen divers times assailed this town, and last most notably, about Henry VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury (Treffry) the II. with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Treury builded a right faire and strongly embattled tower in his house, and embattling all the walls of the house, in the manner of a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." Several parts of this house have since been rebuilt; but its castellated aspect still remains, though the whole is now fallen a victim to time and neglect. The hall has a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved; and other parts of the ancient building are particularly curious from the style of architecture, and sculptured ornaments. The chief entrance is from the church-yard, through a ruined gate, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes. Near it, on the eminence, is a public walk, overlooking the town and harbour. Fowey and its neighbourhood were, during the wars between Charles I. and his parliament, at different times occupied by the soldiers of both parties. In 1644, Fowey, Lostwithiel, and the intermediate places, became the quarters of the troops commanded by the Earl of Essex, who, by unskilful management, was at length surrounded by the king's forces, and driven to the disgraceful expedient of abandoning his army to its fate. The earl, accompanied by Lord Robartes, and some other officers, embarked in a small vessel at Fowey, and escaped thence to Plymouth. His infantry were compelled to surrender, almost at discretion; but his cavalry effected a safe retreat. The borough of Fowey formerly sent two members to parliament, but is one of those disfranchised by the Reform Bill.

FOWEY.

French  
driven out  
by a womanEarl of  
Essex de-  
feated.

*Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Shrove-Tuesday, May 1st, and September 10th, for cattle.—Inn, the Ship.*

\* **FOWNHOPE.** This parish is very pleasantly situated on the eastern banks of the Wye. In the neighbourhood are the remains of two ancient camps, one on Capler-hill, the summit of which commands some most beautiful and extensive prospects.

† **FRAMLINGHAM.** This is a pleasant market-town, seated on an eminence near the source of the river Ore, which passing through the

FRAMLING-  
HAM.

Monument  
to the me-  
mory of the  
natural son  
of Henry  
VIII.

The castle  
of Framling-  
ham.

Queen  
Mary's  
apartment.

town, flows southward to Orford. Framlingham is a place of great antiquity, and derives its name from the Saxon words, *Fremdling* and *ham*, signifying the habitation of strangers. The market-place is very spacious, and in the centre, formerly stood an ancient market-cross, which was taken down some years ago. The church is a large handsome structure; it has a tower ninety feet high, containing a clock, chimes, and a peal of eight bells, and is seen to great advantage from many neighbouring parts of the country. In this church are many monuments to persons of distinction, among which, is a very beautiful one to the memory of Henry Fitzroy, the natural son of Henry VIII., the early companion and friend of Henry Howard, the accomplished Earl of Surrey, whose sister he was to have married. He died in 1536, aged only seventeen. The mother of this youth was the widow of Sir Gilbert Talboys. One of the charitable institutions of Framlingham, is a free-school, founded by Sir Robert Hitcham, with a salary of £40, for the master to instruct forty of the poorest children of the parish, in reading and arithmetic; and £10 each to apprentice them. The same person, in 1645, founded an almshouse for twelve of the poorest persons in the town; to each of whom he allotted two shillings a week, and forty shillings per annum for a gown and firing. The allowance has since been augmented to four shillings a week, and an additional allowance of coals. They are to attend church morning and evening, and therefore the founder left £20 per annum for a clergyman to perform the duty, and £5 for a clerk and sexton. Another institution of the same description was founded by the trustees of Thomas Mills, of this town, who died in 1703, and left his property for this purpose. The venerable castle, with its eventful history, imparts the strongest interest to the town of Framlingham. Tradition dates its origin in the sixth century, and ascribes it to Redwald, one of the earliest Saxon monarchs. St. Edward the Martyr fled hither, in 870, and was besieged by the Danes, who took Framlingham, and held it fifty years. At the conquest, this castle was retained by the two first monarchs; but granted by Henry I. to Roger Bigod. After passing through various hands, it came into the possession of that Thomas Mowbray, who, by his quarrel with Hereford, occasioned to Richard II. the loss of his crown and life. His widow, unable to defend her possessions, exchanged her property near the sea for an equivalent in Derbyshire with Henry IV., who granted the castle to Sir Thomas Erpingham, and, afterwards, restored it to Thomas Mowbray, son of the banished duke. That nobleman, joining in a conspiracy against the king, lost his estates, and Framlingham was granted to Prince Henry, afterwards the conqueror of France, who kept his court here till the brother of the attainted duke was restored to his possession, by the merciful policy of the king. His daughter was married to Richard, Duke of York; but as she and her youthful spouse died early, her great possessions devolved to the Lords Howard and Berkeley, descended from the exiled Mowbray, the former of whom was invested by Richard III. with the title of Duke of Norfolk, and fell bravely fighting at his master's side, in the battle of Bosworth-field. For his attachment to the house of York, the Earl of Surrey was attainted, and Framlingham granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Surrey however being afterwards reinstated, as a reward for his valour, at the battle of Flodden-field, was created, by Henry VIII., Duke of Norfolk. By the attainder of his son and grandson, in a subsequent part of that monarch's reign, Framlingham reverted to the crown. On the death of Edward VI., his sister Mary having asserted her claim to the crown, in opposition to the partizans of Lady Jane Grey, repaired to this castle for the security of her person, and remained here, until her cause being established, she proceeded to London, to take possession of the throne. A ruinous apartment is still called Queen Mary's room. This princess restored Framlingham to the Duke of Norfolk. Thomas, the eldest son of the ill-fated Surrey, was his successor, who being convicted



Map.	Names of Places.	County.	Number of Miles from					Dist. Lond.	Popu- lation.	
27	Framlingham Pigot, pa	Norfolk . . .	Norwich . . .	5	Bungay . . .	10	Loddon . . .	7	105	302
29	Framlington, Long * }	Northumb.	Rothbury . .	5	Morpeth . . .	11	Alnwick . .	11	300	1378
	to & chap									
29	Framlington, Low, ham	Northumb .	Morpeth . .	10	Rothbury . .	5		10	301	
12	Frampton . . . . . pa	Dorset . . .	Dorchester .	5	Beaminstor .	2	Cerne Abbas	5	124	376
15	Frampton . . . . . ham	Gloucester .	Cirencester .	8	Sopperton . .	2	M. Hampton .	4	96	178
24	Frampton . . . . . pa	Lincoln . .	Boston . . .	3	Donnington .	7	Spalding . .	14	114	706
15	Frampton Cotterell, pa	Gloucester .	Ch. Sodbury .	5	Bristol . . .	7	Thornbury .	7	113	1816
15	Frampton Mansell . ti	Gloucester .	Cirencester .	4	North Leach .	9	Gloucester .	13	94	
15	Frampton on Severn, pa	Gloucester .	Dursley . . .	6	Newnham . .	7	Berkeley . .	7	113	1055
36	Framsden . . . . . pa	Suffolk . . .	Framlingham	6	Ipswich . . .	11	Debenham .	3	80	642
11	France . . . . . ham	Devon . . .	Collumpton .	3	Honiton . . .	8	Exeter . . .	13	159	
7	Frankby . . . . . to	Chester . .	Great Neston	7	Liverpool . .	9	Bebington .	8	201	114
42	Frankley . . . . . pa	Worcester .	Hales Owen .	3	Birmingham	8	Bromsgrove .	7	121	176
39	Frankton . . . . . pa	Warwick . .	Dunchurch .	4	Willoughby .	5	Southam . .	4	86	261
33	Frankton . . . . . ham	Salop . . .	Oswestry . .	3	Ellesmere . .	6	Overton . .	7	181	
27	Fransham, Great . . pa	Norfolk . .	Swaffham . .	6	E. Dereham .	6	Watton . . .	9	100	323
27	Fransham, Little . . pa	Norfolk . .		5		5			99	281
21	Frant, or Fant . . . pa	Kent & Suss.	Tunb. Wells .	2	Mayfield . .	6	E. Grinstead	4	33	2074

of treasonable designs, was beheaded in 1572. Having once more reverted to the crown, Framlingham was granted to Thomas, son of the late duke, by James I. In 1635, his son sold the demesne to Sir Robert Hitcham, who gave it to Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. In its present state, this fine ruin is reduced to the shell of the whole edifice, consisting of the outer walls, which are nearly circular, and forty-four feet high; and thirteen square towers, which rise fourteen feet above the rampart. Over the principal entrance, are the arms of Howard, Brotherton, Warren, Mowbray, Segrave, and Breos, quartered on one escutcheon, and in good preservation. The walls comprehend an area of 1a. 1r. 11p. in which not a vestige of a room remains. This castle was strong by nature, and so fortified by art, that it was defensible against all the various modes of attack in use before the discovery of gunpowder. The park, which lay northward from the castle, was divided, by Sir Robert Hitcham, into several rich and fertile farms.

*Market, Saturday.—Fairs, Whit-Monday and October 11th, for cattle, sheep, and cloths.—Bankers, Gurney and Co., draw on Barclay and Co.*

\* **FRAMLINGTON** (Long). This township is pleasantly situated on the branch of the north road, leading by way of Coldstream to Edinburgh. A Presbyterian chapel was built here in 1739, by a congregation which has existed here since 1640. Halt-hill, in this neighbourhood, is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station. The road called the Devil's-causeway, passes very near this parish. The neighbourhood is rich in coal, limestone, and free-stone, but as each freeholder is lord of his own manor, very little of the former has been worked.

† **FRANT**. Near Frant are the ruins of Begeham, or Bayham abbey, one of the earliest foundations for monks of the Præmonstratensian order. The edifice was erected by Sir Robert de Thumham, in 1200, and continued to be inhabited until the 17th Henry VIII. when Cardinal Wolsey obtained the revenue for the endowment of his colleges. About 1714 it was purchased by John Pratt, Esq. and from him it descended to Marquis Camden, who derives from it the title of Viscount Bayham. These remains are considerable, consisting of the gateway, the nave of the church, part of the refectory, some of the cloisters, and several cellars, or appendages to the buttery. The church is perfect in its outline, and principal walls, and contains some beautiful Gothic windows. The demesne round this venerable ruin is finely varied with wood, water, and picturesque scenery. Eridge-castle, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny, is also situated in this parish. The ancient mansion, though only a hunting seat of the Neville family, was built on a large scale in the form of a quadrangle. When Queen Elizabeth made a progress through Kent, in 1573, she was

**FRAMLINGHAM.**

Magnificent ruin.

The Devil's causeway.

Picturesque scenery.



<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Places.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Number of Miles from</i>			<i>Dist. Lond.</i>	<i>Popu- lation.</i>			
14	Frating . . . . .	Essex . . . . .	Colchester . . . . .	6	Harwich . . . . .	13	Manningtree . . . . .	7	57	630
16	Fratton . . . . .	Hants . . . . .	Portsmouth . . . . .	1	Hambleton . . . . .	10	Titchfield . . . . .	9	73	....
43	Fraysthorpe . . . . .	E. R. York . . . . .	Bridlington . . . . .	5	Rudstone . . . . .	5	Gt. Driffield . . . . .	8	203	91
36	Freckenham . . . . .	Suffolk . . . . .	Mildenhall . . . . .	5	Newmarket . . . . .	7	B. St. Edm. . . . .	14	66	427
22	Freckleton . . . . .	Lancaster . . . . .	Kirkham . . . . .	2	Preston . . . . .	7	Garstang . . . . .	12	223	969
27	Freebridge Lynn . . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12227
27	Freebridge Marsh- land * . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11274
23	Freeby . . . . .	Leicester . . . . .	M. Mowbray . . . . .	4	Waltham . . . . .	3	Wymondham . . . . .	3	107	120
16	Freefolk . . . . .	Hants . . . . .	Whitchurch . . . . .	1	Kingsclere . . . . .	7	Basingstoke . . . . .	10	55	73
35	Freeford . . . . .	Stafford . . . . .	Lichfield . . . . .	2	Tamworth . . . . .	5	Croxhall . . . . .	5	121	17
27	Freethorpe . . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	Acle . . . . .	4	Beccles . . . . .	10	Yarmouth . . . . .	9	118	289
24	Freiston . . . . .	Lincoln . . . . .	Boston . . . . .	5	Swinehead . . . . .	11	Donnington . . . . .	13	115	882
11	Freemington . . . . .	Devon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8844
11	Freemington . . . . .	Devon . . . . .	Barnstable . . . . .	3	Ulfracombe . . . . .	9	Bideford . . . . .	5	195	1180
16	French . . . . .	Hants . . . . .	Romsey . . . . .	7	Salisbury . . . . .	8	Stockbridge . . . . .	9	76	44
42	French . . . . .	Worcester . . . . .	Kidderminster . . . . .	1	Stourbridge . . . . .	7	Bewdly . . . . .	4	127	....
16	French Hay . . . . .	Hants . . . . .	Alton . . . . .	4	Odiham . . . . .	6	Farnham . . . . .	4	42	....
37	Frencham f. . . . .	Surrey . . . . .	Farnham . . . . .	4	Alton . . . . .	9	Haslemere . . . . .	8	40	1388
27	Frenze . . . . .	Norfolk . . . . .	Scole . . . . .	1	Diss . . . . .	2	Harleston . . . . .	7	90	50
41	Fresdon . . . . .	Wilts . . . . .	Faringdon . . . . .	3	Highworth . . . . .	1	Cricklade . . . . .	8	76	21
34	Freshford . . . . .	Somerset . . . . .	Bath . . . . .	4	Bristol . . . . .	14	Pensford . . . . .	13	109	666
16	Freshwater f. . . . .	Hants . . . . .	Yarmouth . . . . .	2	Newport . . . . .	10	Newton . . . . .	6	95	1184

FRANT.  
Queen  
Elizabeth  
entertained.

entertained at Eridge six days, and gave audience there to the French ambassador. The castle is at present an irregular edifice in the castellated style, embattled and flanked with round towers. The site is an eminence in the middle of a park, abounding in wood and water. In this park, which contains 2,000 acres, are the remains of a Saxon fortification, called Saxonbury-hill, and enclosing an area of two acres, with but one outlet.

Country in-  
undated by  
the ocean.

\* FREEBRIDGE MARSHLAND. The hundred of Freebridge Marshland is an island, comprehended between the sea and the rivers Ouse and Nene. The whole of this district is defended by artificial banks from the ravages of the ocean, which appears to have formerly spread its waters throughout all this extent of country. These banks, which stand at considerable intervals from each other, mark by what progressive steps the skill and industry of man have proceeded, in order to wrest such valuable possessions from the humid grasp of Neptune. The first, or inner rampart, is supposed to have been the work of the Romans. This hundred comprehends an area of 30,000 acres, and is ten miles in length, and about seven broad. It is intersected throughout by ditches and drains, over which are 111 bridges. The land is remarkably fertile, and is adapted equally for grain and pasturage, and within a few years, above 5,000 acres of waste and fen land towards the south have been enclosed. At the northern side a considerable tract of salt-marsh has been embanked. For these recent improvements, the country is principally indebted to the enterprising spirit of Rear Admiral Bentinck, the possessor of a considerable estate in the parish of Terrington.

Ancient  
copper  
cauldron.

† FRENESHAM. The church in this extensive parish is a low building, with a square tower, in the vestry-room of which, is a large ancient copper cauldron, concerning which many legendary tales have been told. To determine the use of this vessel, or the means by which it came there, has puzzled the antiquaries. Near this place is a large piece of water called Frensham Great Pond. Large quantities of wild fowl assemble here in the winter.

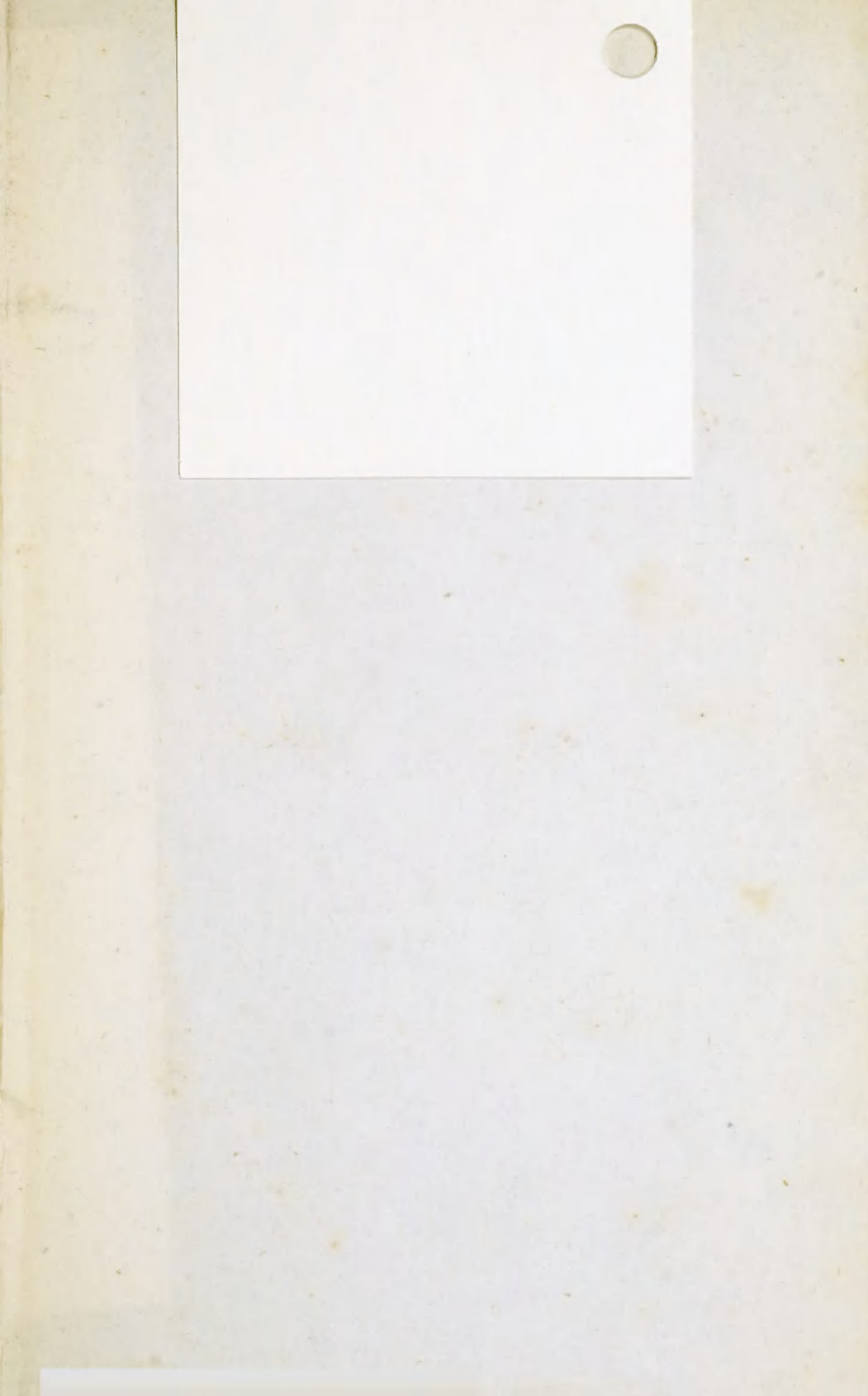
Natural  
cavern.

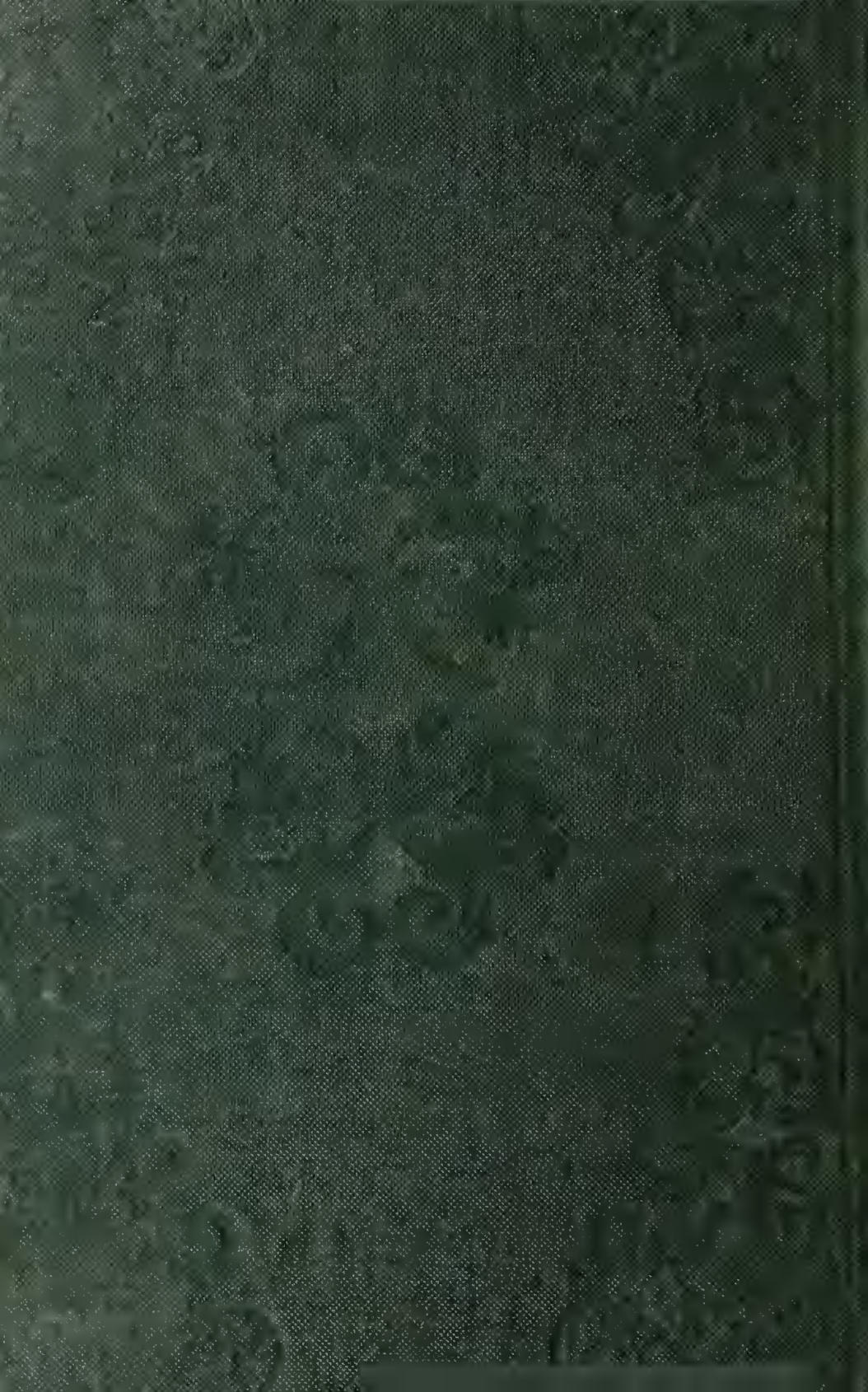
‡ FRESHWATER. The village of Freshwater is situated on the river Yar, in the Isle of Wight. Freshwater-gate is a small creek, in the centre of Freshwater-bay, separated, only by a narrow isthmus of pebbles, from the source of the Yar. On the western side, between two and three hundred yards from a convenient little inn, is an extensive natural cavern, opening to the sea; and at some distance to the eastward, about 500 yards from the shore, are two insulated rocks, through one of which the waves











**GretagMachbeth™ ColorChecker Color Rendition Chart**

